

**В.П.吉米多维奇**

# 数学分析

习题全解 **5**

原题译自俄文第13版  
**最新校订本**

南京大学英语系  
许宁 唐良文 编著

多元函数的微分学 带参数的积分

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Б. П. 吉米多维奇

Б. П. ДЕМИДОВИЧ

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(五)

南京大学数学系

许 宁 廖良文 编著

杨立信 译

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## 前言

数学分析是大学数学系的一门重要必修课,是学习其它数学课的基础。同时,也是理工科高等数学的主要组成部分。

吉米多维奇著的《数学分析习题集》是一本国际知名的著作,它在中国有很大影响,早在上世纪五十年代,国内就出版了该书的中译本。安徽人民出版社翻译出版了新版的吉米多维奇《数学分析习题集》,以俄文第13版(最新版本)为基础,新版的习题集在原版的基础上增加了部分新题,共计有五千道习题,数量多,内容丰富,包括了数学分析的全部主题。部分习题难度较大,初学者不易解答。为了给广大高校师生提供学习参考,应安徽人民出版社的同志邀请,我们为新版的习题集作解答。本书可以作为学习数学分析过程中的参考用书。

众所周知,学习数学,做练习题是一个很重要的环节。通过做练习题,可以巩固我们所学到的知识,加深我们对基础概念的理解,还可以提高我们的运算能力,逻辑推理能力,综合分析能力。所以,我们希望读者遇到问题一定要认真思考,努力找出自己的解答,不要轻易查抄本书的解答。

廖良文编写了第一、二、三、四及八章习题的解答,许宁编写了第六、七章习题的解答。本书的编写过程中,我们参考了国内的一些数学分析教科书及已有的题解,在许多方面得到了启发,谨对原书的作者表示感谢,在此,不再一一列出。

本书自出版以来受到广大高校师生的高度肯定,深受读者喜爱,畅销不衰。此次再版,我们纠正了前一版中存在的个别错误,对版面进行了适当调整。在此对为此书付出辛勤劳动的各位老师表示深切的谢意!

由于我们水平有限,错误和缺点在所难免。欢迎读者批评指正。

编者

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## 第六章 多变量函数的微分运算

### § 1. 函数的极限 连续性

1. 函数的极限 设函数  $f(P) = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  在具有聚点  $P_0$  的集  $E$  上有定义. 若对于任意  $\epsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta = \delta(\epsilon, P_0) > 0$ , 使得只要  $P \in E$  及  $0 < \rho(P, P_0) < \delta$  (这里  $\rho(P, P_0)$  是  $P$  与  $P_0$  两点之间的距离), 就有  $|f(P) - A| < \epsilon$ , 则称

$$\lim_{P \rightarrow P_0} f(P) = A.$$

2. 连续性 若

$$\lim_{P \rightarrow P_0} f(P) = f(P_0),$$

则称函数  $f(P)$  在  $P_0$  点是连续的. 若它在该域的每一个点都是连续的, 则函数  $f(P)$  在此域内是连续的.

3. 一致连续性 若对于每一个  $\epsilon > 0$  存在仅与  $\epsilon$  的  $\delta > 0$ , 使得对于域  $G$  中的任意点  $P', P''$ , 只要是  $\rho(P', P'') < \delta$  就成立不等式

$$|f(P') - f(P'')| < \epsilon,$$

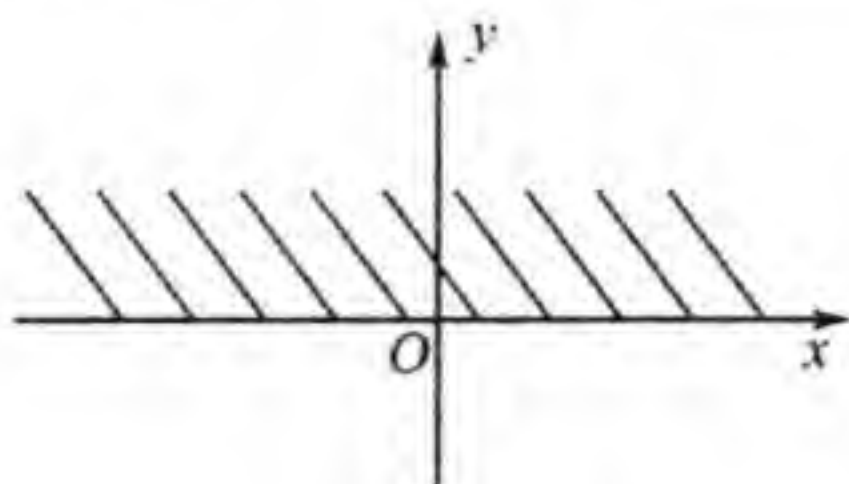
则称函数  $f(P)$  在  $G$  域内是一致连续的.

在有界闭域内连续的函数在这个域内是一致连续的.

确定并作出下列函数的存在域(3136 ~ 3150).

【3136】  $u = x + \sqrt{y}$ .

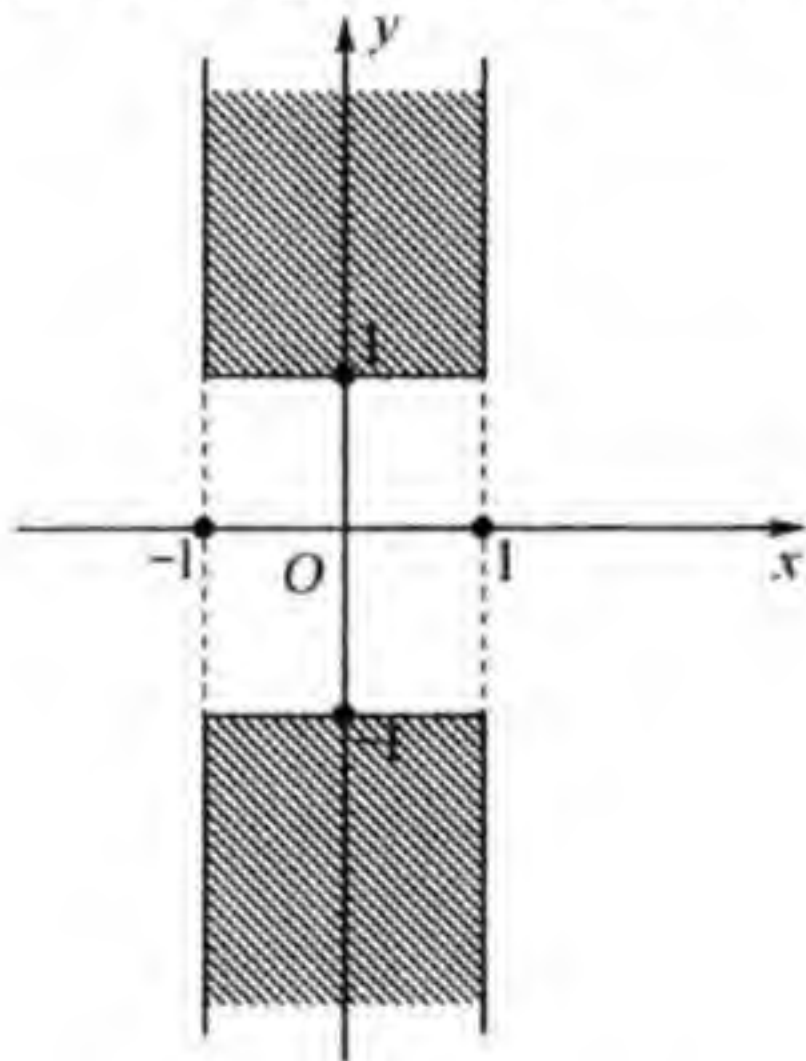
解 由  $u = x + \sqrt{y}$  知  $y \geq 0$  时式子有意义, 于是定义域为  $\{(x, y) | -\infty < x < +\infty, y \geq 0\}$ , 即上半平面, 如 3136 题图.



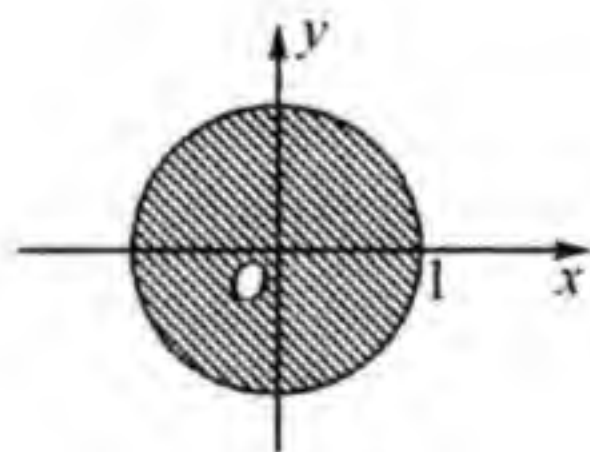
3136 题图

**【3137】**  $u = \sqrt{1-x^2} + \sqrt{y^2-1}$ .

解 由  $u = \sqrt{1-x^2} + \sqrt{y^2-1}$ ,  
 知当  $1-x^2 \geq 0$  且  $y^2-1 \geq 0$  时, 即  $|x| \leq 1, |y| \geq 1$  时函数有  
 意义, 于是定义域为  $\{(x, y) \mid -1 \leq x \leq 1, |y| \geq 1\}$ ,  
 如 3137 题图的阴影部分.



3137 题图



3138 题图

**【3138】**  $u = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$ .

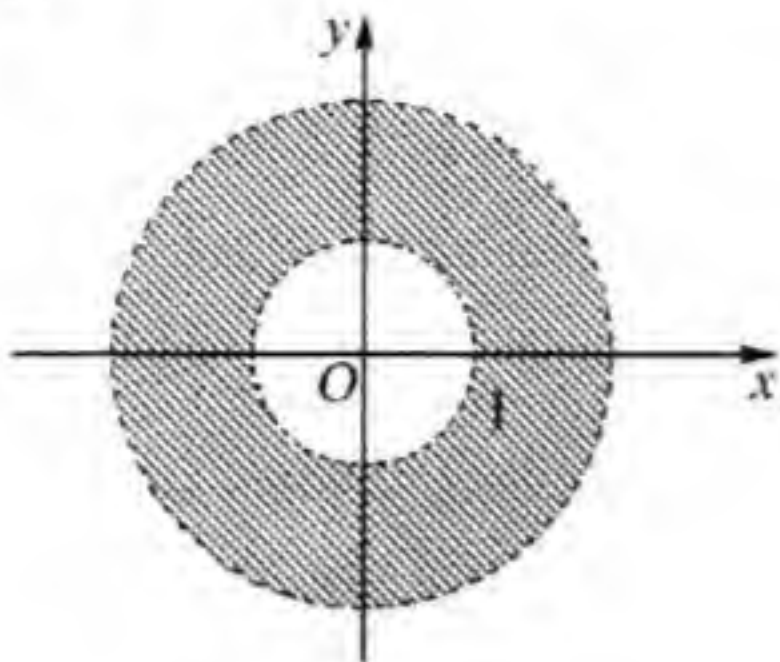
解 由  $u = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$  知, 当  $x^2+y^2 \leq 1$  时, 此式有意义,  
 于是定义域为  $\{(x, y) \mid x^2+y^2 \leq 1\}$ , 如 3138 题图的阴影部分.

**【3139】**  $u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2-1}}$ .

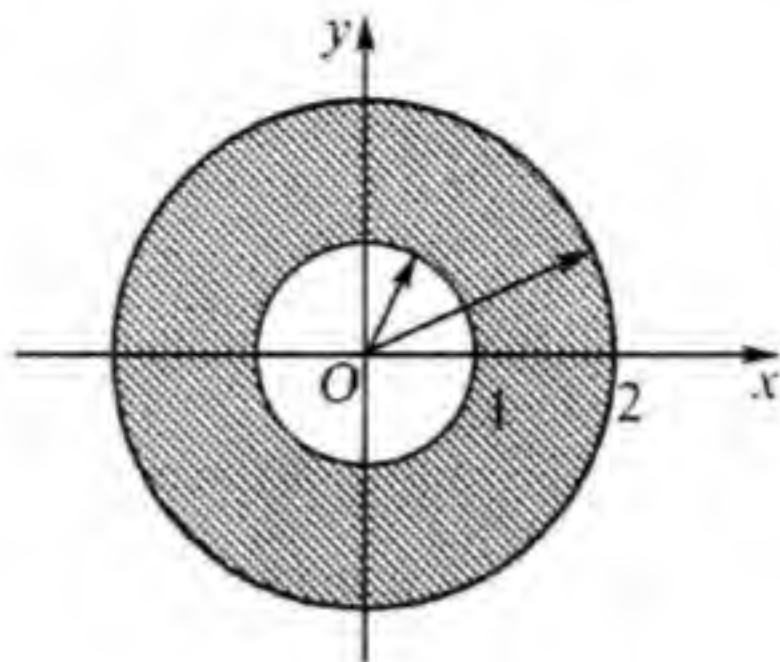
解 由  $u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2-1}}$  知, 此式有意义的范围是  $x^2+y^2$



$> 1$ , 于是定义域为  $\{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 > 1\}$ , 如 3139 题图的阴影部分.



3139 题图



3140 题图

【3140】  $u = \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 - 1)(4 - x^2 - y^2)}$ .

解 由题意有, 定义域为  $\{(x, y) \mid 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$ , 如 3140 题图的阴影部分所示.

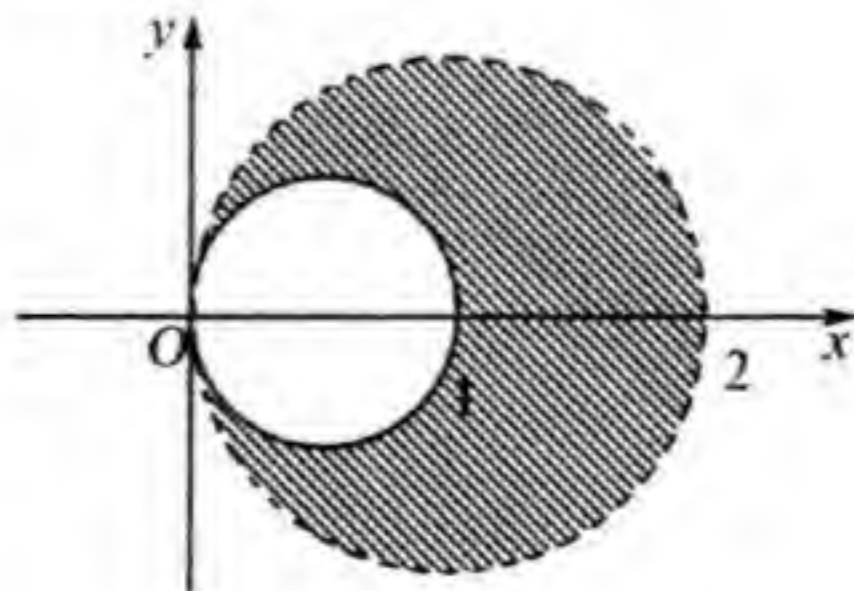
【3141】  $u = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2 - x}{2x - x^2 - y^2}}$ .

解 由题意, 存在域  $\{(x, y) \mid x \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x\}$ ,  
即

$$\left\{ (x, y) \mid \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 \geq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \right\}$$

$$\cap \{(x, y) \mid (x - 1)^2 + y^2 < 1\},$$

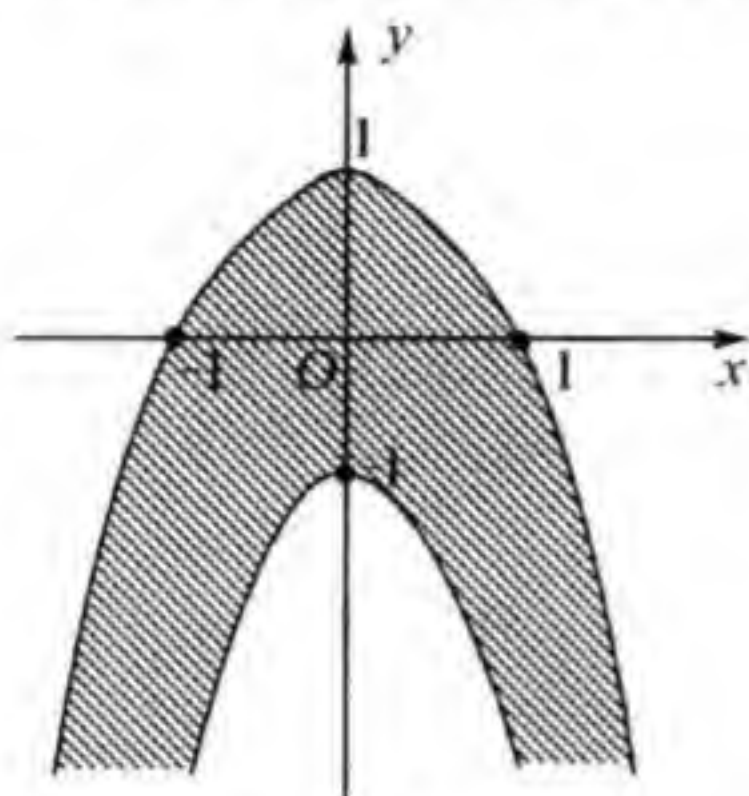
如 3141 题图的阴影部分所示.



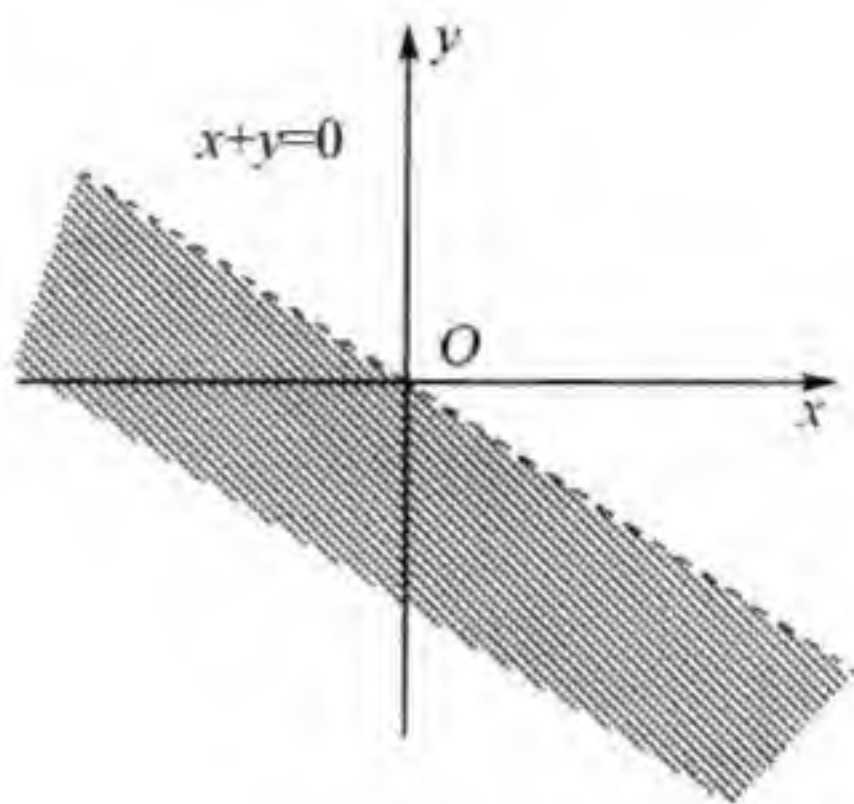
3141 题图

【3142】  $u = \sqrt{1 - (x^2 + y)^2}$ .

解 由题意, 定义域为  $\{(x, y) \mid -1 \leq x^2 + y \leq 1\}$ , 图形如 3142 题图的阴影部分所示.



3142 题图



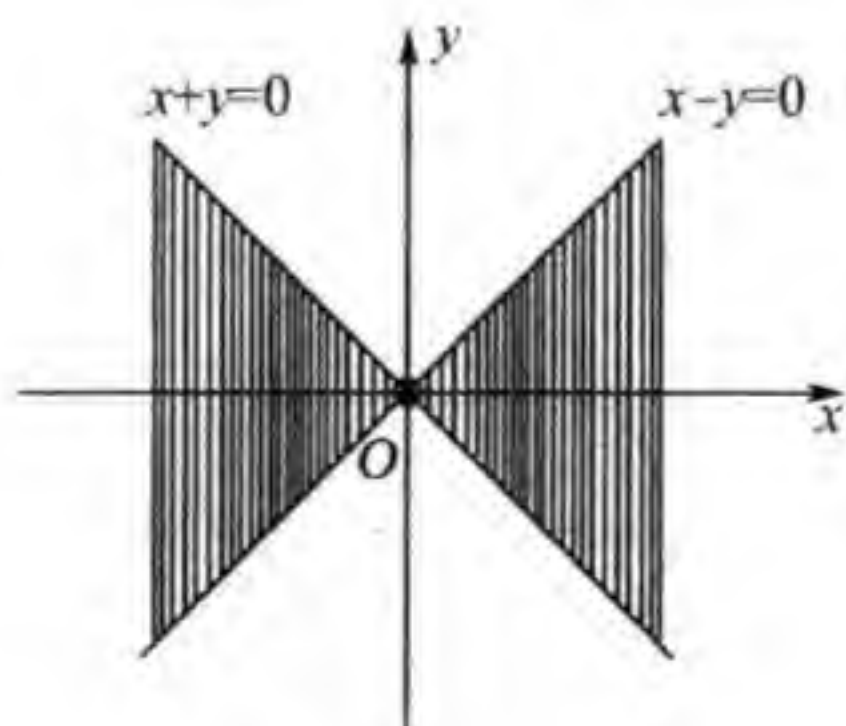
3143 题图

【3143】  $u = \ln(-x - y)$ .

解 由题意, 定义域为  $\{(x, y) \mid x + y < 0\}$ , 图形如 3143 题图的阴影部分所示.

【3144】  $u = \arcsin \frac{y}{x}$ .

解 定义域为  $\{(x, y) \mid \left| \frac{y}{x} \right| \leq 1\}$ , 图形如 3144 题图的阴影部分所示.



3144 题图



【3145】  $u = \arccos \frac{x}{x+y}$ .

解 由

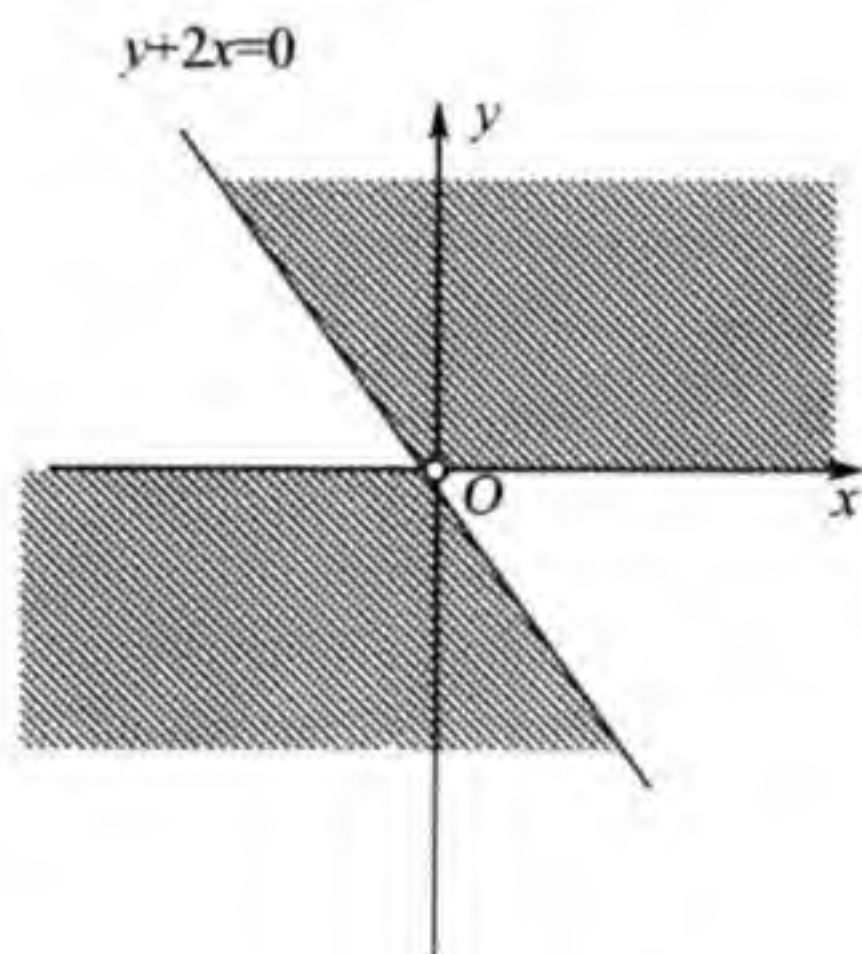
$$u = \arccos \frac{x}{x+y},$$

知  $\left| \frac{x}{x+y} \right| \leq 1,$

解之有  $\begin{cases} y \geq 0 \\ y \geq -2x \end{cases}$  或  $\begin{cases} y \leq 0 \\ y \leq -2x \end{cases}$ , 且  $x, y$  不能同时为零, 所以定义

域为  $\{(x, y) \mid y \geq 0, y \geq -2x, x, y \text{ 不能同时为零}\} \cup \{(x, y) \mid y \leq 0, y \leq -2x, x, y \text{ 不能同时为零}\}$

图形如 3145 题图的阴影部分所示.



3145 题图

【3146】  $u = \arcsin \frac{x}{y^2} + \arcsin (1-y).$

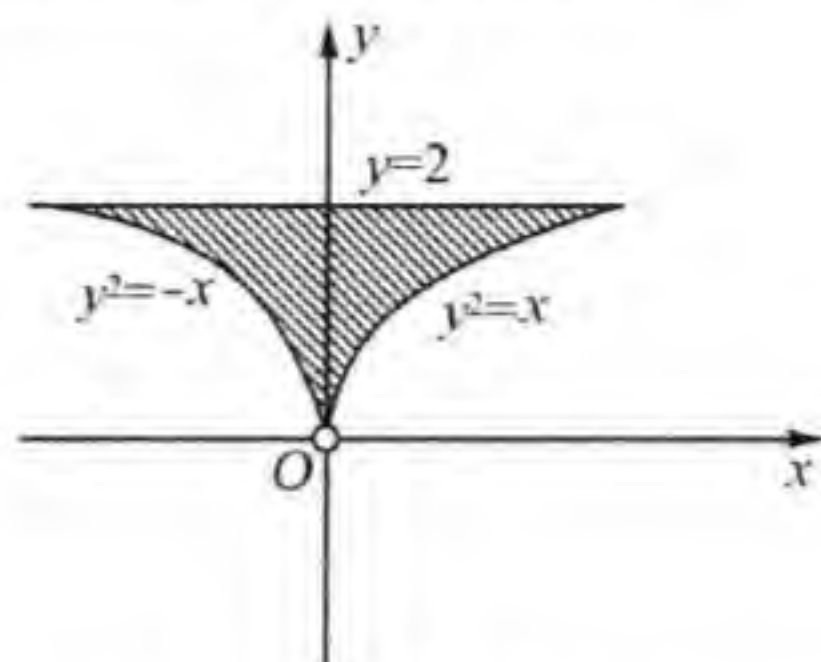
解 定义域为

$$\left\{ (x, y) \mid \left| \frac{x}{y^2} \right| \leq 1, |1-y| \leq 1, y \neq 0 \right\}$$

$$= \{(x, y) \mid y^2 \geq x, 0 < y \leq 2\}$$

$$\cap \{(x, y) \mid y^2 \geq -x, 0 < y \leq 2\},$$

图形如 3146 题图的阴影部分所示.



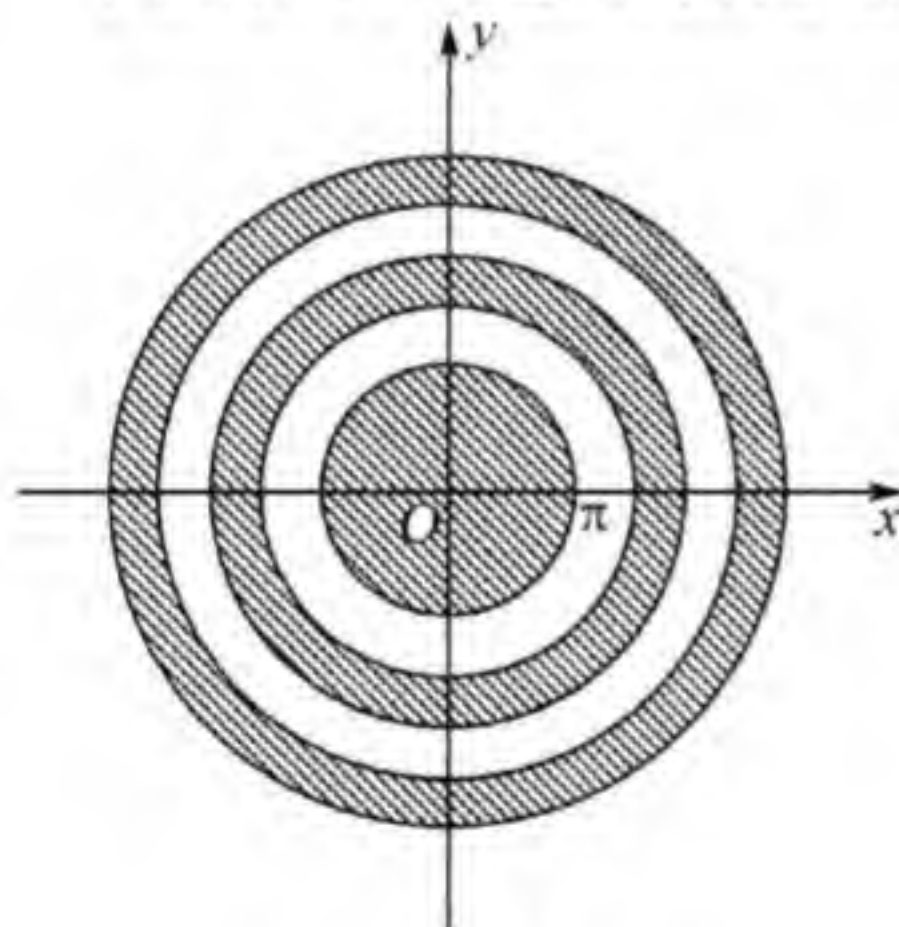
3146 题图

【3147】  $u = \sqrt{\sin(x^2 + y^2)}$ .

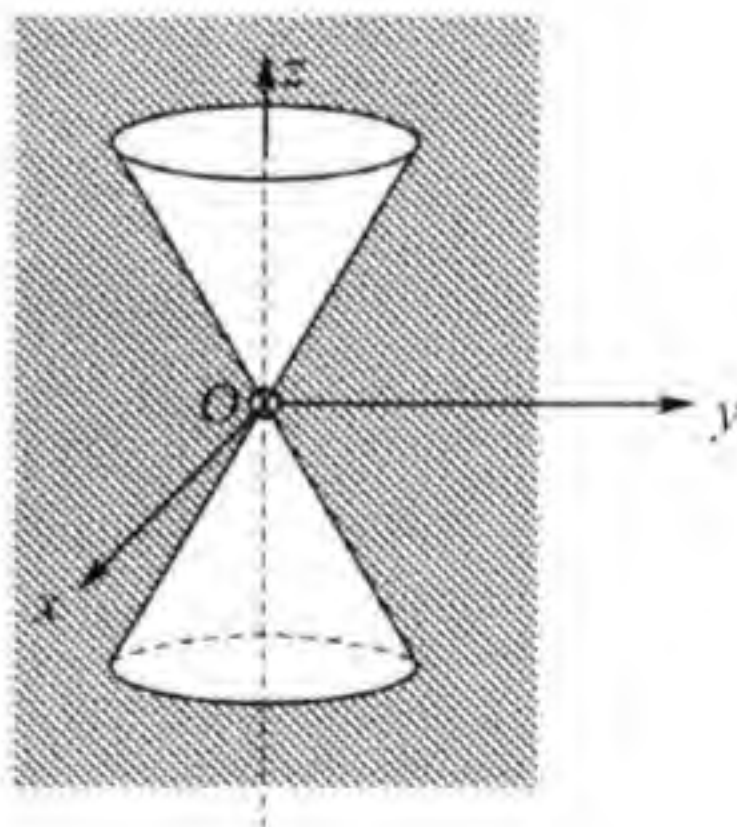
解 定义域为

$$\{(x, y) \mid 2k\pi \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq (2k+1)\pi, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots\},$$

图形如 3147 题图的阴影部分所示.



3147 题图



3148 题图

【3148】  $u = \arccos \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ .

解 定义域为

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ (x, y, z) \mid \left| \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \leq 1, x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \right\} \\ & = \{(x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 - z^2 \geq 0, x^2 + y^2 \neq 0\}, \end{aligned}$$

图形如 3148 题图的阴影部分所示.

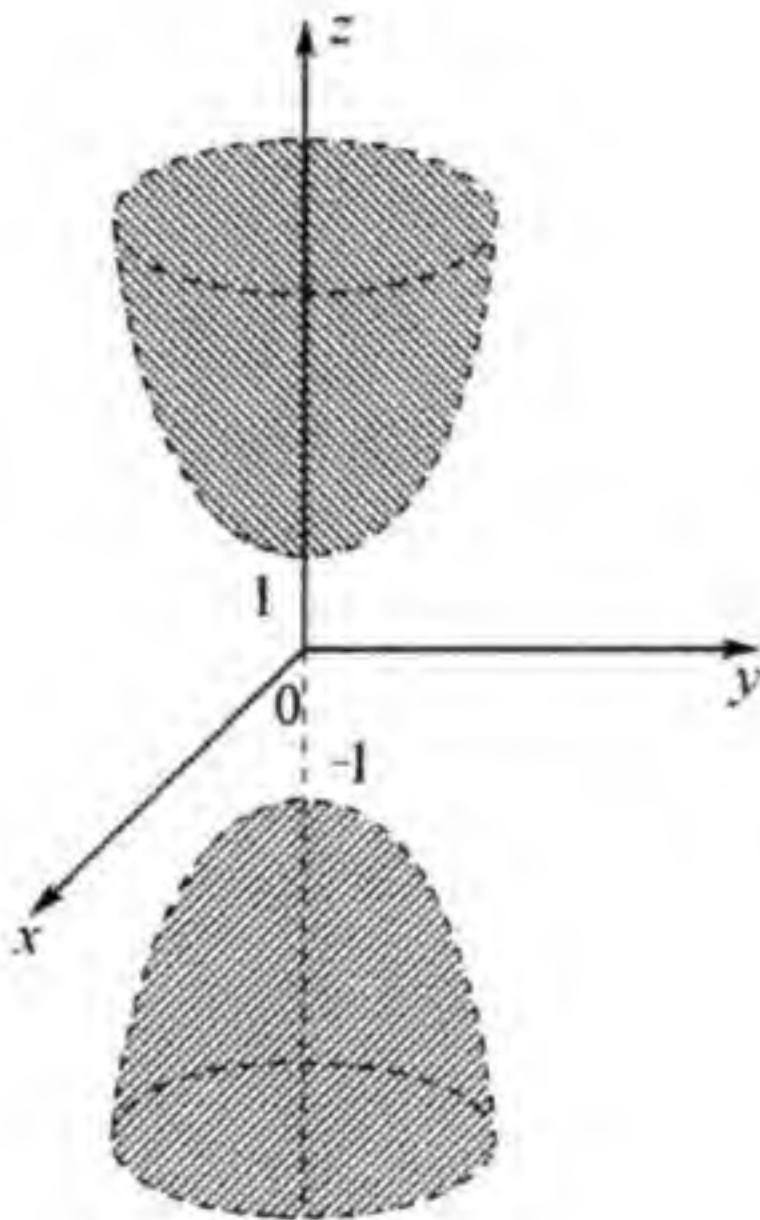


【3149】  $u = \ln(xyz)$ .

解 定义域为  $\{(x, y, z) \mid xyz > 0\}$ ,  
即  $x > 0, y > 0, z > 0$ ; 或  $x > 0, y < 0, z < 0$ ; 或  $x < 0, y < 0, z > 0$ ; 或  $x < 0, y > 0, z < 0$  其图形为空间第一、第三、第六及第八卦限的总体, 但不包括坐标面, 图形大家熟知, 省略.

【3150】  $u = \ln(-1 - x^2 - y^2 + z^2)$ .

解 存在域  $\{(x, y, z) \mid -x^2 - y^2 + z^2 > 1\}$ , 这是双叶双曲面  $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = -1$  的内部, 如 3150 题图阴影部分所示, 不包括界面在内.

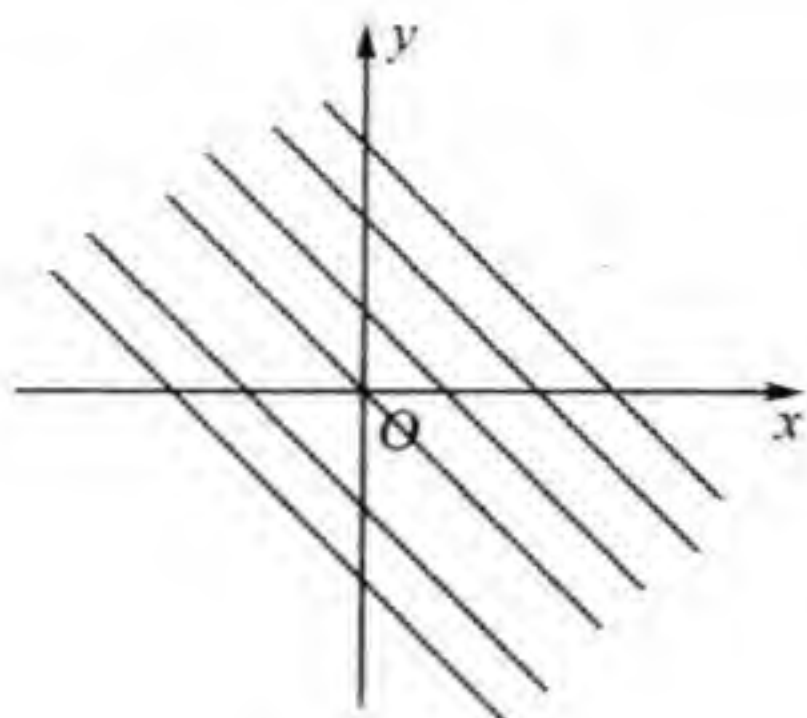


3150 题图

作出下列函数的等位线(3151 ~ 3165).

【3151】  $z = x + y$ .

解 等位线为平行直线族  $x + y = k, k \in \mathbf{R}$ , 图形如 3151 题图所示.



3151 题图

**【3152】**  $z = x^2 + y^2$ .

**解** 等位线为曲线族  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 (a \geq 0)$ ,

当  $a = 0$  时为原点, 当  $a > 0$  时, 为以原点为圆心的同心圆族.

**【3153】**  $z = x^2 - y^2$ .

**解** 等位线为曲线族  $x^2 - y^2 = k$ , 当  $k = 0$  时为两条互相垂直的直线,  $y = x, y = -x$ , 当  $k \neq 0$  时, 以  $y = \pm x$  为公共渐近线的等边双曲线族, 其中  $k > 0$  时顶点为  $(-\sqrt{k}, 0), (\sqrt{k}, 0)$ , 当  $k < 0$  时顶点为  $(0, -\sqrt{-k}), (0, \sqrt{-k})$ .

**【3154】**  $z = (x + y)^2$ .

**解** 等位线为曲线族  $(x + y)^2 = a^2, a \geq 0$ , 当  $a = 0$  时, 为直线  $x + y = 0$ , 当  $a \neq 0$  时与直线  $x + y = 0$  平行的且等距的直线  $x + y = \pm a$ .

**【3155】**  $z = \frac{y}{x}$ .

**解** 等位线是以坐标原点为束心的直线束,  $y = kx, x \neq 0$  不包括  $Oy$  轴在内.

**【3156】**  $z = \frac{1}{x^2 + 2y^2}$ .

**解** 等位线为椭圆族  $x^2 + 2y^2 = a^2 (a > 0)$ ,

长半轴为  $a$ , 短半轴为  $\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$ , 焦点为  $(-a\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}, 0)$  及  $(a\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}, 0)$ .

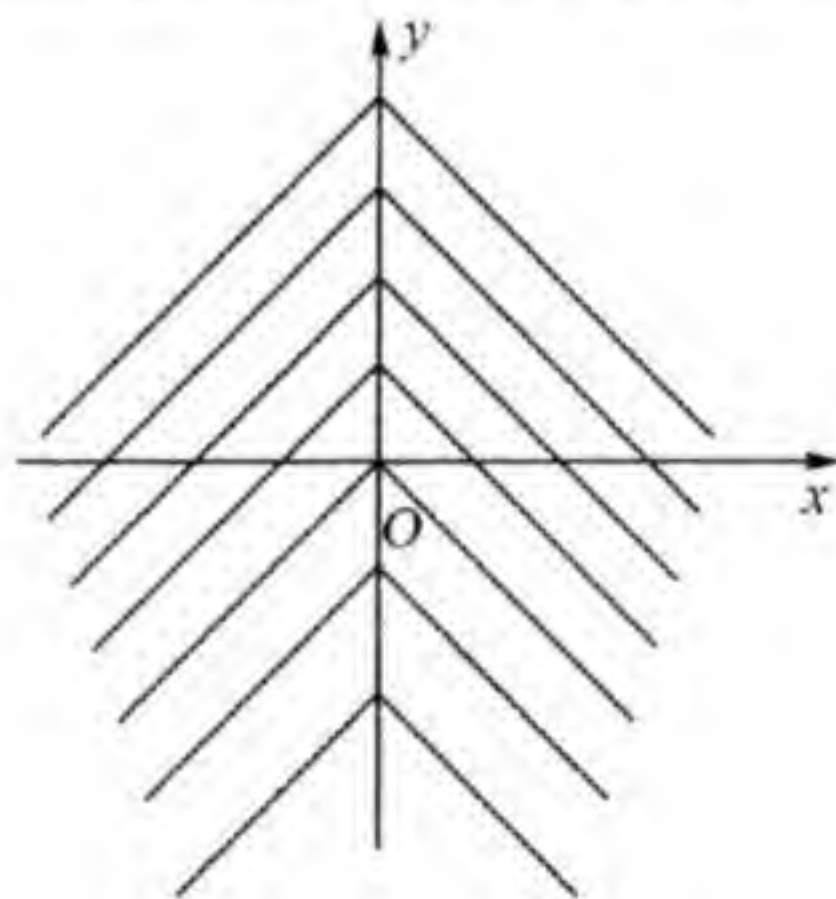
【3157】  $z = \sqrt{xy}$ .

解 等位线为曲线族  $xy = a^2, a \geq 0$ .

当  $a = 0$  时, 为坐标轴  $x = 0$  及  $y = 0$ , 当  $a > 0$  时, 为以两坐标轴为公共渐近线且位于第一、第三象限内的等边双曲线族, 顶点为  $(-a, -a)$  及  $(a, a)$ .

【3158】  $z = |x| + y$ .

解 等位线为曲线族  $|x| + y = k$ , 其中  $k \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ , 当  $x \geq 0$  时,  $x + y = k$ , 当  $x < 0$  时,  $y - x = k$ , 这是顶点在  $Oy$  轴上两支互相垂直的射线所构成的折线族, 如 3158 题图所示.



3158 题图

【3159】  $z = |x| + |y| - |x + y|$ .

解 等位线为曲线族  $|x| + |y| - |x + y| = a$ , 因为  $|x + y| \leq |x| + |y|$ , 于是  $a \geq 0$ , 当  $a = 0$  时,  $|x| + |y| = |x + y|$ , 两边平方有  $xy \geq 0$ , 即为第一、第三象限, 包括两坐标轴在内, 当  $a > 0$  时,  $xy < 0$ , 从而有

1°  $x > 0, y < 0, x + y \geq 0, |x| + |y| - |x + y| = a$ , 解之有  $y = -\frac{a}{2}$ ;

2°  $x > 0, y < 0, x + y \leq 0, |x| + |y| - |x + y| = a$ , 解之有  $x = \frac{a}{2}$ ;

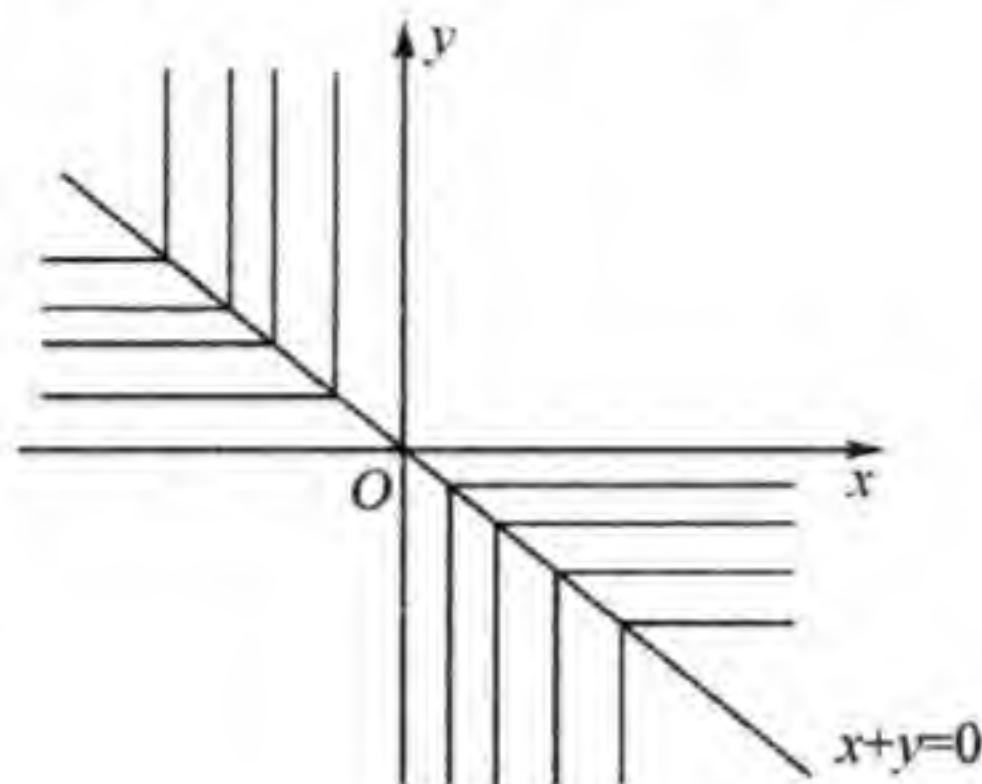
3°  $x < 0, y > 0, x + y \geq 0, |x| + |y| - |x + y| = a$ , 解



之有  $x = -\frac{a}{2}$ ;

4°  $x < 0, y > 0, x + y \leq 0, |x| + |y| - |x + y| = a$ , 解之有  $y = \frac{a}{2}$ .

这是顶点位于直线  $x + y = 0$  上的两支互相垂直的折线族, 它的各折线平行于坐标轴, 如 3159 题图所示.

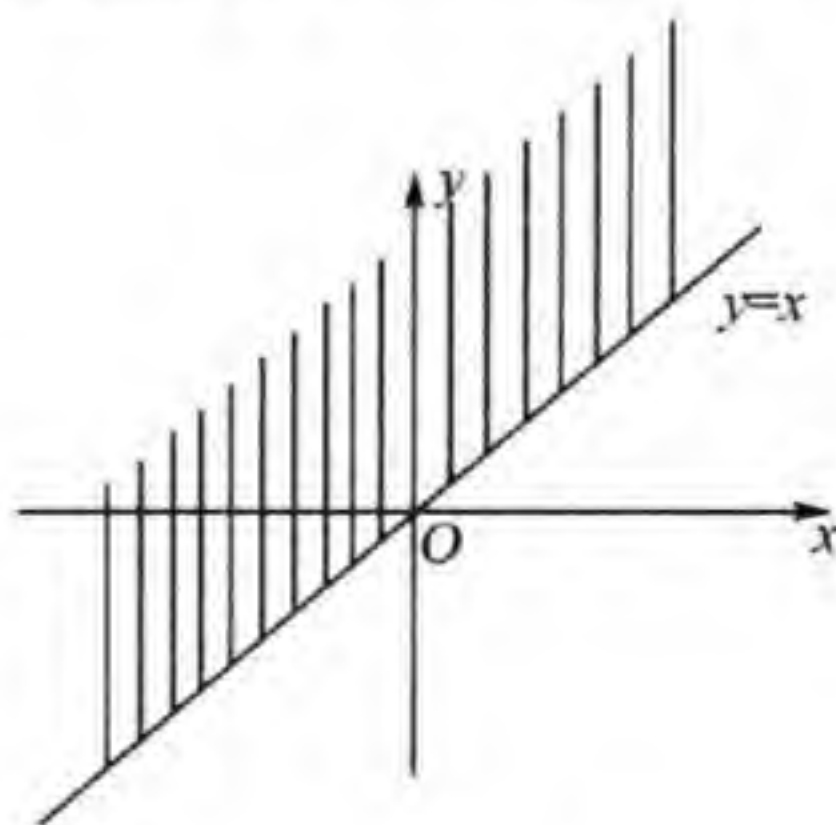


3159 题图

【3159. 1】  $z = \min(x, y)$ .

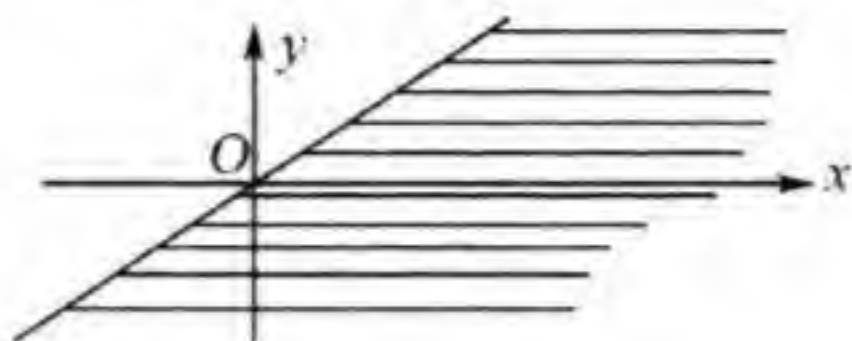
解 设  $\min(x, y) = k, k \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

则 1° 若  $y \geq x$ , 有  $x = k$ , 等位线是平行射线族, 顶点在  $y = x$  轴上, 但含  $y = x$  直线上点, 如 3159. 1 题图(1)



3159. 1 题图(1)

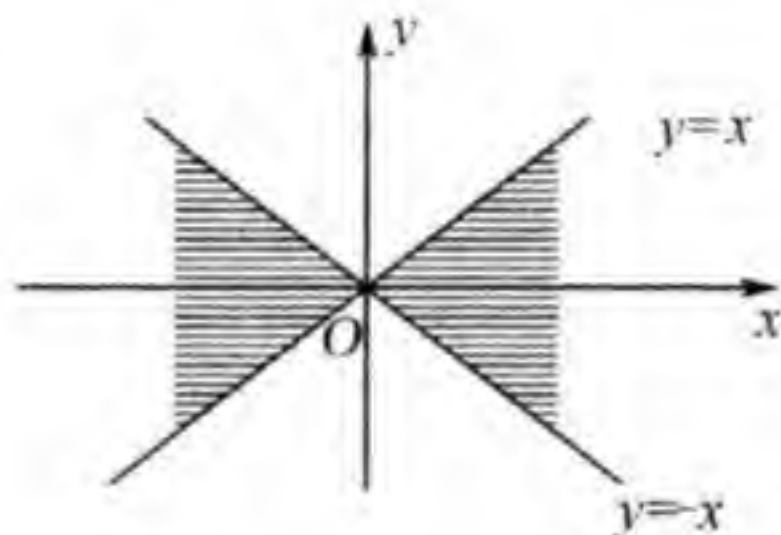
2° 若  $y < x$ , 有  $y = k$ , 等位线是平行射线族, 顶点在  $y = x$  轴上, 但不含  $y = x$  直线, 如 3159 题图(2).



3159.1 题图(2)

【3159.2】  $z = \max(|x|, |y|)$ .

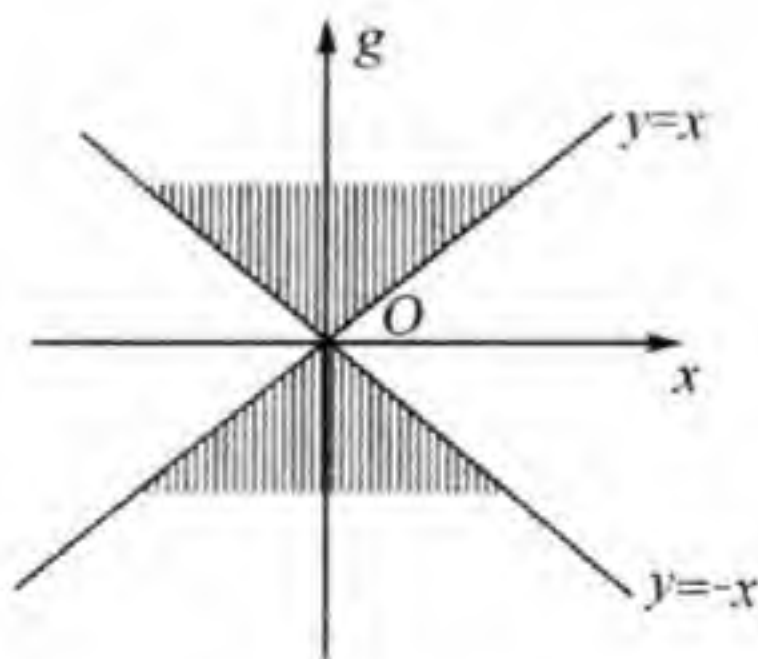
解 1° 当  $|x| \geq |y|$  时, 等位线  $|y| = k, k \geq 0$ , 如 3159.2 题图(1) 所示.



3159.2 题图(1)

这是一族平行的射线族, 平行于  $x$  轴, 顶点在  $y = x$  和  $y = -x$  直线上.

2° 当  $|y| \geq |x|$  时, 等位线为  $|x| = k, k \geq 0$ , 如 3159.2 题图(2) 所示.



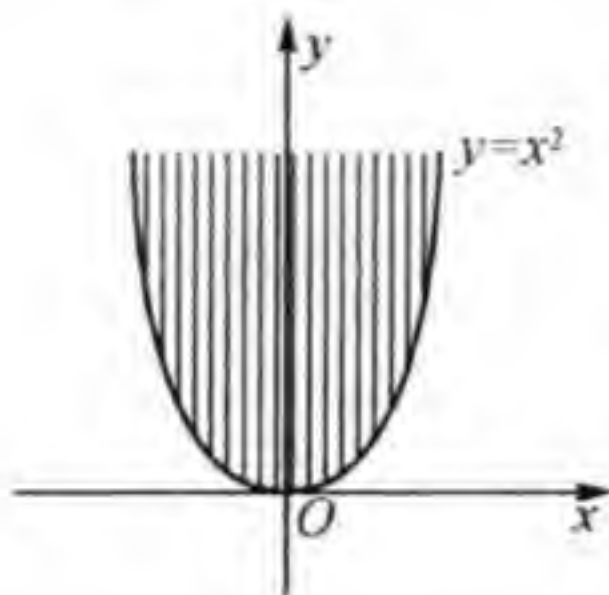
3159.2 题图(2)

这是一族平行的射线族, 平行于  $y$  轴, 顶点在  $y = x$  和  $y =$

—  $x$  直线上.

【3159.3】  $z = \min(x^2, y)$ .

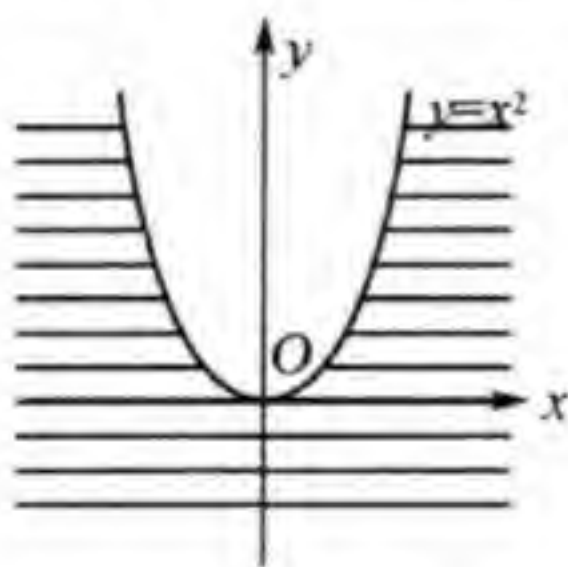
解 1° 当  $x^2 \leq y$  时, 有  $x^2 = k, k \geq 0$ , 如 3159.3 题图(1)所示



3159.3 题图(1)

等位线是一族平行于  $y$  轴的射线, 顶点在抛物线  $y = x^2$  上.

2° 当  $x^2 \geq y$  时, 有  $y = k, k \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ , 如 3159.3 题图(2)所示, 等位线是一族平行于  $x$  轴的射线, 顶点在抛物线  $y = x^2$  上半曲线上和一族平行于  $x$  轴的直线, 直线位于下半平面.



3159.3 题图(2)

【3160】  $z = e^{\frac{2x}{x^2+y^2}}$ .

解 等位线为曲线族

$$\frac{2x}{x^2+y^2} = k, (x, y \text{ 不同时为零}),$$

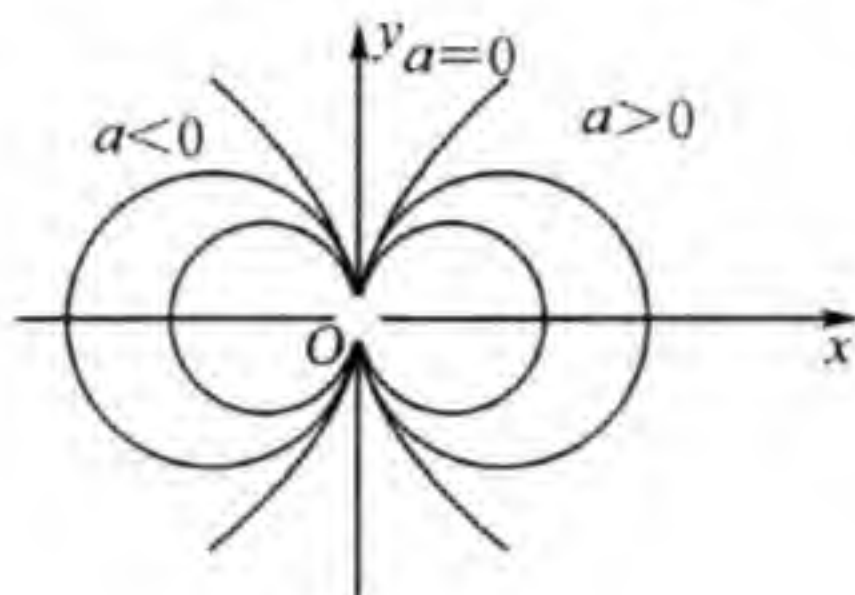
其中  $k \neq 0, k \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ , 上式可写为

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{k}\right)^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^2, (k \neq 0).$$



当  $k = 0$  时, 即  $e^{\frac{2x}{x^2+y^2}} = 1$ , 从而等位线为  $x = 0$ , 但不包括原点.

当  $k \neq 0$  时, 为中心在  $Ox$  轴上且经过坐标原点(但不包括原点在內)的圆束, 圆心在  $(\frac{1}{k}, 0)$ , 半径为  $|\frac{1}{k}|$ , 如 3160 题图所示.



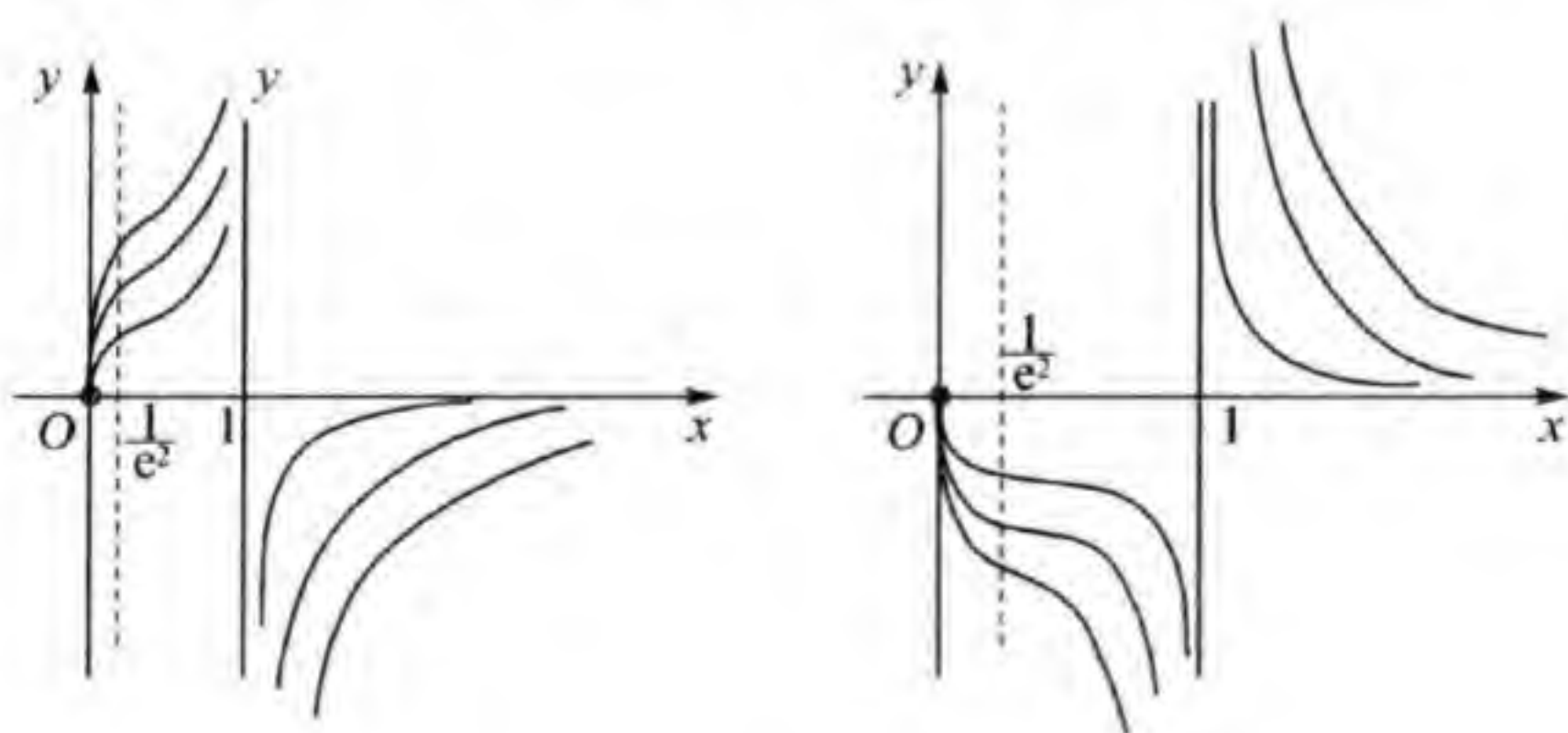
3160 题图

【3161】  $z = x^y$  ( $x > 0$ ).

解 等位线为曲线族  $x^y = k$  ( $k > 0$ ).

当  $k = 1$  时, 为直线  $x = 1$  及  $Ox$  轴的正向半射线, 但不包括原点在內.

当  $0 < k < 1$  与  $k > 1$  时的图象如 3161 题图所示.



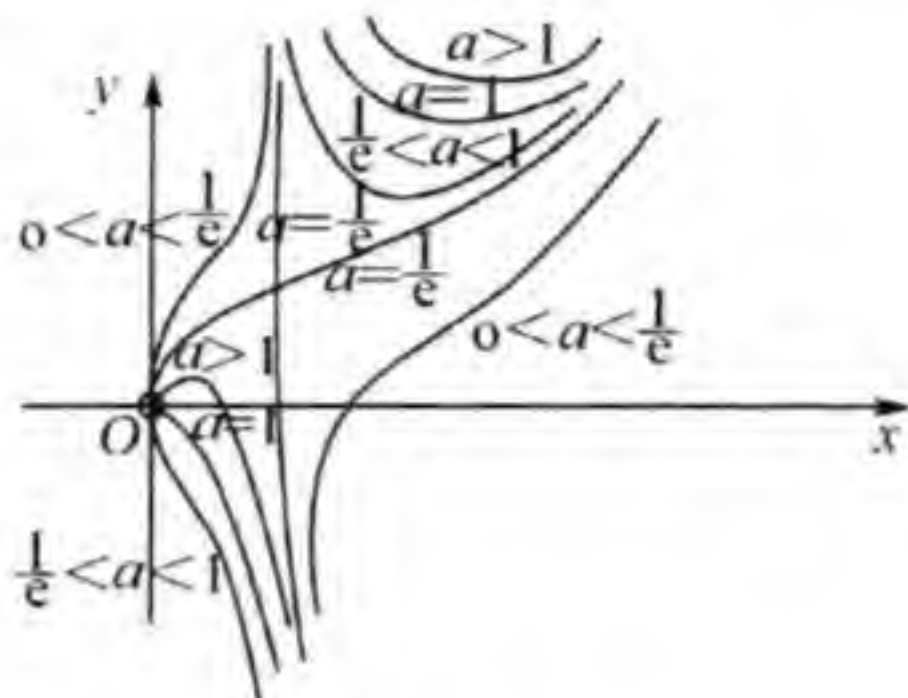
3161 题图

【3162】  $z = x^y e^{-x}$  ( $x > 0$ ).

解 等位线为曲线族  $x^y e^{-x} = a$  ( $a > 0$ ).

于是  $y \ln x - x = \ln a$ , 当  $a = e^{-1}$  时, 为直线  $x = 1$  和曲线  $y = \frac{x-1}{\ln x}$ .

当  $0 < a < \frac{1}{e}$ ,  $\frac{1}{e} < a < 1$  或  $a \geq 1$  时, 图象布满整个右半平面, 如 3162 题图所示, 不包括  $Oy$  轴.



3162 题图

**【3163】**  $z = \ln \sqrt{\frac{(x-a)^2 + y^2}{(x+a)^2 + y^2}} \quad (a > 0).$

解 等位线为曲线族

$$\frac{(x-a)^2 + y^2}{(x+a)^2 + y^2} = k^2, (k > 0).$$

于是有  $(1-k)^2 x^2 - 2a(1+k^2)x + (1-k^2)a^2 + (1-k^2)y^2 = 0$ .

当  $k = 1$  时, 有  $x = 0$ , 即为  $Oy$  轴, 当  $k \neq 1$  时, 上述方程可变形为

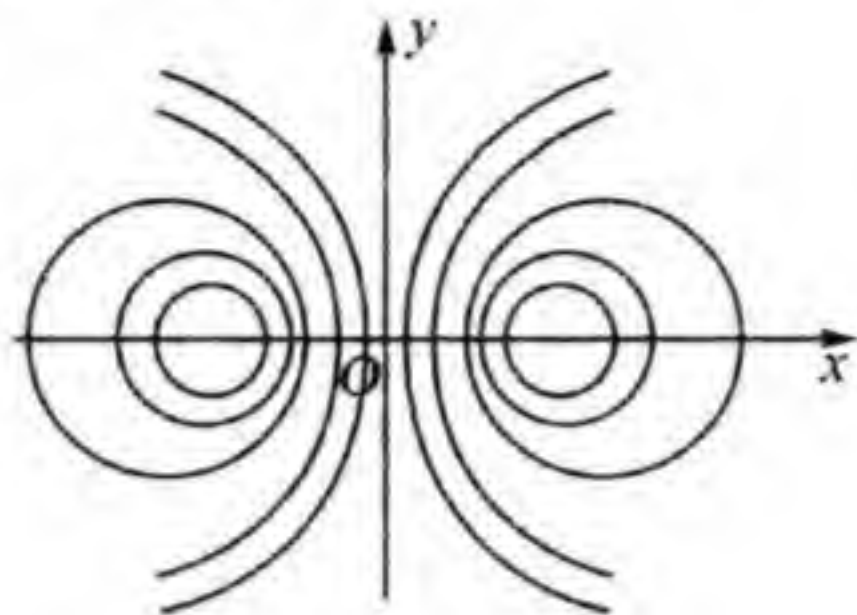
$$\left[ x - \frac{a(1+k^2)}{1-k^2} \right]^2 + y^2 = \left( \frac{2ak}{1-k^2} \right)^2,$$

它是以点  $\left( \frac{a(1+k^2)}{1-k^2}, 0 \right)$  为圆心, 半径为  $\left| \frac{2ak}{1-k^2} \right|$  的圆族, 当  $0 < k < 1$  时, 圆分布在右半平面, 当  $k > 1$  时, 圆分布在右半平面.

又圆心与原点距离的平方为

$$\begin{aligned} \left[ \frac{a(1+k^2)}{1-k^2} \right]^2 &= \frac{a^2[(1-k^2)^2 + 4k^2]}{(1-k^2)^2} \\ &= a^2 + \left( \frac{2ak}{1-k^2} \right)^2. \end{aligned}$$

即等位线圆族与圆  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  在交点处的半径互相垂直(或圆心距与两圆的半径构成直角三角形), 于是等位线圆族与圆  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  成正交, 如 3163 题图所示.



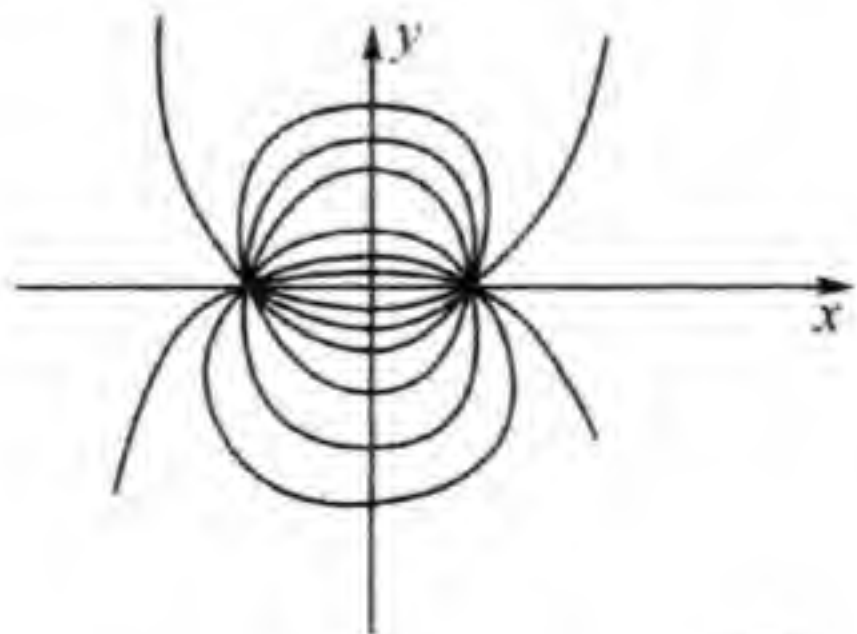
3163 题图

【3164】  $z = \arctan \frac{2ay}{x^2 + y^2 - a^2} \quad (a > 0).$

解 等位线为曲线族

$$\frac{2ay}{x^2 + y^2 - a^2} = k, k \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

但除去点  $(\pm a, 0)$ , 当  $k = 0$  时,  $y = 0$  为  $Ox$  轴, 但不包含  $(\pm a, 0)$  两点, 当  $k \neq 0$  时, 方程可写为  $x^2 + \left(y - \frac{a}{k}\right)^2 = a^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{k^2}\right)$ , 这是圆心在  $Oy$  轴上且经过点  $(-a, 0)$  及  $(a, 0)$ , 但不包括这两点在内的圆族, 如 3164 题图所示.



3164 题图



【3165】  $z = \operatorname{sgn}(\sin x \sin y)$ .

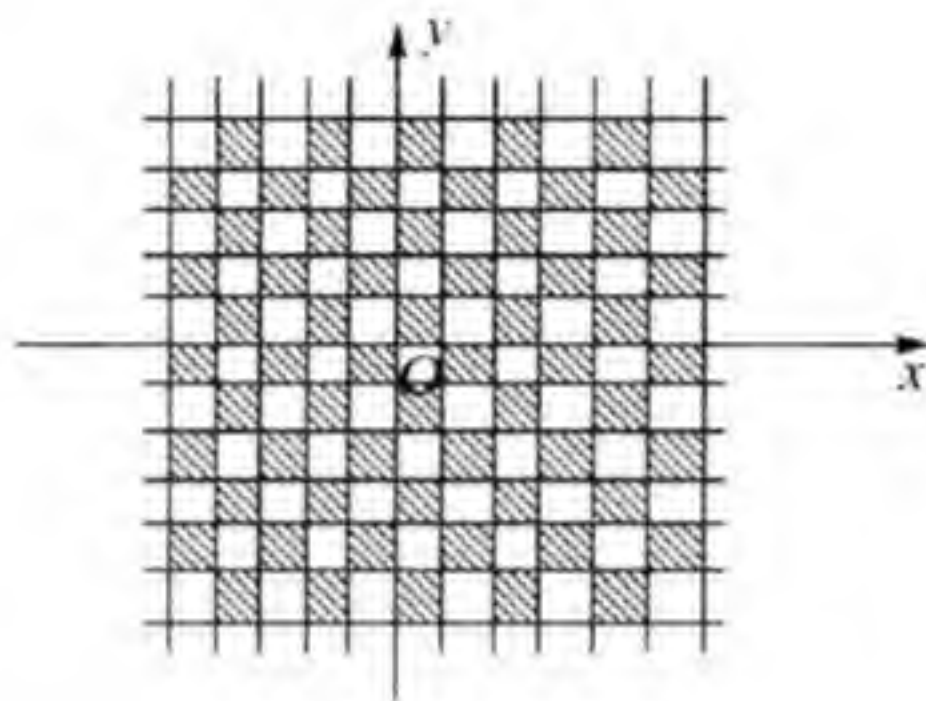
解 若  $z = 0$ , 则  $\sin x \cdot \sin y = 0$ , 即直线族  $x = m\pi$  和  $y = n\pi, m, n \in \mathbf{Z}$ .

若  $z = -1$ , 或  $z = 1$ , 则  $\sin x \sin y < 0$  或  $\sin x \sin y > 0$ , 也就是

$$m\pi < x < (m+1)\pi, n\pi < y < (n+1)\pi,$$

其中  $z = (-1)^{m+n}, m, n \in \mathbf{Z}$ ,

即为正方形族, 如 3165 题图所示,  $z = 0$  时为图中网格直线,  $z = 1$  为图中带斜线的正方形,  $z = -1$  为图中空白正方形, 但后两者都不包括号边界.



3165 题图

求下列函数的等位面(3166 ~ 3170).

【3166】  $u = x + y + z$ .

解 等位面为平行平面族

$$x + y + z = k, k \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

【3167】  $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ .

解 等位面为中心在原点的同心球族

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, (a \geq 0).$$

当  $a = 0$  时, 即为原点.

【3168】  $u = x^2 + y^2 - z^2$ .

解 当  $u = 0$  时, 等位面为圆锥  $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 0$ , 当  $u > 0$  时, 等位面为单叶双曲面族  $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = a^2$  ( $a > 0$ ), 当  $u < 0$  时等位面为双叶双曲面族

$$-x^2 - y^2 + z^2 = a^2, (a > 0).$$

【3169】  $u = (x+y)^2 + z^2$ .

解 等位面为曲面族

$$(x+y)^2 + z^2 = a^2, (a \geq 0).$$

当  $a = 0$  时, 为  $x+y=0$  和  $z=0$ , 当  $a > 0$  时作坐标变换

$$\begin{cases} x' = x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + y \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x+y), \\ y' = -x \sin \frac{\pi}{4} + y \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(-x+y), \\ z' = z. \end{cases}$$

(旋转变换)

在新坐标系中原等位面方程化为

$$2x'^2 + z'^2 = a^2,$$

即

$$\frac{x'^2}{\frac{a^2}{2}} + \frac{z'^2}{a^2} = 1.$$

这是以  $y'$  轴为公共轴的椭圆柱面, 母线的方向平行于  $y'$  轴, 准线为  $y' = 0$  平面上的椭圆

$$\frac{x'^2}{\frac{a^2}{2}} + \frac{z'^2}{a^2} = 1,$$

长半轴为  $a$  ( $z'$  轴方向), 短半轴为  $\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$  ( $x'$  轴方向).

$y'$  轴在新系  $O-x'y'z'$  中的方程为  $\begin{cases} x' = 0, \\ z' = 0. \end{cases}$

而在旧系  $O-xyz$  中的方程  $\begin{cases} x+y=0, \\ z=0. \end{cases}$

即为所求的椭圆柱面族的公共对称轴.

【3170】  $u = \operatorname{sgn} \sin(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$ .

解 当  $u = 0$  时, 等位面为球心在原点的同心球族

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = n\pi, n \in \mathbf{N},$$

当  $u = -1$  或  $u = 1$  时等位面为球层族

$$n\pi < x^2 + y^2 + z^2 < (n+1)\pi, n \in \mathbf{N},$$

其中  $u = (-1)^n$ .

根据所给定的方程,研究其曲面的性质(3171 ~ 3174).

【3171】  $z = f(y - ax)$ .

解 引入参数  $t, s$ , 则曲面方程为 
$$\begin{cases} x = t, \\ y = at + s, \\ z = f(s). \end{cases}$$

现固定  $s$ , 则得  $t$  为参数的直线方程, 其方向数为  $(1, a, 0)$ . 于是, 曲面以  $(1, a, 0)$  为母线方向的一个柱面, 令  $t = 0$ , 有

$$\begin{cases} x = 0, \\ y = s, \\ z = f(s). \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} x = 0, \\ z = f(y). \end{cases}$$

这是  $x = 0$  平面上的一条曲线, 也是柱面  $z = f(y - ax)$  的一条准线.

【3172】  $z = f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$ .

解 令  $y = 0$ , 有  $\begin{cases} y = 0, \\ z = f(x), (x \geq 0). \end{cases}$  是旋转曲面的一条母线.

【3173】  $z = xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ .

解 令  $x = t, \frac{y}{x} = s$ , 有 
$$\begin{cases} x = t, \\ y = st, (t \neq 0), \\ z = tf(s). \end{cases}$$

现固定  $s$ , 这是以  $t$  为参数的一条过原点的直线, 因此, 所给曲面为顶点在原点的一锥面, 但不包括原点在内, 令  $t = 1$ , 有

$$\begin{cases} x = 1, \\ y = s, \\ z = f(s). \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} x = 1, \\ z = f(y). \end{cases}$$

这是  $x = 1$  平面上的一条曲线, 也是锥面  $z = xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  的一条准线.



【3174】  $z = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right).$

解 令  $x = t, s = \frac{y}{x}$ , 有  $\begin{cases} x = t, \\ y = st, \\ z = f(s). \end{cases}$

现固定  $s$ , 这是一条过点  $(0, 0, f(s))$  的直线, 方向数为  $1, s, 0$ , 因此, 它与  $Oz$  轴垂直, 与  $Oxy$  平面平行, 且其方向与  $s$  有关, 于是曲面  $z = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  表示一个直纹面, 一般地, 它既不是柱面, 又不是

锥面, 令  $t = 1$ , 则一条直纹面的准线是  $\begin{cases} x = 1, \\ z = f(y). \end{cases}$

因此曲线上每一点引一条与  $Oz$  轴垂直且相交的直线, 这样的直线的全体, 便构成由  $z = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  所表示的直纹面.

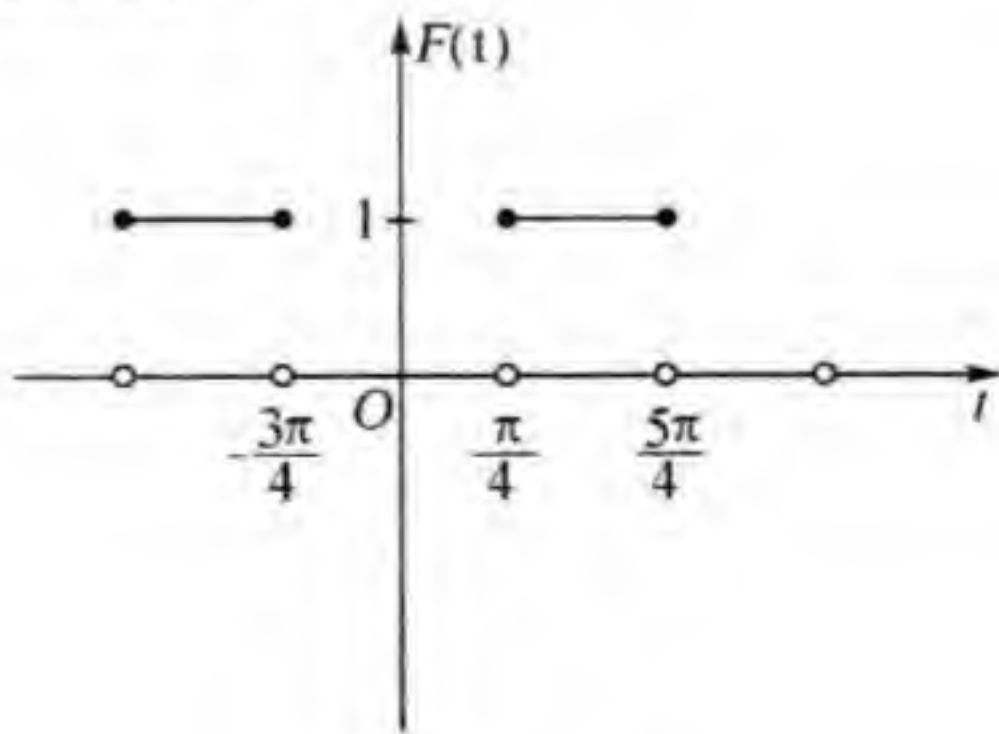
【3175】 作出下列函数的图形:

$$F(t) = f(\cos t, \sin t)$$

其中  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{若 } y \geq x, \\ 0, & \text{若 } y < x. \end{cases}$

解 当  $\sin t \geq \cos t$ , 即  $\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \leq t \leq \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$  时,

$F(t) = 1$ , 当  $\sin t < \cos t$ , 即  $-\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi < t < \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$  时,  $F(t) = 0$ , 如 3175 题图所示.



3175 题图

【3176】 若  $f(x, y) = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}$ , 求  $f(1, \frac{y}{x})$ .

解  $f(1, \frac{y}{x}) = \frac{2 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{y}{x}}{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2} = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2} = f(x, y).$

【3177】 若  $f(\frac{y}{x}) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{x} (x > 0)$ , 求函数  $f(x)$ .

解 由  $f(\frac{y}{x}) = \sqrt{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2}$ , 有  $f(x) = \sqrt{1 + x^2}.$

【3178】 设  $z = \sqrt{y} + f(\sqrt{x} - 1)$ .

当  $y = 1$  时, 若  $z = x$ , 确定函数  $f$  和  $z$ .

解 由  $y = 1$  时,  $z = x$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} f(\sqrt{x} - 1) &= x - 1 = (\sqrt{x} - 1)(\sqrt{x} + 1) \\ &= (\sqrt{x} - 1)[(\sqrt{x} - 1) + 2]. \end{aligned}$$

于是  $f(t) = t(t + 2) = t^2 + 2t.$

从而  $z = \sqrt{y} + x - 1, x > 0.$

【3179】 设  $z = x + y + f(x - y)$ .

当  $y = 0$  时, 若  $z = x^2$ , 求出函数  $f$  和  $z$ .

解 由  $y = 0$  时,  $z = x^2$ , 有

$$x^2 = x + f(x),$$

即  $f(x) = x^2 - x.$

于是  $z = x + y + (x - y)^2 - (x - y) = 2y + (x - y)^2.$

【3180】 若  $f(x + y, \frac{y}{x}) = x^2 - y^2$ , 求函数  $f(x, y)$ .

解 由  $f(x + y, \frac{y}{x}) = x^2 - y^2 = (x + y)(x - y)$

$$= (x + y)^2 \frac{x - y}{x + y} = (x + y)^2 \frac{1 - \frac{y}{x}}{1 + \frac{y}{x}}$$

知  $f(x, y) = x^2 \frac{1-y}{1+y}$ .

【3181】 证明:对于函数:

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x-y}{x+y},$$

具有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \} = 1, \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \} = -1,$

因此不存在  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$ .

证  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-y}{x+y} \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1,$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-y}{x+y} \right\} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-y}{y} = -1.$$

由于累次极限不等,于是  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$  不存在.

【3182】 证明:对于函数:

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x-y)^2},$$

具有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \} = 0,$

然而  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$  不存在.

证  $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x-y)^2},$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x-y)^2} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \} &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x-y)^2} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0, \end{aligned}$$

现按  $y = kx$  方向的极限,即

$$\lim_{\substack{y=kx \\ x \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4 k^2}{x^4 k^2 + x^2 (1-k)^2},$$

若  $k = 0$  时,则该极限为 0,若  $k = 1$  时,该极限为 1,因此,



$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$  不存在.

【3183】 证明:对于函数:

$$f(x, y) = (x + y) \sin \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{y},$$

两个累次极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \}$  和  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \}$  不存在, 然而存在  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0$ .

证 由

$$0 \leq \left| (x + y) \sin \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{y} \right| \leq |x + y| \leq |x| + |y|,$$

知  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0$ .

而当  $x \neq \frac{1}{k\pi}$ ,  $y \rightarrow 0$  时,  $(x + y) \sin \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{y}$  极限不存在, 因此累次极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \}$  不存在, 同法可证累次极限  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \}$  不存在.

【3183. 1】 极限  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}$  是否存在?

证 沿  $y = kx$  方向, 令  $x \rightarrow 0$  时极限为

$$\lim_{\substack{y \rightarrow kx \\ x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{2kx^2}{(k^2 + 1)x^2} = \frac{2k^2}{k^2 + 1},$$

于是当  $k$  为不同值时, 该极限值不同, 从而  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}$  不存在.

【3183. 2】 当  $t \rightarrow +\infty$  时, 沿着任意射线:

$$x = t \cos \alpha, y = t \sin \alpha \quad (0 \leq t < +\infty)$$

函数的极限  $f(x, y) = x^2 e^{-(x^2 - y)}$  等于什么?

当  $x \rightarrow \infty$  及  $y \rightarrow \infty$  时, 这个函数可以称为无穷小吗?

解 由

$$x = t \cos \alpha, y = t \sin \alpha,$$

有  $f(x, y) = t^2 \cos^2 \alpha e^{-(t^2 \cos^2 \alpha - t \sin \alpha)} = \frac{t^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{e^{t^2 \cos^2 \alpha}} \cdot e^{t \sin \alpha},$

所以

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{t^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{e^{t^2 \cos^2 \alpha}} \cdot e^{t \sin \alpha} = \begin{cases} 0, \sin \alpha > 0, \\ 0, 0 < \sin \alpha < 1, \\ 0, \sin \alpha = 1, \\ 0, -1 < \sin \alpha < 0, \\ 0, \sin \alpha = -1. \end{cases}$$

于是  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} f(t \cos \alpha, t \sin \alpha) = 0$

又  $\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} x^2 e^{-x^2+y} = 0 \cdot e^y = 0$

于是当  $x \rightarrow \infty$  时, 为无穷小量.

又  $\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} x^2 e^{-x^2} e^y = +\infty, (x \neq 0)$ , 于是当  $y \rightarrow \infty$  时, 不是无穷小量.

【3184】 若:

$$(1) f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^4}, a = \infty, b = \infty;$$

$$(2) f(x, y) = \frac{x^y}{1 + x^y}, a = \infty, b = +0;$$

$$(3) f(x, y) = \sin \frac{\pi x}{2x + y}, a = \infty, b = \infty;$$

$$(4) f(x, y) = \frac{1}{xy} \tan \frac{xy}{1 + xy}, a = 0, b = \infty;$$

$$(5) f(x, y) = \log_r(x + y), a = 1, b = 0.$$

求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \{ \lim_{y \rightarrow b} f(x, y) \}$  和  $\lim_{y \rightarrow b} \{ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x, y) \}$ .

解 (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \{ \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} f(x, y) \} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^4} \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0,$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \{ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x, y) \} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^4} \right\} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} 1 = 1.$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \{ \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} f(x, y) \} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \frac{x^y}{1 + x^y} \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \{ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x, y) \} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^y}{1 + x^y} \right\} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} 1 = 1.$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \{ \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} f(x, y) \} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2x + y} \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0,$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \{ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x, y) \} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2x + y} \right\} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} 1 = 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \{ \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} f(x, y) \} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{xy} \tan \frac{xy}{1 + yx} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{xy} \cdot \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \tan \frac{xy}{1 + xy} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \{ 0 \cdot \tan 1 \} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \} &= \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{xy} \tan \frac{xy}{1 + xy} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \frac{xy}{1 + xy}}{\frac{xy}{1 + xy}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 + xy} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} 1 = 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \log_r (x + y) \} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x + y)}{\ln r} \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{\ln r} = 1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x, y) \} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(x + y)}{\ln r} \right\} = \infty.$$

求下列二重极限(3185 ~ 3193).

**【3185】**  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{x + y}{x^2 - xy + y^2},$

解 由

$$2|xy| \leq x^2 + y^2,$$

有 
$$0 \leq \left| \frac{x + y}{x^2 - xy + y^2} \right| \leq \frac{|x + y|}{x^2 + y^2 - |xy|}$$

$$\leq \frac{|x + y|}{|xy|} \leq \frac{1}{|x|} + \frac{1}{|y|},$$

又 
$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \left( \frac{1}{|x|} + \frac{1}{|y|} \right) = 0,$$

有 
$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{x + y}{x^2 - xy + y^2} = 0.$$



$$\text{【3186】} \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^4 + y^4}.$$

解 由

$$0 \leq \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^4 + y^4} \leq \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2x^2 y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} \right),$$

而  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} \right) = 0,$

知有  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^4 + y^4} = 0.$

$$\text{【3187】} \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow a}} \frac{\sin xy}{x}.$$

解  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow a}} \frac{\sin xy}{x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow a}} \frac{\sin xy}{xy} \cdot y = a.$

$$\text{【3188】} \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} (x^2 + y^2) e^{-(x+y)}.$$

解  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} (x^2 + y^2) e^{-(x+y)}$   
 $= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} \left[ \frac{(x+y)^2}{e^{x+y}} - 2 \frac{x}{e^x} \cdot \frac{y}{e^y} \right] = 0.$

$$\text{【3189】} \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} \left( \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right)^{x^2}.$$

解 由

$$0 \leq \left( \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right)^{x^2} \leq \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{x^2},$$

且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{x^2} = 0,$

有  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} \left( \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right)^{x^2} = 0.$

$$\text{【3190】} \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (x^2 + y^2)^{x^2 y^2}.$$

解 由

$$|x^2 y^2 \ln(x^2 + y^2)| \leq \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^2}{4} |\ln(x^2 + y^2)|,$$

$$\text{又} \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^2}{4} \ln(x^2 + y^2) = \lim_{s \rightarrow +0} \frac{1}{4} s^2 \ln s = 0,$$

$$\text{于是} \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (x^2 + y^2)^{x^2 y^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} e^{x^2 y^2 \ln(x^2 + y^2)} = e^0 = 1.$$

$$\text{【3191】} \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow a}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow a}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}} \\ &= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow a}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x \cdot \frac{x}{x+y}} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow a}} [x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})] \cdot \frac{x}{x+y} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})]} \cdot \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow a}} \frac{x}{x+y} = e^{1 \cdot 1} = e. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【3192】} \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\ln(x + e^y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\ln(x + e^y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{\ln(1 + e^0)}{1} = \ln 2.$$

【3193】 若  $x = \rho \cos \varphi$  及  $y = \rho \sin \varphi$ , 则沿什么方向角  $\varphi$  存在有穷极限?

$$(1) \quad \lim_{\rho \rightarrow +0} e^{\frac{\rho}{x^2 + y^2}};$$

$$(2) \quad \lim_{\rho \rightarrow +\infty} e^{x^2 - y^2} \cdot \sin 2xy.$$

解 (1) 由

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow +0} e^{\frac{\rho}{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow +0} e^{\frac{\cos \varphi}{\rho}} = \begin{cases} 0, & \cos \varphi < 0, \\ 1, & \cos \varphi = 0, \\ +\infty, & \cos \varphi > 0. \end{cases}$$

知当  $\cos \varphi \leq 0$ , 即  $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{3\pi}{2}$  时, 所给的极限存在.

(2) 由

$$e^{x^2 - y^2} \sin 2xy = e^{\rho^2 \cos 2\varphi} \sin(\rho^2 \sin 2\varphi),$$

又当  $\rho \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $\sin(\rho^2 \sin 2\varphi)$  有界, 除  $\varphi = \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{N}$  外无极限,

且

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\rho^2 \cos 2\varphi} = \begin{cases} 0, & \cos 2\varphi < 0, \\ 1, & \cos 2\varphi = 0, \\ +\infty, & \cos 2\varphi > 0. \end{cases}$$

于是当  $\frac{\pi}{4} < \varphi < \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4} < \varphi < \frac{7\pi}{4}$  以及  $\varphi = 0, \varphi = \pi$  时才有极限.

求下列函数的不连续点(3194 ~ 3201).

【3194】  $u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.$

解 由题意, 当  $(x, y) = (0, 0)$  时, 无意义, 于是该函数在  $(0, 0)$  处不连续.

【3195】  $u = \frac{xy}{x + y}.$

解 直线  $x + y = 0$  上的点皆为该函数的不连续点.

【3196】  $u = \frac{x + y}{x^3 + y^3}.$

解 设  $a \neq 0, a \in \mathbf{R}$ , 由

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ y \rightarrow -a}} \frac{x + y}{x^3 + y^3} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ y \rightarrow -a}} \frac{1}{x^2 - xy + y^2} = \frac{1}{3a^2},$$

知对直线  $x + y = 0$  上除去原点  $O$  外的一切点皆为可去的不连续点, 原点  $O(0, 0)$  为无穷型不连续点.

【3197】  $u = \sin \frac{1}{xy}.$

解  $xy = 0$  上的一切点, 也就是两坐标轴上的各点皆为该函数的不连续点.

【3198】  $u = \frac{1}{\sin x \sin y}.$

解 直线  $x = m\pi$  和  $y = n\pi (m, n \in \mathbf{Z})$  上的各点均为该函数的不连续点.

【3199】  $u = \ln(1 - x^2 - y^2).$



解 圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  上各点皆是该函数的不连续点.

【3200】  $u = \frac{1}{xyz}.$

解 坐标面  $x=0, y=0, z=0$  上各点皆为该函数的不连续点.

【3201】  $u = \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2}}.$

解 点  $(a, b, c)$  为该函数的不连续点.

【3202】 证明: 函数

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & \text{若 } x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & \text{若 } x^2 + y^2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

分别对于每一个变量  $x$  或  $y$  (当另一个变量的值固定时) 是连续的, 但对这两个变量的总体是不连续的.

证 先固定  $y = a \neq 0$ , 则关于  $x$  的函数

$$g(x) = f(x, a) = \begin{cases} \frac{2ax}{x^2 + a^2}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

即  $g(x) = \frac{2ax}{x^2 + a^2}$  ( $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ ), 它是有理函数, 又当  $y = 0$  时,  $f(x, 0) = 0$ . 于是, 当  $y$  固定时, 函数  $f(x, y)$  关于  $x$  是连续的, 同理, 当  $x$  固定时, 函数  $f(x, y)$  关于  $y$  是连续的, 作为二元函数,  $f(x, y)$  在除去  $(0, 0)$  外各点皆连续, 但在点  $(0, 0)$  处不连续, 事实上, 当  $P(x, y)$  沿射线  $y = kx$  趋于原点时, 有

$$\lim_{\substack{y=kx \\ x \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2kx^2}{x^2(1+k^2)} = \frac{2k}{1+k^2},$$

对于不同的  $k$  得不同的极限值, 从而有  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$  不存在, 于是函数  $f(x, y)$  在原点不连续.

【3203】 证明: 函数:

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2}, & \text{若 } x^2 + y^2 \neq 0; \\ 0, & \text{若 } x^2 + y^2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

在  $O(0,0)$  点上沿着每一过该点的射线

$$x = t \cos \alpha, y = t \sin \alpha \quad (0 \leq t < +\infty)$$

是连续的,亦即存在:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t \cos \alpha, t \sin \alpha) = f(0,0)$$

但是,这个函数在  $(0,0)$  点上是不连续的.

证 当  $\sin \alpha = 0$  时,  $\cos \alpha = 1$  或  $-1$ , 于是, 当  $t \neq 0$  时,

$$f(t \cos \alpha, t \sin \alpha) = \frac{t^2 \cdot 0}{t^2 + 0} = 0,$$

又  $f(0,0) = 0$ ,

于是  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t \cos \alpha, t \sin \alpha) = f(0,0)$ .

当  $\sin \alpha \neq 0$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t \cos \alpha, t \sin \alpha) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^3 \cos^2 \alpha \sin \alpha}{t^4 \cos^4 \alpha + t^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t \cos^2 \alpha \sin \alpha}{t^2 \cos^4 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

于是  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t \cos \alpha, t \sin \alpha) = f(0,0)$ .

现设  $P(x,y)$  沿抛物线  $y = x^2$  趋于原点有

$$\lim_{\substack{y=x^2 \\ x \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4}{x^4 + y^4} = \frac{1}{2} \neq f(0,0).$$

因此, 函数  $f(x,y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  处不连续.

**【3203. 1】** 研究线性函数  $u = 2x - 3y + 5$  在平面  $E^2 = \{|x| < +\infty, |y| < +\infty\}$  上的一致连续性.

解 设  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in \mathbf{R}^2$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } |u(x_1, y_1) - u(x_2, y_2)| &= |2x_1 - 3y_1 + 5 - 2x_2 + 3y_2 - 5| \\ &= |2(x_1 - x_2) - 3(y_1 - y_2)| \\ &\leq 2|x_1 - x_2| + 3|y_1 - y_2|, \end{aligned}$$

知, 对任意的  $\varepsilon > 0$ . 取  $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{5}$ , 当  $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta, |y_1 - y_2| < \delta$

时有

$$|u(x_1, y_1) - u(x_2, y_2)| < 2\delta + 3\delta = 5\delta = \epsilon,$$

于是  $u(x, y) = 2x - 3y + 5$  在  $\mathbf{R}^2$  上一致连续.

【3203. 2】 研究函数  $u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  在平面  $E^2 = \{|x| < +\infty, |y| < +\infty\}$  上的一致连续性.

解 由

$$\begin{aligned} & |\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2} - \sqrt{x_2^2 + y_2^2}| \\ &= \left| \frac{x_1^2 + y_1^2 - x_2^2 - y_2^2}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2} + \sqrt{x_2^2 + y_2^2}} \right| \\ &\leq \frac{|x_1 + x_2| |x_1 - x_2| + |y_1 + y_2| |y_1 - y_2|}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2} + \sqrt{x_2^2 + y_2^2}} \\ &\leq |x_1 - x_2| + |y_1 - y_2|, \end{aligned}$$

( $x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2$  皆不同时为零).

又若  $(x_2, y_2) = (0, 0)$ , 显然

$$\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2} \leq |x_1| + |y_1| = |x_1 - x_2| + |y_1 - y_2|,$$

于是我们有

$$|\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2} - \sqrt{x_2^2 + y_2^2}| \leq |x_1 - x_2| + |y_1 - y_2|.$$

因此, 对任意的  $\epsilon > 0$ , 取  $\delta = \frac{\epsilon}{2}$ , 当  $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta, |y_1 - y_2| < \delta$  时有

$$|u(x_1, y_1) - u(x_2, y_2)| = |\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2} - \sqrt{x_2^2 + y_2^2}| < \epsilon$$

成立. 故  $u(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  在  $\mathbf{R}^2$  上一致连续.

【3203. 3】 函数  $f(x, y) = \sin \frac{\pi}{1 - x^2 - y^2}$  在域  $x^2 + y^2 < 1$  内是一致连续的吗?

解  $f(x, y)$  在  $x^2 + y^2 < 1$  内不一致连续, 取  $\epsilon_0 \in (0, 1)$ , 对任意  $\delta > 0$ , 取

$$n_1 = \left[ \frac{1}{\delta} \right] + 1, n_2 = \left[ \frac{1}{\delta} \right] + \frac{3}{2},$$

$$\text{令 } 1 - x_{n_1}^2 - y_{n_1}^2 = \frac{1}{n_1}, 1 - x_{n_2}^2 - y_{n_2}^2 = \frac{1}{n_2},$$



且  $y_{n_1} = y_{n_2}$ ,

有  $|x_{n_1} - x_{n_2}| = \frac{1}{2n_2 n_1} < \delta$ .

而 
$$\left| \sin \frac{\pi}{1 - x_{n_1}^2 - y_{n_1}^2} - \sin \frac{\pi}{1 - x_{n_2}^2 - y_{n_2}^2} \right|$$
  

$$= \left| \sin \left( \left[ \frac{1}{\delta} \right] + 1 \right) \pi - \sin \left( \left[ \frac{1}{\delta} \right] + \frac{3}{2} \right) \pi \right| = 1 > \varepsilon_0.$$

于是该函数在  $\{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$  上不一致连续.

【3203. 4】 函数  $u = \arcsin \frac{x}{y}$  在其定义域  $E$  内是连续的吗?

在域  $E$  内是一致连续的吗?

解 定义域为  $\{(x, y) \mid |y| \geq |x|, y \neq 0\} = E$ , 这是初等函数, 显然连续但不一致连续.

取  $\varepsilon_0 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{3})$ , 对任意的  $\delta > 0$ ,

令  $x_1 = \delta, y_1 = 2\delta, x_2 = \delta, y_2 = \delta$ ,

有  $|x_1 - x_2| = 0 < \delta, |y_1 - y_2| = \delta$ ,

而 
$$\left| \arcsin \frac{x_1}{y_1} - \arcsin \frac{x_2}{y_2} \right| = \left| \arcsin 1 - \arcsin \frac{1}{2} \right|$$
  

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3} > \varepsilon_0.$$

于是  $\arcsin \frac{x}{y}$  在  $E$  上不一致连续.

【3204】 若  $y \neq 0$  时  $f(x, y) = x \sin \frac{1}{y}$ , 及  $f(x, 0) = 0$ , 证明: 该函数的不连续点集不是封闭的.

证 当  $y_0 \neq 0$  时, 函数  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  显见是连续的, 即  $f(x, y)$  在除去  $Ox$  轴以外的一切点均连续, 又  $|f(x, y) - f(0, 0)| = |f(x, y)| \leq |x|$ , 于是  $f(x, y)$  在原点连续. 设  $x_0 \neq 0$ , 由  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x_0, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} x_0 \sin \frac{1}{y}$  不存在, 于是  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, 0)$  处不连续, 综上所述,  $f(x, y)$  的全部不连续点为  $Ox$  轴上除去原

点外的一切点,而原点是不连续点集合的一个聚点,但它本身却不是  $f(x, y)$  的不连续点. 因此,  $f(x, y)$  的不连续点的集合不是封闭的.

**【3205】** 证明:若函数  $f(x, y)$  在某个域  $G$  内对变量  $x$  是连续的,而  $x$  对变量  $y$  是一致连续的;则这个函数在所研究域内是连续的.

**证** 任取  $P_0(x_0, y_0) \in G$ , 因为  $f(x, y)$  关于  $x$  对变量  $y$  一致连续,故对任意的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta_1 = \delta_1(\varepsilon) > 0$ , 当  $(x, y') \in G$ ,  $(x, y'') \in G$ , 且  $|y' - y''| < \delta_1$  时, 有

$$|f(x, y') - f(x, y'')| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

又  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  关于  $x$  是连续的, 故对上述的  $\varepsilon$ , 存在  $\delta_2 > 0$ .

当  $|x - x_0| < \delta_2$  时, 有

$$|f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

现取  $0 < \delta \leq \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$  且使  $(x_0, y_0)$  的  $\delta$  邻域  $U(x_0, y_0)$  全部包含在区域  $G$  内, 则当  $P(x, y) \in U(x_0, y_0)$ , 即  $|PP_0| < \delta$  时,  $|x - x_0| < \delta \leq \delta_2$ ,  $|y - y_0| < \delta \leq \delta_1$ , 从而有

$$\begin{aligned} & |f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| \\ & \leq |f(x, y) - f(x, y_0)| + |f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| \\ & < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

因此,  $f(x, y)$  在点  $P_0$  连续, 由  $P_0$  的任意性知, 函数  $f(x, y)$  在  $G$  内是连续的.

**【3206】** 证明:若函数  $f(x, y)$  在某个域  $G$  内对变量  $x$  是连续的, 并且对于变量  $y$  满足李普希茨条件, 亦即:

$$|f(x, y') - f(x, y'')| \leq L |y' - y''|,$$

其中  $(x, y') \in G$ ,  $(x, y'') \in G$ , 而  $L$  为常数, 则这个函数在该域内是连续的.

**证** 由  $f(x, y)$  在  $G$  内满足对  $y$  的李普希兹条件, 知  $f(x, y)$



在  $G$  内关于  $x$  对变量  $y$  是一致连续的, 因此, 由 3205 题结论知,  $f(x, y)$  在  $G$  内是连续的.

**【3207】** 证明: 若函数  $f(x, y)$  (这里  $(x, y) \in E$ ) 分别对每一个变量  $x$  和  $y$  是连续的, 而且对其中一个是单调的, 则这个函数在域  $E$  内对两个变量的总体是连续的 (尤戈定理).

**证** 不妨设  $f(x, y)$  关于  $x$  是单调的, 设  $(x_0, y_0)$  为函数  $f(x, y)$  的定义域  $G$  内的任一点, 由  $f(x, y)$  关于  $x$  连续, 有对任给  $\epsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta_1 > 0$ , 当  $|x - x_0| \leq \delta_1$  时, 有

$$|f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}.$$

对于点  $(x_0 - \delta_1, y_0)$  和  $(x_0 + \delta_1, y_0)$ , 因为  $f(x, y)$  关于  $y$  连续, 于是对上述的  $\epsilon$ , 存在  $\delta_2 > 0$ , 当  $|y - y_0| < \delta_2$  时, 有

$$|f(x_0 - \delta_1, y) - f(x_0 - \delta_1, y_0)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2},$$

和

$$|f(x_0 + \delta_1, y) - f(x_0 + \delta_1, y_0)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}.$$

现令  $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$ , 则当  $|x - x_0| < \delta$ ,  $|y - y_0| < \delta$  时, 由  $f(x, y)$  关于  $x$  单调, 记

$$\Delta x = x - x_0, \quad \Delta y = y - y_0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{有} \quad & |f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)| \\ & \leq \max\{|f(x_0 + \delta_1, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)|, \\ & \quad |f(x_0 - \delta_1, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)|\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而} \quad & |f(x_0 \pm \delta_1, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)| \\ & \leq |f(x_0 \pm \delta_1, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0 \pm \delta_1, y_0)| \\ & \quad + |f(x_0 \pm \delta_1, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| \\ & < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon, \end{aligned}$$

于是当  $|x - x_0| < \delta$ ,  $|y - y_0| < \delta$  时, 有

$$|f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \epsilon.$$

即  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  是连续的, 由  $(x_0, y_0)$  的任意性有  $f(x, y)$



在  $G$  内是二元连续的.

**【3208】** 设函数  $f(x, y)$  在域  $a \leq x \leq A, b \leq y \leq B$  上是连续的, 而函数序列  $\varphi_n(x) (n = 1, 2, \dots)$  在  $[a, A]$  上一致收敛, 并且满足条件  $b \leq \varphi_n(x) \leq B$ , 证明: 函数序列  $F_n(x) = f(x, \varphi_n(x)) (n = 1, 2, \dots)$  在  $[a, A]$  上也一致收敛.

**证** 由  $b \leq \varphi_n(x) \leq B$  知,  $F_n(x) = f[x, \varphi_n(x)]$  有意义, 又因为  $f(x, y)$  在  $a \leq x \leq A, b \leq y \leq B$  上连续, 故  $f(x, y)$  在  $E = \{(x, y) \mid a \leq x \leq A, b \leq y \leq B\}$  是一致连续. 于是

对任意的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0$ , 当  $(x_1, y_1) \in E, (x_2, y_2) \in E$ , 且  $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta, |y_1 - y_2| < \delta$  时, 有  $|f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)| < \varepsilon$ , 特别地, 当  $|y_1 - y_2| < \delta$  时, 对一切  $x \in [a, A]$ , 皆有

$$|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)| < \varepsilon.$$

对上述的  $\delta > 0$ , 由  $\varphi_n(x)$  在  $[a, A]$  上一致收敛知, 存在  $N > 0$ , 当  $m > N, n > N$  时, 对所有  $x \in [a, b]$ , 皆有

$$|\varphi_n(x) - \varphi_m(x)| < \delta.$$

于是, 任意  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $N > 0$ , 当  $m > N, n > N$  时, 对所有  $x \in [a, b]$ , 皆有

$$|F_n(x) - F_m(x)| = |f[x, \varphi_n(x)] - f[x, \varphi_m(x)]| < \varepsilon.$$

因此,  $F_n(x)$  在  $[a, A]$  上一致收敛.

**【3209】** 设(1) 函数  $f(x, y)$  在域  $R(a < x < A; b < y < B)$  内是连续的, (2) 函数  $\varphi(x)$  在区间  $(a, A)$  是连续的并具有属于区间  $(b, B)$  内的值, 证明: 函数  $F(x) = f(x, \varphi(x))$  在  $(a, A)$  内是连续的.

**证** 任取  $(x_0, y_0) \in R$ , 由于  $f(x, y)$  在  $R$  中连续, 于是对任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta > 0$ , 当  $|x - x_0| < \delta, |y - y_0| < \delta$  时, 有  $|f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \varepsilon$ , 又  $\varphi(x)$  在  $(a, A)$  上连续, 对上述的  $\delta > 0$ , 存在  $\eta > 0$ , 当  $|x - x_0| < \eta$  时, 有

$$|\varphi(x) - \varphi(x_0)| = |y - y_0| < \delta.$$

于是  $|f[x, \varphi(x)] - f[x_0, \varphi(x_0)]| < \varepsilon$ ,

即  $|F(x) - F(x_0)| < \varepsilon$ .

因此,  $F(x)$  在点  $x_0$  处连续, 由  $x_0$  的任意性知函数  $F(x)$  在  $(a, A)$  内连续.

**【3210】** 设: (1) 函数  $f(x, y)$  在域  $R(a < x < A; b < y < B)$  内是连续的, (2) 函数  $x = \varphi(u, v)$  和  $y = \psi(u, v)$  在域  $R'(a' < u < A'; b' < v < B')$  内是连续的并且分别具有属于对应区间  $(a, A)$  和  $(b, B)$  的值, 证明函数:  $F(u, v) = f(\varphi(u, v), \psi(u, v))$  在域  $R'$  内是连续的.

**证** 不妨设  $\delta, \eta$  足够小, 使点的  $\delta$  邻域和点的  $\eta$  邻域皆在所给的区域内, 任取  $(x_0, y_0) \in R$ , 由  $f(x, y)$  在  $R$  内连续知, 对任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta > 0$ , 当  $|x - x_0| < \delta, |y - y_0| < \delta$  时, 有  $|f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \varepsilon$ .

又由  $\varphi$  及  $\psi$  的连续性知, 对上述  $\delta$ , 存在  $\eta > 0$ , 当  $|u - u_0| < \eta, |v - v_0| < \eta$  时, 有

$$|x - x_0| < \delta, |y - y_0| < \delta,$$

其中  $x_0 = \varphi(u_0, v_0), y_0 = \psi(u_0, v_0)$ .

于是 对任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\eta > 0$ , 当  $|u - u_0| < \eta, |v - v_0| < \eta$  时有

$$|f[\varphi(u, v), \psi(u, v)] - f[\varphi(u_0, v_0), \psi(u_0, v_0)]| < \varepsilon,$$

即  $|F(u, v) - F(u_0, v_0)| < \varepsilon$ .

因此,  $F(u, v)$  在点  $(u_0, v_0)$  连续, 由  $(u_0, v_0)$  的任意性知, 函数  $F(u, v)$  在  $R'$  内连续.

## § 2. 偏导函数 多元函数的微分

1. 偏导数 若所讨论的多元函数的所有偏导函数是连续的, 则微分的结果与微分的次序无关.

2. 函数的微分 若自变量  $x, y, z$  的函数  $f(x, y, z)$  的全增量可以写成:

$$\Delta f(x, y, z) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + C\Delta z + o(\rho),$$

其中, 系数  $A, B, C$  与  $\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta z$  无关,



$$\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2 + (\Delta z)^2},$$

则函数  $f(x, y, z)$  在  $(x, y, z)$  点上称为是可微分的, 而增量的线性主部  $A\Delta x + B\Delta y + C\Delta z$  等于

$$df(x, y, z) = f'_x(x, y, z)dx + f'_y(x, y, z)dy + f'_z(x, y, z)dz, \quad (1)$$

(其中  $dx = \Delta x, dy = \Delta y, dz = \Delta z$ ) 称为这个函数的微分.

在变量  $x, y, z$  是其他自变量的一些可微函数的情况下, 公式 ① 仍有其意义.

若  $x, y, z$  为自变量, 而函数  $f(x, y, z)$  具有到  $n$  阶 (包括  $n$  阶) 的连续偏导数, 则对于高阶微分, 有符号公式:

$$d^n f(x, y, z) = \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^n f(x, y, z).$$

3. 复合函数的导函数 若  $w = f(x, y, z)$  可微分且  $x = \varphi(u, v), y = \psi(u, v), z = \chi(u, v)$ , 这里函数  $\varphi, \psi, \chi$  可微分, 则

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

对于函数  $w$  二阶导函数的计算, 可以利用符号公式:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} &= \left( P_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + Q_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + R_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 w + \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{和} \quad \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} &= \left( P_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + Q_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + R_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \left( P_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + Q_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + R_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) w \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial v} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial v} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial v} \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中} \quad P_1 = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}, Q_1 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}, R_1 = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$$

$$P_2 = \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}, Q_2 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}, R_2 = \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

4. 在已知方向上的导函数 若在空间  $Oxyz$  中用方向余弦



$(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$  表示  $l$  方向, 且函数  $u = f(x, y, z)$  可微分, 则沿方向  $l$  的导函数按照下式计算:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma,$$

在已知点上函数的最大增速的大小与方向, 用矢量即 — 函数的梯度来表示:

$$\text{grad } u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \mathbf{k},$$

其大小等于

$$|\text{grad } u| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2}.$$

【3211】 证明:

$$f'_x(x, b) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, b)].$$

证 令  $\varphi(x) = f(x, b)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, b)] &= \varphi'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(x + \Delta x) - \varphi(x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, b) - f(x, b)}{\Delta x} \\ &= f'_x(x, b). \end{aligned}$$

【3212】 若

$$f(x, y) = x + (y - 1) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}},$$

求  $f'_x(x, 1)$ .

解 由  $f(x, 1) = x$  知,  $f'_x(x, 1) = 1$ .

【3212. 1】 若

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt[3]{xy},$$

求  $f'_x(0, 0)$  和  $f'_y(0, 0)$ . 这个函数在  $O(0, 0)$  点上可微分吗?

解 因为

$$f(x, 0) = 0 = f(0, y) = f(0, 0),$$

于是  $f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = 0,$

$$f'_y(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = 0,$$

从而  $f'_x(0,0) = 0 = f'_y(0,0).$

又  $\lim_{\substack{y=\beta x \\ x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x \cdot \beta x}}{\sqrt{x^2 + \beta^2 x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\beta}}{(1 + \beta^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} |x|} \nrightarrow 0,$

于是  $f(x,y) = \sqrt[3]{xy}$  在  $(0,0)$  点不可微.

### 【3212. 2】 函数

$$f(x,y) = \sqrt[3]{x^3 + y^3},$$

在  $O(0,0)$  点上可微分吗?

解 由

$$f(0,0) = 0, f(x,0) = x, f(0,y) = y,$$

知  $f'_x(0,0) = 1 = f'_y(0,0).$

于是对  $f(x,y)$  在  $(0,0)$  的可微的充要条件是考察

$$\lim_{x^2+y^2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^3 + y^3} - x - y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0.$$

而  $\lim_{x^2+y^2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^3 + y^3} - x - y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

$$\stackrel{\substack{\text{令 } x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta}}{=} \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\rho [\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta]^{\frac{1}{3}} - \rho \cos \theta - \rho \sin \theta}{\rho}$$

$$= [\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta]^{\frac{1}{3}} - \cos \theta - \sin \theta,$$

令  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3},$

则  $\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}, \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$

此时上述极限为

$$\frac{\sqrt[3]{1 + 3\sqrt{3}}}{2} - \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2} \neq 0,$$

因此  $\lim_{x^2+y^2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^3+y^3} - x - y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \neq 0$ .

故  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处不可微.

【3212. 3】 当  $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$  时,  $f(x, y) = e^{-\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}}$ , 而  $f(0, 0) = 0$ , 研究函数  $f(x, y)$  在  $O(0, 0)$  点的可微性.

解 由  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0, \end{cases}$

知  $f_x(0, 0) = f_y(0, 0) = 0$ .

于是  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处可微的充要条件是

$$\lim_{x^2+y^2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \lim_{x^2+y^2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} & \xrightarrow{\text{令 } t = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{t^2}}}{t} \\ & \xrightarrow{\text{令 } v = \frac{1}{t}} \lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} v e^{-v^2} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

故  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处可微.

求下列函数的一阶和二阶偏导数(3213 ~ 3228).

【3213】  $u = x^4 + y^4 - 4x^2y^2$ .

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 4x^3 - 8xy^2, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 4y^3 - 8x^2y,$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 12x^2 - 8y^2, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 12y^2 - 8x^2,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = -16xy.$$

【3214】  $u = xy + \frac{x}{y}.$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y + \frac{1}{y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x - \frac{x}{y^2},$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2x}{y^3},$$



$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 1 - \frac{1}{y^2}.$$

【3215】  $u = \frac{x}{y^2}.$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{2x}{y^3}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0,$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{6x}{y^4}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{2}{y^3}.$$

【3216】  $u = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{3}{2}y^2 \cdot \frac{2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} = -\frac{3xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= -\frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{3}{2}xy \cdot \frac{2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{x(2y^2 - x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right] = \frac{y(2x^2 - y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}.$$

【3217】  $u = x \sin(x + y).$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \sin(x + y) + x \cos(x + y),$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x \cos(x + y),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2 \cos(x + y) - x \sin(x + y),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -x \sin(x + y),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \cos(x + y) - x \sin(x + y).$$

【3218】  $u = \frac{\cos x^2}{y}.$

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{2x \sin x^2}{y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\cos x^2}{y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{2 \sin x^2 + 4x^2 \cos x^2}{y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2 \cos x^2}{y^3}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{2x \sin x^2}{y^2}.$$

$$\text{【3219】} \quad u = \tan \frac{x^2}{y}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{y} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{x^2}{y^2} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2}{y} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{8x^2}{y^2} \sec^3 \frac{x^2}{y} \sin \frac{x^2}{y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2x^2}{y^3} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{2x^4}{y^4} \sec^3 \frac{x^2}{y} \sin \frac{x^2}{y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{2x}{y^2} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y} - \frac{4x^3}{y^3} \sec^3 \frac{x^2}{y} \sin \frac{x^2}{y}.$$

$$\text{【3220】} \quad u = x^y.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \text{由 } u = x^y = e^{y \ln x},$$

$$\text{有} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = yx^{y-1}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^{y \ln x} \ln x = x^y \ln x,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = y(y-1)x^{y-2}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = x^y \ln^2 x,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = x^{y-1} + yx^{y-1} \ln x = x^{y-1}(1 + y \ln x), \quad (x > 0).$$

$$\text{【3221】} \quad u = \ln(x + y^2).$$

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x + y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{x + y^2}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{(x + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2}{x + y^2} - \frac{2y \cdot 2y}{(x + y^2)^2} = \frac{2(x - y^2)}{(x + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{2y}{(x + y^2)^2}.$$

**【3222】**  $u = \arctan \frac{y}{x}.$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2},$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y \cdot 2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = -\frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}.$$

**【3223】**  $u = \arctan \frac{x+y}{1-xy} (xy \neq 1).$

解 由 776 题有

$$\arctan \frac{x+y}{1-xy} = \arctan x + \arctan y - \theta\pi,$$

其中  $\theta = 0, 1, -1$ , 于是

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1+y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{2y}{(1+y^2)^2}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 0.$$

**【3224】**  $u = \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.$

解 由 3216 题结论有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2}}} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right)'_x \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{|y|} \cdot \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{|y|}{x^2 + y^2}, \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2}}} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right)'_y = -\frac{x \operatorname{sgn} y}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{2x |y|}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ -\frac{xy}{|y|(x^2 + y^2)} \right] \\ &= -\frac{x|y|(x^2 + y^2) - xy \left[ \frac{|y|}{y}(x^2 + y^2) + 2y|y| \right]}{y^2(x^2 + y^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{2x|y|}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\frac{|y|}{y}(x^2 + y^2) - 2y|y|}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{x^2 \operatorname{sgn} y - y|y|}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{(x^2 - y^2) \operatorname{sgn} y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \quad (y \neq 0). \end{aligned}$$

【3225】  $u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}.$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= -\frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{3x^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{2x^2 - y^2 - z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{3xy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}},$$

由对称性有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2y^2 - x^2 - z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{2z^2 - x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} = \frac{3yz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} = \frac{3xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}.$$

**【3226】**  $u = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^z.$

**解**  $u = x^z y^{-z},$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = zx^{z-1}y^{-z} = \frac{z}{x} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^z,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -zx^zy^{-z-1} = -\frac{z}{y} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^z,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^z \ln \frac{x}{y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = z(z-1)x^{z-2}y^{-z} = \frac{z(z-1)}{x^2} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^z,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = (-z)(-z-1)x^zy^{-z-2} = \frac{z(z+1)}{y^2} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^z,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^z \ln^2 \frac{x}{y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \left(\frac{z}{x}u\right)'_y = \frac{z}{x} \left[-\frac{z}{y} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^z\right] = -\frac{z^2}{xy} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^z,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} = -\left(\frac{z}{y}u\right)'_z = -\frac{z}{y} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^z \ln \frac{x}{y} - \frac{x}{y} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^z$$

$$= -\frac{1 + z \ln \frac{x}{y}}{y} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^z,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} = \left(u \ln \frac{x}{y}\right)'_x = \frac{z}{x} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^z \ln \frac{x}{y} + \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^z$$

$$= \frac{1 + z \ln \frac{x}{y}}{x} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^z, \frac{x}{y} > 0.$$

【3227】  $u = x^{\frac{y}{z}}$ .

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{z} x^{\frac{y}{z}-1} = \frac{yu}{xz},$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{z} x^{\frac{y}{z}} \ln x = \frac{u \ln x}{z},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{u}{z^2} x^{\frac{y}{z}} \ln x = -\frac{yu \ln x}{z^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{xyz \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - yzu}{x^2 z^2} = \frac{y(y-z)u}{x^2 z^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\ln x}{z} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{u \ln^2 x}{z^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = -y \ln x \left( \frac{z^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - 2uz}{z^4} \right) = \frac{yu \ln x (2z + y \ln x)}{z^4},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{1}{xy} \left( u + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{u(z + y \ln x)}{xz^2} \\ &= -\frac{u \ln x \cdot (z + y \ln x)}{z^3}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} = -\frac{y}{z^2} \left( \ln x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{u}{x} \right) = -\frac{yu(z + y \ln x)}{xy^3}.$$

【3228】  $u = x^{y^z}$ .

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y^z x^{y^z-1} = \frac{uy^z}{x},$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = zy^{z-1} x^{y^z} \ln x = zu y^{z-1} \ln x,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = x^{y^z} y^z \ln x \cdot \ln y = uy^z \ln x \cdot \ln y,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = y^z \left( -\frac{u}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{uy^z(y^z - 1)}{x^2},$$



$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = z \ln x \cdot \left[ y^{z-1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + (z-1)y^{z-2}u \right]$$

$$= uzy^{z-2} \ln x \cdot (zy^z \ln x + z-1),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \left( y^z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + uy^z \ln y \right) \ln x \cdot \ln y$$

$$= uy^z \ln x \cdot \ln^2 y \cdot (1 + y^z \ln x),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{x} \left( y^z \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + uzy^{z-1} \right) = \frac{uzy^{z-1}(y^z \ln x + 1)}{x},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} = \left( y^{z-1}u + uzy^{z-1} \ln y + zy^{z-1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \ln x$$

$$= uy^{z-1} \ln x \cdot [1 + z \ln y \cdot (1 + y^z \ln x)],$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} = y^z \ln y \cdot \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \ln x + \frac{u}{x} \right) = \frac{uy^z \ln y \cdot (y^z \ln x + 1)}{x},$$

$$x > 0, y > 0.$$

【3229】 若(1)  $u = x^2 - 2xy - 3y^2$ ; (2)  $u = x^{y^2}$ ; (3)  $u =$

$\arccos \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$ . 验证等式:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}.$$

证 (1)  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x - 2y, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2x - 6y,$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -2, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = -2,$$

故  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}.$

(2)  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y^2 x^{y^2-1}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2yx^{y^2} \ln x, x > 0,$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 2yx^{y^2-1} + 2y^3 x^{y^2-1} \ln x,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = 2y^3 x^{y^2-1} \ln x + 2yx^{y^2-1},$$

故  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}.$

(3) 1° 当  $0 < x \leq y$  时,

$$u = \arccos \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} = \arccos \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{y}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x}{y}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{y}} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x(y-x)}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x}{y}}} \left( -\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2y^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{y^2(y-x)}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{x}(y-x)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} &= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{x}\sqrt{y^2(y-x)}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{4y(y-x)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{x}(y-x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \end{aligned}$$

于是, 当  $0 < x \leq y$  时, 有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}.$$

2° 当  $y \leq x < 0$  时

$$u = \arccos \frac{\sqrt{-x}}{\sqrt{-y}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{-x}\sqrt{x-y}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\sqrt{-x}}{2\sqrt{xy^3-y^3}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{-x}(x-y)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} &= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{-x}\sqrt{xy^2-y^3}} + \frac{\sqrt{-x}}{4\sqrt{y^2}(x-y)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{-x}(x-y)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \end{aligned}$$

于是, 当  $y \leq x < 0$  时, 有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}.$$

【3230】 设

$$f(x, y) = xy \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}, \text{ 若 } x^2 + y^2 \neq 0,$$

及  $f(0, 0) = 0$ , 证明  $f''_{xy}(0, 0) \neq f''_{yx}(0, 0)$ .

证 由

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, y)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xy \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} - 0}{x} = -y,$$

知  $f'_x(0, y) = -y$ ,

从而  $f''_{xy}(0, 0) = \left. \frac{d}{dy} [f'_x(0, y)] \right|_{y=0} = -1$ .

同法可求得

$$f'_y(x, 0) = x,$$

从而  $f''_{yx}(0, 0) = \left. \frac{d}{dx} [f'_y(x, 0)] \right|_{x=0} = 1$ .

于是  $f''_{xy}(0, 0) \neq f''_{yx}(0, 0)$ .

【3230. 1】 若

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & \text{当 } x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \text{ 时;} \\ 0, & \text{当 } x = y = 0 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$

$f''_{xy}(0, 0)$  存在吗?

解 由

$$f(0, y) = 0 = f(x, 0) = 0,$$

其中  $x \neq 0, y \neq 0$ , 有

$$f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = 0,$$

$$f'_y(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y} = 0.$$

当  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  时,



$$f'_x(x, y) = \frac{2y(x^2 + y^2) - 2xy \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{2y(y^2 - x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$f'_y(x, y) = \frac{2x(x^2 + y^2) - 2xy \cdot 2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{2x[x^2 - y^2]}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$f''_{xy}(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'_x(0, y) - f'_x(0, 0)}{y}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2y^3}{y^4}}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{y^2} = \infty,$$

知  $f''_{xy}(0, 0)$  不存在.

【3231】 设  $u = f(x, y, z)$  为  $n$  次齐次函数, 用以下例题验证关于齐次函数的欧拉定理:

$$(1) u = (x - 2y + 3z)^2;$$

$$(2) u = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}};$$

$$(3) u = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{x}{z}}.$$

证 关于  $n$  次齐次函数的欧拉定理是:

设  $n$  次齐次函数  $f(x, y, z)$  在域  $A$  中关于所有变量皆有连续偏导数, 则下述等式成立.

$$\begin{aligned} & xf'_x(x, y, z) + yf'_y(x, y, z) + zf'_z(x, y, z) \\ &= nf(x, y, z), \end{aligned}$$

(1) 由

$$(tx - 2ty + 3tz)^2 = t^2 u,$$

我们有  $u$  是二次齐次函数, 又

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2(x - 2y + 3z),$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -4(x - 2y + 3z),$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 6(x - 2y + 3z),$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{于是 } x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \\ = (x - 2y + 3z)(2x - 4y + 6z) = 2u,\end{aligned}$$

即  $u$  满足欧拉定理.

(2) 由

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{tx}{\sqrt{(tx)^2 + (ty)^2 + (tz)^2}} &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \\ &= t^0 \cdot u, (t > 0),\end{aligned}$$

有  $u$  为零次齐次函数, 又

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 + z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{得 } x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \\ = \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} [xy^2 + xz^2 - xy^2 - xz^2] \\ = 0 \cdot u = 0.\end{aligned}$$

即函数  $u$  满足欧拉定理.

(3) 由

$$\left(\frac{tx}{ty}\right)^{\frac{1}{z}} = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{1}{z}} = t^0 \cdot u, (t > 0),$$

于是  $u$  为零次齐次函数, 又

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{y}{z} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{1}{z}-1} = \frac{yu}{xz},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = (e^{\frac{1}{z} \ln \frac{x}{y}})'_y \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{1}{z}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{z} \ln \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{y}\right]$$

$$= \frac{u}{z} \left(\ln \frac{x}{y} - 1\right),$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{x}{z}} \cdot \ln \frac{x}{y} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{z^2}\right) = -\frac{yu}{z^2} \ln \frac{x}{y},$$

故有 
$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = x \frac{yu}{xz} + y \frac{u}{z} \left(\ln \frac{x}{y} - 1\right) - z \frac{yu}{z^2} \ln \frac{x}{y} = 0 = 0 \cdot u,$$

即函数  $u$  满足欧拉定理.

【3232】 证明:若可微函数  $u = f(x, y, z)$  满足方程式

$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = nu,$$

则它是  $n$  次齐次函数.

提示:研究辅助函数  $F(t) = \frac{f(tx, ty, tz)}{t^n}$ .

证 设  $t > 0$ , 令

$$F(t) = \frac{f(tx, ty, tz)}{t^n},$$

由复合函数的求导法则, 对  $t$  求导有

$$\begin{aligned} F'(t) &= \frac{1}{t^n} \{xf'_x(tx, ty, tz) + yf'_y(tx, ty, tz) \\ &\quad + zf'_z(tx, ty, tz)\} - \frac{n}{t^{n+1}} f(tx, ty, tz) \\ &= \frac{1}{t^{n+1}} \{txf'_x(tx, ty, tz) + tyf'_y(tx, ty, tz) \\ &\quad + tzf'_z(tx, ty, tz) - nf(tx, ty, tz)\}, \end{aligned}$$

由已知条件

$$\begin{aligned} txf'_x(tx, ty, tz) + tyf'_y(tx, ty, tz) + tzf'_z(tx, ty, tz) \\ = nf(tx, ty, tz), \end{aligned}$$

有  $F'(t) = 0$ .

从而  $t > 0$  时,  $F(t) = C$ , 其中  $C$  为常数.

现令  $t = 1$ , 有

$$F(1) = \frac{f(x, y, z)}{1^n} = f(x, y, z),$$



即  $C = f(x, y, z)$ .

从而  $f(tx, ty, tz) = F(t)t^n = t^n f(x, y, z)$ .

于是  $f(x, y, z)$  为一个  $n$  次的齐次函数.

**【3233】** 证明:若  $f(x, y, z)$  是可微分的  $n$  次齐次函数,则其偏导数  $f'_x(x, y, z), f'_y(x, y, z), f'_z(x, y, z)$  是  $n-1$  次的齐次函数.

证 由

$$f(tx, ty, tz) = t^n f(x, y, z),$$

两边对  $x, y, z$  分别求偏导数有

$$tf'_x(tx, ty, tz) = t^n f'_x(x, y, z),$$

$$tf'_y(tx, ty, tz) = t^n f'_y(x, y, z),$$

$$tf'_z(tx, ty, tz) = t^n f'_z(x, y, z),$$

于是  $f'_x(tx, ty, tz) = t^{n-1} f'_x(x, y, z),$

$$f'_y(tx, ty, tz) = t^{n-1} f'_y(x, y, z),$$

$$f'_z(tx, ty, tz) = t^{n-1} f'_z(x, y, z).$$

故  $f'_x(x, y, z), f'_y(x, y, z), f'_z(x, y, z)$  皆为  $n-1$  次齐次函数.

**【3234】** 设  $u = f(x, y, z)$  是可微分两次的  $n$  次齐次函数,证明:  $\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^2 u = n(n-1)u$ .

证 由 3233 知,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$  皆为  $(n-1)$  次齐次函数,于是由欧拉定理有

$$\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = (n-1) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad (1)$$

$$\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = (n-1) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \quad (2)$$

$$\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = (n-1) \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}. \quad (3)$$

将 ① 式两端乘以  $x$ , ② 式两端乘以  $y$ , ③ 式两端乘以  $z$ , 并相加有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 u \\ &= (n-1) \left( x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) = n(n-1)u. \end{aligned}$$

求解下列函数的一阶和二阶微分( $x, y, z$  为自变量)(3235 ~ 3241).

【3235】  $u = x^m y^n$ .

解 
$$\begin{aligned} du &= x^{m-1} y^n (m y dx + n x dy) \\ d^2 u &= m(m-1)x^{m-2} y^n dx^2 + 2mnx^{m-1} y^{n-1} dx dy \\ &\quad + n(n-1)x^m y^{n-2} dy^2 \\ &= x^{m-2} y^{n-2} [m(m-1)y^2 dx^2 + 2mnxy dx dy \\ &\quad + n(n-1)x^2 dy^2]. \end{aligned}$$

【3236】  $u = \frac{x}{y}$ .

解 
$$\begin{aligned} du &= \frac{y dx - x dy}{y^2}, \\ d^2 u &= \frac{y^2 (dx dy - dx dy) - 2y dy (y dx - x dy)}{y^4} \\ &= -\frac{2}{y^3} (y dx - x dy) dy. \end{aligned}$$

【3237】  $u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ .

解 
$$\begin{aligned} du &= \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \\ d^2 u &= \frac{d(x dx + y dy)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + (x dx + y dy) \cdot d\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right) \\ &= \frac{dx^2 + dy^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{(x dx + y dy)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{(y dx - x dy)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}. \end{aligned}$$

【3238】  $u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ .

解 
$$\begin{aligned} du &= \frac{x dx + y dy}{x^2 + y^2}, \\ d^2 u &= \frac{d(x dx + y dy)}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2(x dx + y dy)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{dx^2 + dy^2}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2(xdx + ydy)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \\
 &= \frac{(y^2 - x^2)(dx^2 - dy^2) - 4xydx dy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

【3239】  $u = e^{xy}$ .

解  $du = e^{xy}(ydx + xdy)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 d^2u &= e^{xy}[(ydx + xdy)^2 + 2dx dy] \\
 &= e^{xy}[y^2 dx^2 + 2(1 + xy)dx dy + x^2 dy^2].
 \end{aligned}$$

【3240】  $u = xy + yz + zx$ .

解  $du = (y + z)dx + (z + x)dy + (x + y)dz$ ,

$$d^2u = 2(dxdy + dydz + dzdx).$$

【3241】  $u = \frac{z}{x^2 + y^2}$ .

解  $du = -\frac{2z}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}(x dx + y dy) + \frac{dz}{x^2 + y^2}$

$$= \frac{(x^2 + y^2)dz - 2z(x dx + y dy)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d^2u &= \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2)^4} \{ (x^2 + y^2)^2 [2(x dx + y dy) dz \\
 &\quad - 2(x dx + y dy) dz - 2z(dx^2 + dy^2)] \\
 &\quad - 4(x^2 + y^2)(x dx + y dy)[(x^2 + y^2) dz \\
 &\quad - 2z(x dx + y dy)] \} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2)^3} \{ 2z[(3x^2 - y^2)dx^2 + 8xy dx dy \\
 &\quad + (3y^2 - x^2)dy^2] - 4(x^2 + y^2)(x dx + y dy) dz \}.
 \end{aligned}$$

【3242】 若  $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$ , 求  $df(1, 1, 1)$  及  $d^2f(1, 1, 1)$ .

解 由

$$f'_x(x, 1, 1) = 1, f'_x(1, 1, 1) = 1,$$

$$f'_y(1, y, 1) = -\frac{1}{y^2}, f'_y(1, 1, 1) = -1,$$

$$f'_z(1, 1, z) = 0, f'_z(1, 1, 1) = 0,$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{有} \quad df(1,1,1) &= f'_x(1,1,1)dx + f'_y(1,1,1)dy \\ &\quad + f'_z(1,1,1)dz \\ &= dx - dy.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{又} \quad f'_x(x,1,1) &= 1, f''_{xx}(x,1,1) = 0, \\ f''_{xx}(1,1,1) &= 0, \\ f'_x(1,y,1) &= \frac{1}{y}, f''_{xy}(1,y,1) = -\frac{1}{y^2}, \\ f''_{xy}(1,1,1) &= -1, \\ f'_x(1,1,z) &= \frac{1}{z}, f''_{xz}(1,1,z) = -\frac{1}{z^2}, \\ f''_{xz}(1,1,1) &= -1, \\ f'_y(1,y,1) &= -\frac{1}{y^2}, f''_{yy}(1,y,1) = \frac{2}{y^3}, \\ f''_{yy}(1,1,1) &= 2, \\ f'_y(1,1,z) &= -\frac{1}{z}, f''_{yz}(1,1,z) = \frac{1}{z^2}, \\ f''_{yz}(1,1,1) &= 1, \\ f'_z(1,1,z) &= 0, f''_{xz}(1,1,z) = 0, \\ f''_{xz}(1,1,1) &= 0,\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{于是} \quad d^2f(1,1,1) &= f''_{xx}(1,1,1)dx^2 + f''_{yy}(1,1,1)dy^2 + f''_{zz}(1,1,1)dz^2 \\ &\quad + 2f''_{xy}(1,1,1)dxdy + 2f''_{yz}(1,1,1)dydz \\ &\quad + 2f''_{xz}(1,1,1)dxdz \\ &= 2dy^2 - 2dxdy + 2dydz - 2dxdz \\ &= 2(dy - dx)(dy + dz).\end{aligned}$$

【3243】 证明:若  $u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ , 则  $d^2u \geqslant 0$ .

$$\text{证} \quad du = \frac{xdx + ydy + zdz}{u},$$

$$d^2u = \frac{1}{u^2}[u(dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2) - (xdx + ydy + zdz)du]$$

$$= \frac{1}{u^3} [(xdy - ydx)^2 + (ydz - zdy)^2 + (zdx - xdz)^2].$$

由  $u > 0$ , 知  $du \geq 0$ .

**【3244】** 假定  $x, y$  的绝对值很小, 推导下列表达式的近似公式:

(1)  $(1+x)^m(1+y)^n$ ;

(2)  $\ln(1+x) \cdot \ln(1+y)$ ;

(3)  $\arctan \frac{x+y}{1+xy}$ .

**解** (1) 由

$$f(x, y) = (1+x)^m(1+y)^n,$$

有  $f'_x(x, 0) = m(1+x)^{m-1}, f'_x(0, 0) = m,$

$$f'_y(0, y) = n(1+y)^{n-1}, f'_y(0, 0) = n,$$

于是  $f(x, y) \approx f(0, 0) + f'_x(0, 0)x + f'_y(0, 0)y$   
 $= 1 + mx + ny.$

从而  $(1+x)^m(1+y)^n \approx 1 + mx + ny.$

(2) 由

$$f(x, y) = \ln(1+x)\ln(1+y),$$

有  $f'_x(x, 0) = 0, f'_x(0, 0) = 0,$

$$f'_y(0, y) = 0, f'_y(0, 0) = 0,$$

$$f''_{xx}(x, 0) = 0, f''_{xx}(0, 0) = 0,$$

$$f''_{yy}(0, y) = 0, f''_{yy}(0, 0) = 0,$$

$$f'_x(0, y) = \ln(1+y), f''_{xy}(0, y) = \frac{1}{1+y},$$

$$f''_{xy}(0, 0) = 1.$$

于是  $f(x, y) \approx f(0, 0) + f'_x(0, 0)x + f'_y(0, 0)y$   
 $+ \frac{1}{2!} [f''_{xx}(0, 0)x^2 + 2f''_{xy}(0, 0)xy + f''_{yy}(0, 0)y^2]$   
 $= xy.$

从而  $\ln(1+x) \cdot \ln(1+y) \approx xy.$

(3) 由

$$f(x, y) = \arctan \frac{x+y}{1+xy},$$

有  $f'_x(x, 0) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, f'_x(0, 0) = 1,$

$$f'_y(0, y) = \frac{1}{1+y^2}, f'_y(0, 0) = 1,$$

于是  $f(x, y) \approx f(0, 0) + f'_x(0, 0)x + f'_y(0, 0)y = x + y.$

从而  $\arctan \frac{x+y}{1+xy} \approx x + y.$

**【3245】** 用微分替换函数的增量, 近似计算:

(1)  $1.002 \cdot 2.003^2 \cdot 3.004^3;$

(2)  $\frac{1.03^2}{\sqrt[3]{0.98} \sqrt[4]{1.05^3}};$

(3)  $\sqrt{1.02^3 + 1.97^3};$

(4)  $\sin 29^\circ \cdot \tan 46^\circ;$

(5)  $0.97^{1.05}.$

**解** (1) 设

$$f(x, y, z) = (1+x)^m (1+y)^n (1+z)^l,$$

则当  $|x|, |y|, |z|$  很小时, 有近似公式

$$f(x, y, z) \approx 1 + mx + ny + lz,$$

于是  $1.002 \times 2.003^2 \times 3.004^3$

$$= (1+0.002) \times 2^2 \left(1 + \frac{0.003}{2}\right)^2 \times 3^3 \left(1 + \frac{0.004}{3}\right)^3$$

$$\approx 1 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 3^3 \left(1 + 0.002 + 2 \cdot \frac{0.003}{2} + 3 \cdot \frac{0.004}{3}\right)$$

$$= 108.972.$$

(2) 原式  $= (1+0.03)^2 \cdot (1-0.02)^{-\frac{1}{3}} (1+0.05)^{-\frac{1}{4}}$

$$\approx 1 + 2 \times 0.03 + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)(-0.02) + \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) \times 0.05$$

$$\approx 1.054.$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \text{ 原式} &= (1.97)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{1.02}{1.97} \right)^3 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \left( 1 - \frac{0.03}{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{1.02}{1.97} \right)^3 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &\approx 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[ 1 + \frac{3}{2} \left( -\frac{0.03}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1.02}{1.97} \right)^3 \right] \\
 &\approx 2.958.
 \end{aligned}$$

(4) 设  $f(x, y) = \sin x \tan y$ , 则有近似公式

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x, y) &\approx \sin x_0 \tan y_0 + \cos x_0 \tan y_0 \cdot (x - x_0) \\
 &\quad + \frac{\sin x_0}{\cos^2 y_0} (y - y_0).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{现令 } x_0 = \frac{\pi}{6}, y_0 = \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$x - x_0 = -\frac{\pi}{180}, y - y_0 = \frac{\pi}{180},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{有 } \sin 29^\circ \tan 46^\circ &\approx \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \tan \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left( -\frac{\pi}{180} \right) \\
 &\quad + \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{6}}{\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{4}} \left( \frac{\pi}{180} \right) \\
 &\approx 0.502.
 \end{aligned}$$

(5) 设  $f(x, y) = x^y$ ,

$$\text{由于 } f'_x(1, 1) = \left. \frac{d}{dx} f(x, 1) \right|_{x=1} = 1,$$

$$f'_y(1, 1) = \left. \frac{d}{dy} f(1, y) \right|_{y=1} = 0,$$

于是  $x^y \approx x$ , 从而  $0.97^{1.05} \approx 0.97$ .

**【3246】** 矩形的边长  $x = 6 \text{ m}$ ,  $y = 8 \text{ m}$ . 若第一个边增加  $2 \text{ mm}$ , 而第二个边减少  $5 \text{ mm}$ , 问矩形的对角线和面积变化各是多少?

**解** 矩形面积  $S = xy$ , 矩形对角线  $l = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ,

而  $\Delta S \approx ydx + xdy, \Delta l \approx \frac{xdx + ydy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$

以  $x = 6000, y = 8000, dx = 2, dy = -5$  代入上式有

$$\Delta S \approx 8000 \times 2 + 6000 \times (-5)$$

$$= 14000 (\text{平方毫米}) = -140 (\text{平方厘米}).$$

$$\Delta l \approx \frac{6000 \times 2 + 8000 \times (-5)}{\sqrt{6000^2 + 8000^2}} \approx -2.8 (\text{毫米}).$$

于是对角线减少约 3 毫米, 面积减少约 140 平方厘米.

**【3247】** 扇形的中心角  $\alpha = 60^\circ$ , 要增加  $\Delta\alpha = 1^\circ$ . 为了使扇形的面积仍然不变, 扇形半径  $R = 20 \text{ cm}$  应该减少多少?

解 扇形的面积

$$A = \frac{1}{2}R^2\alpha,$$

于是  $\Delta A \approx dA = R\alpha dR + \frac{1}{2}R^2 d\alpha.$

由  $\Delta A = 0$  有

$$20 \times \frac{\pi}{3} dR + \frac{1}{2} \times 20^2 \times \frac{\pi}{180} \approx 0,$$

于是  $dR \approx -\frac{1}{6} (\text{厘米}) \approx -1.7 (\text{毫米}).$

从而应当使半径减少约 1.7 毫米.

**【3248】** 证明: 乘积的相对误差近似地等于乘数相对误差的和.

证 设  $u = xy,$

则  $du = xdy + ydx,$

从而  $\frac{du}{u} = \frac{dx}{x} + \frac{dy}{y}.$

取绝对值, 有

$$\left| \frac{du}{u} \right| \leq \left| \frac{dx}{x} \right| + \left| \frac{dy}{y} \right|.$$

上式各项皆表示该量的相对误差.

【3249】 在测量圆筒的底半径  $R$  和高度  $H$  时取得以下结果:

$$R = 2.5 \text{ m} \pm 0.1 \text{ m}; H = 4.0 \text{ m} \pm 0.2 \text{ m}$$

在计算圆筒的容积时会有怎样的绝对误差  $\Delta$  和相对误差  $\delta$ ?

解 体积  $V = \pi R^2 H$ , 于是

$$\Delta V \approx dV = 2\pi R dR + \pi R^2 dH,$$

以  $R = 2.5, H = 4.0, dR = 0.1, dH = 0.2$  代入上式, 有

$$\Delta V \approx 10.2 \text{ 立方米}, \delta_v = \left| \frac{\Delta V}{V} \right| = 13\%.$$

【3250】 三角形的边  $a = 200 \text{ m} \pm 2 \text{ m}$ ,  $b = 300 \text{ m} \pm 5 \text{ m}$ . 它们之间的角度  $C = 60^\circ \pm 1^\circ$ . 在计算三角形的第三个边  $c$  时其绝对误差是多少?

解 由余弦定理

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C,$$

有  $c dc = a da + b db - b \cos C da - a \cos C db + ab \sin C dC,$

令  $a = 200, b = 300,$

$$c = \sqrt{200^2 + 300^2 - 2 \times 200 \times 300 \cos 60^\circ},$$

$$C = \frac{\pi}{3}, da = 2,$$

$$db = 5, dC = \frac{\pi}{180},$$

于是  $dc \approx 7.6 \text{ 米}.$

从而第三边  $c$  之绝对误差约为 7.6 米.

【3251】 证明: 在  $(0,0)$  点连续的函数  $f(x,y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$  在这个点上存在两个偏导数  $f'_x(0,0)$  和  $f'_y(0,0)$ , 但在  $(0,0)$  点上不可微.

说明导数  $f'_x(x,y)$  和  $f'_y(x,y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  邻域中的性质.

$$\text{证 } f'_x(0,0) = \left. \frac{d}{dx} [f(x,0)] \right|_{x=0} = 0,$$

$$f'_y(0,0) = \left. \frac{d}{dy} [f(0,y)] \right|_{y=0} = 0.$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{又} \quad \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - f'_x(0, 0)x - f'_y(0, 0)y}{\rho} \\ = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \end{aligned}$$

当动点  $(x, y)$  沿直线  $y = kx$  趋于点  $(0, 0)$  时, 显然对不同的  $k$  有不同的极限值  $\frac{\sqrt{|k|}}{\sqrt{1+k^2}}$ , 因此, 上述极限不存在, 即在点  $(0, 0)$ ,

$$f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - f'_x(0, 0)x - f'_y(0, 0)y \neq o(\rho)$$

其中  $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ . 从而  $\sqrt{|xy|}$  在点  $(0, 0)$  不可微. 易求

$$f'_x(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}}{2x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0, \\ \text{无意义}, & x = 0, y \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

因此,  $f'_x(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  的任何邻域内皆无界及存在无意义的点,  $f'_y(x, y)$  有类似性质.

**【3252】** 证明: 函数若  $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$  在点  $(0, 0)$  的邻域是连续, 并且存在有界

偏导数  $f'_x(x, y)$  及  $f'_y(x, y)$ , 但是这个函数在  $(0, 0)$  点上不可微.

**证**  $f(x, y)$  在  $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$  的点连续, 又

$$|f(x, y)| = \left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \leq \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2},$$

知  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0, 0)$ .

于是  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  的邻域连续.

$$\text{又} \quad f'_x(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

当  $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$  时,

$$\text{由 } |f'_x(x, y)| \leq \frac{|y^3|}{(y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 1,$$

有  $f'_x(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  点的邻域内有界, 同理  $f'_y(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  点的邻域内有界.

$$\text{由 } f'_x(0, 0) = f'_y(0, 0) = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{且 } \lim_{\rho \rightarrow +0} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - xf'_x(0, 0) - yf'_y(0, 0)}{\rho} \\ = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow +0} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, \end{aligned}$$

不存在, 于是  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  不可微.

$$\text{【3253】 证明: } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

函数在点  $(0, 0)$  的邻域存在偏导数  $f'_x(x, y)$  及  $f'_y(x, y)$ , 它们在  $(0, 0)$  点不连续并且在此点的任何邻域无界, 但这个函数在  $(0, 0)$  点可微.

**证** 当  $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$  时,  $f'_x(x, y), f'_y(x, y)$  皆存在, 且

$$f'_x(x, y) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$f'_y(x, y) = 2y \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\text{又 } f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x^2} = 0,$$

$$f'_y(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} y \sin \frac{1}{y^2} = 0,$$

于是  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  点有偏导数.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又由 } f'_x\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2n\pi}}, 0\right) &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2n\pi}} \sin 2n\pi - 2\sqrt{2n\pi} \cos 2n\pi \\ &= -2\sqrt{2n\pi} \rightarrow -\infty (n \rightarrow \infty), \end{aligned}$$

因此,  $f'_x(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  点的任何邻域内无界, 因此  $f'_x(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  点不连续, 同理  $f'_y(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  点的任何邻域中也无界,

从而  $f'_y(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处也不连续, 但  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  点可微分, 事实上

$$f'_x(0, 0) = f'_y(0, 0) = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{且} \quad \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - xf'_x(0, 0) - yf'_y(0, 0)}{\rho} \\ = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

于是  $f(x, y) = f(0, 0) + xf'_x(0, 0) + yf'_y(0, 0) + o(\rho)$ ,  
即函数  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  点可微分.

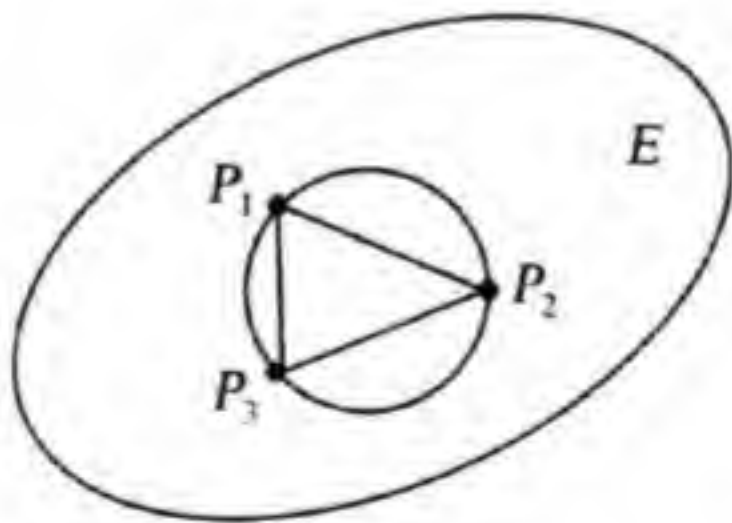
**【3254】** 证明: 在某个凸域  $E$  具有有界偏导数  $f'_x(x, y)$  和  $f'_y(x, y)$  的函数  $f(x, y)$  在这个域内一致连续.

**证** 由  $f'_x(x, y)$  和  $f'_y(x, y)$  在  $E$  内有界, 于是存在  $L > 0$ ,  
当  $(x, y) \in E$  时, 有

$$|f'_x(x, y)| \leq \frac{L}{2}, \quad |f'_y(x, y)| \leq \frac{L}{2}.$$

现在  $E$  内的两点  $P_1(x_1, y_1), P_2(x_2, y_2)$ .

1° 若以  $|P_1P_2|$  为直径的圆 (包括圆圈在内) 皆属于  $E$  (3254 题图(1)), 则点  $P_3(x_1, y_2)$  及线段  $P_1P_3, P_2P_3$  皆在  $E$  内, 于是



3254 题图(1)

$$\begin{aligned} & |f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)| \\ & \leq |f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_1, y_2)| + |f(x_1, y_2) - f(x_2, y_2)| \\ & = |f'_y(\xi, y_2)| \cdot |y_1 - y_2| + |f'_x(\eta, y_2)| \cdot |x_1 - x_2|, \end{aligned}$$

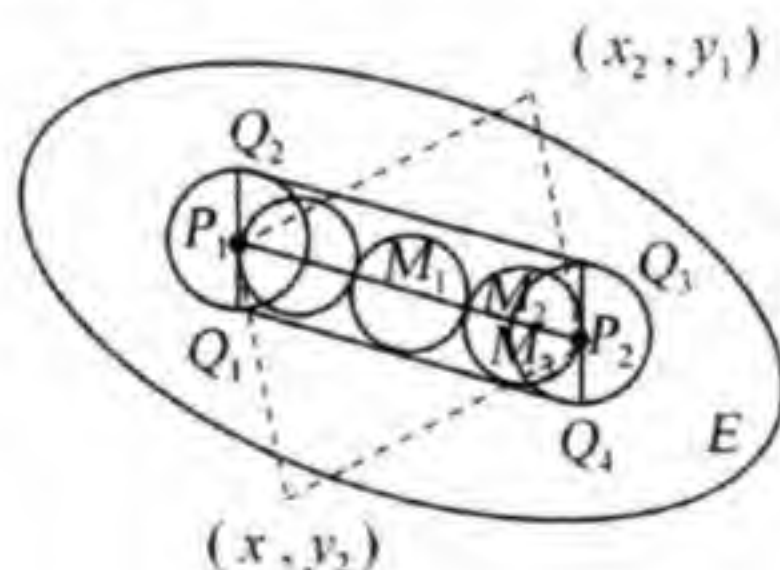
其中  $\xi$  介于  $y_1, y_2$  之间,  $\eta$  介于  $x_1, x_2$  之间, 由偏导函数的有界性,



$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{有} \quad |f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)| \\
& \leq \frac{L}{2} |y_1 - y_2| + \frac{L}{2} |x_1 - x_2| \\
& \leq \frac{L}{2} \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2} \\
& \quad + \frac{L}{2} \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2} \\
& = L \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2},
\end{aligned}$$

也就是  $|f(P_1) - f(P_2)| \leq L \cdot |P_1 P_2|$ .

2° 如 3254 题图(2) 所示,  $P_1 \in E, P_2 \in E$ , 但点  $(x_1, y_2)$  和  $(x_2, y_1)$  不一定属于  $E$ , 由于  $P_1$  和  $P_2$  均为  $E$  的内点, 于是存在  $R > 0$ , 使得分别以  $P_1, P_2$  为圆心,  $R$  为半径的圆(包括圆圈在内)皆在  $E$  内, 作两圆的外公切线  $Q_1 Q_4$  及  $Q_2 Q_3$ , 则由切点均在  $E$  内知, 矩形  $Q_1 Q_2 Q_3 Q_4$  整个落在  $E$  内.



3254 题图(2)

不难看出, 在直线  $P_1 P_2$  上可取足够多的分点.

$$P_1 = M_0, M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n = P_2,$$

使  $|M_{k-1} M_k| < 2R, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ,

则以  $|M_{k-1} M_k|$  为直径的圆全落在矩形内, 从而也在  $E$  内, 于是

$$\begin{aligned}
|f(P_1) - f(P_2)| & \leq \sum_{k=1}^n |f(M_k) - f(M_{k-1})| \\
& \leq \sum_{k=1}^n L \cdot |M_k M_{k-1}| = L \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n |M_k M_{k-1}| \\
& = L \cdot |P_1 P_2|.
\end{aligned}$$

于是对  $E$  中任意两点, 函数  $f(P)$  满足李普希兹条件.

对任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 取  $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{L}$ , 当  $P_1 \in E, P_2 \in E$  且  $|P_1 P_2| <$

$\delta$  时, 有  $|f(P_1) - f(P_2)| \leq L \cdot |P_1 P_2| < L\delta = \varepsilon$ .

则函数  $f(x, y)$  在  $E$  中一致连续.

**【3255】** 证明: 若函数  $f(x, y)$  对变量  $x$  (对每一个固定值  $y$ ) 是连续的, 对变量  $y$  具有有界导数  $f'_y(x, y)$ , 则这个函数对于变量  $x$  和  $y$  的总体是连续的.

证 任取  $P_0(x_0, y_0) \in E$ , 且以  $P_0$  为中心的一个充分小的开球  $G_0$ , 有  $G_0 \subset E$ , 设在  $G_0$  内, 有  $|f'_y(x, y)| \leq L$ , 于是, 当  $(x, y'), (x, y'')$  属于  $G_0$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x, y') - f(x, y'')| &= |f'_y(x, \xi)| \cdot |y' - y''| \\ &\leq L |y' - y''|, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\xi$  介于  $y'$  与  $y''$  之间的一数, 因此, 由 3206 题结论知  $f(x, y)$  在  $G_0$  中连续, 于是在  $P_0$  点连续, 由  $P_0$  的任意性知  $f(x, y)$  在  $E$  内连续.

在下列各题中求出指定的偏导数 (3256 ~ 3265).

**【3256】**  $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4}, \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^3 \partial y}, \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2},$

若  $u = x - y + x^2 + 2xy + y^2 + x^3 - 3x^2 y - y^3 + x^4 - 4x^2 y^2 + y^4.$

解  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2 + 6x - 6y + 12x^2 - 8y^2,$

$$\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} = 6 + 24x,$$

于是  $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} = 24, \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^3 \partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} = -16.$

**【3257】**  $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y},$  若  $u = x \ln(xy).$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \ln(xy) + 1, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{x},$

于是  $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = 0$ .

【3258】  $\frac{\partial^6 u}{\partial x^3 \partial y^3}$ , 若  $u = x^3 \sin y + y^3 \sin x$ .

解  $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} = 6 \sin y + y^3 \sin\left(x + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = 6 \sin y - y^3 \cos x$ ,

于是  $\frac{\partial^6 u}{\partial x^3 \partial y^3} = 6 \sin\left(y + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) - 6 \cos x = -6(\cos y + \cos x)$ .

【3259】  $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z}$ , 若  $u = \arctan \frac{x+y+z-xyz}{1-xy-xz-yz}$ .

解 由

$$u = \arctan x + \arctan y + \arctan z + \alpha\pi, \quad (\alpha = 0, \pm 1),$$

有  $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = 0$ .

【3260】  $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z}$ , 若  $u = e^{xyz}$ .

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = yze^{xyz}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = ze^{xyz} + xyz^2 e^{xyz}$ ,

于是  $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = e^{xyz} + xyz e^{xyz} + 2xyz e^{xyz} + x^2 y^2 z^2 e^{xyz}$   
 $= e^{xyz} (1 + 3xyz + x^2 y^2 z^2).$

【3261】  $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial \xi \partial \eta}$ , 若  $u = \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2}}$ .

解 设

$$r = \sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2},$$

则  $u = -\ln r$ ,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{x-\xi}{r^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{2(x-\xi)(y-\eta)}{r^4},$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial \xi} = -\frac{2(y-\eta)}{r^4} + \frac{8(x-\xi)^2(y-\eta)}{r^6},$$



于是 
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial \xi \partial \eta} &= \frac{2}{r^4} - \frac{8(y-\eta)^2}{r^6} - \frac{8(x-\xi)^2}{r^6} \\ &\quad + \frac{48(x-\xi)^2(y-\eta)^2}{r^8} \\ &= -\frac{6}{r^4} + \frac{48(x-\xi)^2(y-\eta)^2}{r^8}.\end{aligned}$$

【3262】  $\frac{\partial^{p+q} u}{\partial x^p \partial y^q}$ , 若  $u = (x-x_0)^p (y-y_0)^q$ .

解  $\frac{\partial^p u}{\partial x^p} = p! \cdot (y-y_0)^q$ ,

于是  $\frac{\partial^{p+q} u}{\partial x^p \partial y^q} = p!q!, (p, q \in \mathbf{N})$ .

【3263】  $\frac{\partial^{m+n} u}{\partial x^m \partial y^n}$ , 若  $u = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$ .

解  $u = 1 + \frac{2y}{x-y}$ ,

$$\frac{\partial^m u}{\partial x^m} = (-1)^m m! \frac{2y}{(x-y)^{m+1}},$$

由高阶导数的莱布尼兹公式有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^{m+n} u}{\partial x^m \partial y^n} &= (-1)^m \cdot 2(m!) \cdot \left\{ y \frac{\partial^n}{\partial y^n} \left[ \frac{1}{(x-y)^{m+1}} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + C_n^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(y) \cdot \frac{\partial^{n-1}}{\partial y^{n-1}} \left[ \frac{1}{(x-y)^{m+1}} \right] \right\} \\ &= 2 \cdot (-1)^m m! \cdot \left\{ \frac{(m+1)(m+2)\cdots(m+n)y}{(x-y)^{m+n+1}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{n(m+1)(m+2)\cdots(m+n-1)}{(x-y)^{m+n}} \right\} \\ &= \frac{2 \cdot (-1)^m (m+n-1)! (nx + my)}{(x-y)^{m+n-1}}.\end{aligned}$$

【3264】  $\frac{\partial^{m+n} u}{\partial x^m \partial y^n}$ , 若  $u = (x^2 + y^2)e^{x+y}$ .

解  $u = (x^2 + y^2)e^{x+y} = x^2 e^x \cdot e^y + y^2 e^y \cdot e^x = u_1 + u_2$ ,

易知  $\frac{\partial^m u_2}{\partial x^m} = e^x \cdot y^2 e^y$ .

由莱布尼兹公式有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^{m+n}u_2}{\partial x^m \partial y^n} &= \frac{\partial^n}{\partial y^n} \left( \frac{\partial^m u_2}{\partial x^m} \right) = \frac{\partial^n}{\partial y^n} (e^x y^2 e^y) = e^x \frac{\partial^n}{\partial y^n} (y^2 e^y) \\ &= e^x \left\{ y^2 \frac{\partial^n}{\partial y^n} (e^y) + C_n^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y^2) \frac{\partial^{n-1}}{\partial y^{n-1}} (e^y) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + C_n^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} (y^2) \frac{\partial^{n-2}}{\partial y^{n-2}} (e^y) \right\} \\ &= e^{x+y} \{ y^2 + 2ny + n(n-1) \}.\end{aligned}$$

同理有  $\frac{\partial^{m+n}u_1}{\partial x^m \partial y^n} = e^{x+y} \{ x^2 + 2mx + m(m-1) \}.$

于是 
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^{m+n}u}{\partial x^m \partial y^n} &= \frac{\partial^{m+n}u_1}{\partial x^m \partial y^n} + \frac{\partial^{m+n}u_2}{\partial x^m \partial y^n} \\ &= e^{x+y} [x^2 + y^2 + 2mx + 2ny + m(m-1) \\ &\quad + n(n-1)].\end{aligned}$$

【3265】  $\frac{\partial^{p+q+r}u}{\partial x^p \partial y^q \partial z^r}$ , 若  $u = xyz e^{x+y+z}$ .

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^{p+q+r}u}{\partial x^p \partial y^q \partial z^r} &= \frac{\partial^{p+q+r}}{\partial x^p \partial y^q \partial z^r} (xe^x \cdot ye^y \cdot ze^z) \\ &= \frac{\partial^p}{\partial x^p} (xe^x) \cdot \frac{\partial^q}{\partial y^q} (ye^y) \cdot \frac{\partial^r}{\partial z^r} (ze^z) \\ &= e^x (x+p) \cdot e^y (y+q) \cdot e^z (z+r) \\ &= e^{x+y+z} (x+p)(y+q)(z+r).\end{aligned}$$

【3266】 若  $f(x, y) = e^x \sin y$ , 求  $f_{x^m y^n}^{(m+n)}(0, 0)$ .

解 
$$f_{x^m y^n}^{(m+n)}(0, 0) = e^x \sin \left( y + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=0}} = \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}.$$

【3267】 证明: 若  $u = f(xyz)$  则  $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = F(t)$ , 其中  $t = xyz$ , 并求出函数  $F$ .

证 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = yz f'(t),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = yz f''(t) \cdot xz + zf'(t),$$

于是有 
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} &= x^2 y^2 z^2 f'''(t) + 2xyz f''(t) + f'(t) + xyz f''(t) \\ &= x^2 y^2 z^2 f'''(t) + 3xyz f''(t) + f'(t) \\ &= t^2 f'''(t) + 3t f''(t) + f'(t) = F(t). \end{aligned}$$

【3268】 若

$$u = x^4 - 2x^3y - 2xy^3 + y^4 + x^3 - 3x^2y - 3xy^2 + y^3 + 2x^2 - xy + 2y^2 + x + y + 1,$$

求  $d^4 u$ .

导数  $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^3 \partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x \partial y^3}$  和  $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial y^4}$  等于什么?

解 
$$\begin{aligned} d^4 u &= 24dx^4 - 2C_1^1 d^3(x^3)dy - 2C_1^1 dx d^3(y^3) + 24dy^4 \\ &= 24(dx^4 - 2dx^3 dy - 2dx dy^3 + dy^4), \end{aligned}$$

由 
$$d^4 u = \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^4 u,$$

有 
$$\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} = 24, \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^3 \partial y} = -12, \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x \partial y^3} = -12, \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial y^4} = 24.$$

在下列各题中求出指定阶的全微分(3269 ~ 3278).

【3269】  $d^3 u$ , 若  $u = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy(x - y)$ .

解 
$$d^3 u = 6(dx^3 + dy^3 - 3dx^2 dy + 3dx dy^2).$$

【3270】  $d^3 u$ , 若  $u = \sin(x^2 + y^2)$ .

解 
$$\begin{aligned} du &= 2x \cos(x^2 + y^2) dx + 2y \cos(x^2 + y^2) dy \\ &= 2(x dx + y dy) \cos(x^2 + y^2), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 u &= -4 \sin(x^2 + y^2) (x dx + y dy)^2 \\ &\quad + 2 \cos(x^2 + y^2) \cdot (dx^2 + dy^2), \end{aligned}$$

故 
$$\begin{aligned} d^3 u &= -8 \cos(x^2 + y^2) \cdot (x dx + y dy)^3 \\ &\quad - 8 \sin(x^2 + y^2) \cdot (x dx + y dy) \cdot (dx^2 + dy^2) \\ &\quad - 4 \sin(x^2 + y^2) \cdot (x dx + y dy) \cdot (dx^2 + dy^2) \end{aligned}$$



$$= -8(xdx + ydy)^3 \cos(x^2 + y^2) \\ - 12(xdx + ydy)(dx^2 + dy^2) \sin(x^2 + y^2).$$

【3271】  $d^{10}u$ , 若  $u = \ln(x + y)$ .

解  $du = \frac{dx + dy}{x + y},$

于是  $d^{10}u = \frac{9!(dx + dy)^{10}}{(x + y)^{10}}.$

【3272】  $d^6u$ , 若  $u = \cos x \operatorname{ch} y$ .

解  $d^6u = \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^6 u$

$$= -\cos x \operatorname{ch} y dx^6 - 6 \sin x \operatorname{sh} y dx^5 dy$$

$$+ 15 \cos x \operatorname{ch} y dx^4 dy^2 + 20 \sin x \operatorname{sh} y dx^3 dy^3$$

$$- 15 \cos x \operatorname{ch} y dx^2 dy^4 - 6 \sin x \operatorname{sh} y dx dy^5$$

$$+ \cos x \operatorname{ch} y dy^6$$

$$= -(dx^6 - 15 dx^4 dy^2 + 15 dx^2 dy^4 - dy^6) \cos x \operatorname{ch} y$$

$$- 2 dx dy (3 dx^4 - 10 dx^2 dy^2 + 3 dy^4) \cdot \sin x \operatorname{sh} y.$$

【3273】  $d^3u$ , 若  $u = xyz$ .

解 由

$$d^2x = d^2y = d^2z = 0,$$

有  $d^3u = d^3(xyz) = C_3^1 dx d^2(yz)$

$$= 3 dx \cdot (C_2^1 dy dz) = 6 dx dy dz.$$

【3274】  $d^4u$ , 若  $u = \ln(x^x y^y z^z)$ .

解 由  $u = x \ln x + y \ln y + z \ln z$

有  $d^4u = (x \ln x)^{(4)} dx^4 + (y \ln y)^{(4)} dy^4 + (z \ln z)^{(4)} dz^4$

$$= 2 \left( \frac{dx^4}{x^3} + \frac{dy^4}{y^3} + \frac{dz^4}{z^3} \right).$$

【3275】  $d^n u$ , 若  $u = e^{ax+by}$ .

解 由  $d^2(ax + by) = 0$ ,

有  $d^n u = d^n(e^{ax+by}) = e^{ax+by} [d(ax + by)]^n$

$$= e^{ax+by} (adx + bdy)^n.$$

【3276】  $d^n u$ , 若  $u = X(x)Y(y)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } d^n u &= \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k d^{n-k} X(x) \cdot d^k Y(y) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k X^{(n-k)}(x) Y^{(k)}(y) dx^{n-k} dy^k.\end{aligned}$$

【3277】  $d^n u$ , 若  $u = f(x+y+z)$ .

解 由  $d^2(x+y+z) = 0$ ,

有  $d^n u = f^{(n)}(x+y+z) \cdot (dx+dy+dz)^n$ .

【3278】  $d^n u$ , 若  $u = e^{ax+by+cz}$ .

解 由  $d^2(ax+by+cz) = 0$ ,

有  $d^n u = e^{ax+by+cz} (adx+bdy+cdz)^n$ .

【3279】 设  $P_n(x, y, z)$  为  $n$  次齐次多项式, 证明:

$$d^n P_n(x, y, z) = n! P_n(dx, dy, dz)$$

证 设  $P_n(x, y, z)$  是形如  $Ax^p y^q z^r$  的单项之和, 其中  $A$  为常数,  $p, q, r$  皆为非负整数, 且  $p+q+r=n$ ,

由微分运算对加法及数乘运算是线性可交换的, 因此

只要证明  $d^n(x^p y^q z^r) = n! dx^p dy^q dz^r$  就足够了.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{而 } d^n(x^p y^q z^r) &= C_n^{p+q} d^{p+q}(x^p y^q) \cdot d^r(z^r) \\ &= \frac{n!}{r!(p+q)!} [C_{p+q}^p d^p(x^p) d^q(y^q) \cdot d^r(z^r)] \\ &= \frac{n!}{r!(p+q)!} \cdot \frac{(p+q)!}{p!q!} \cdot p!q!r! dx^p dy^q dz^r \\ &= n! dx^p dy^q dz^r.\end{aligned}$$

【3280】 设

$$Au = x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y},$$

若(1)  $u = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$ ; (2)  $u = \ln \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ ,

求解  $Au$  和  $A^2 u = A(Au)$ .

$$\text{解 (1) } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

于是  $Au = \frac{x(y^2 - x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} - \frac{2xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = -\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} = -u,$

$$A^2u = A(Au) = A(-u) = -Au = u.$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2},$$

于是

$$Au = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 1,$$

$$A^2u = A(Au) = 0.$$

【3281】 设

$$\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2},$$

若(1)  $u = \sin x \cosh y$ ; (2)  $u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ , 求  $\Delta u$ .

解 (1)  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\sin x \cosh y, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \sin x \cosh y,$

于是  $\Delta u = -\sin x \cosh y + \sin x \cosh y = 0.$

$$(2) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

由对称性有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

于是  $\Delta u = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = 0.$

【3282】 设

$$\Delta_1 u = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2,$$

及  $\Delta_2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2},$

若 (1)  $u = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz$ ;

$$(2) u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}};$$

求  $\Delta_1 u$  和  $\Delta_2 u$ .



解 (1)  $\Delta_1 u = 9[(x^2 - yz)^2 + (y^2 - zx)^2 + (z^2 - xy)^2]$ ,

$$\Delta_2 u = 6(x + y + z),$$

(2) 令  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ ,

则  $u = \frac{1}{r}.$

于是  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{r^3},$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x}{r^4} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x^2}{r^5}.$$

由对称性有

$$\Delta_1 u = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{r^6} = \frac{1}{r^4} = \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2},$$

$$\Delta_2 u = \left(-\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x^2}{r^5}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3y^2}{r^5}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3z^2}{r^5}\right) = 0.$$

求下列复合函数的一阶和二阶导数(3283 ~ 3285).

【3283】  $u = f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2).$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2xf'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2),$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2f'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + 4x^2 f''(x^2 + y^2 + z^2),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 4xy f''(x^2 + y^2 + z^2),$$

由对称性有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2yf'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2),$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 2zf'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 2f'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + 4y^2 f''(x^2 + y^2 + z^2),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 2f'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + 4z^2 f''(x^2 + y^2 + z^2),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} = 4yz f''(x^2 + y^2 + z^2),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} = 4xz f''(x^2 + y^2 + z^2).$$

**【3284】**  $u = f\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right).$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right) + \frac{1}{y} f'_2\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right),$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2} f'_2\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f''_{11}\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right) + \frac{2}{y} f''_{12}\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right) + \frac{1}{y^2} f''_{22}\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2x}{y^3} f'_2\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right) + \frac{x^2}{y^4} f''_{22}\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2} f''_{12}\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right) - \frac{1}{y^2} f'_2\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right) - \frac{x}{y^3} f''_{22}\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right).$$

这里  $f'_1, f'_2, f''_{11}, f''_{12}, f''_{22}$  皆指按其下标的次序分别对第一、第二个中间变量求导函数, 以下各题类似符号以该题意义相同, 不再详细说明.

**【3285】**  $u = f(x, xy, xyz).$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1(x, xy, xyz) + yf'_2(x, xy, xyz)$   
 $+ yzf'_3(x, xy, xyz),$

将  $f'_1(x, xy, xyz), f'_2(x, xy, xyz), f'_3(x, xy, xyz)$  简记为  $f'_1, f'_2, f'_3$ , 于是

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 + yf'_2 + yzf'_3,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = xf'_2 + xzf'_3,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = xyf'_3,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f''_{11} + yf''_{12} + yzf''_{13} + y(f''_{21} + yf''_{22} + yzf''_{23})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + yz(f''_{31} + yf''_{32} + yzf''_{33}), \\
 \text{由 } & f''_{12} = f''_{21}, f''_{13} = f''_{31}, f''_{23} = f''_{32}, \\
 \text{有 } & \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f''_{11} + y^2 f''_{22} + y^2 z^2 f''_{33} + 2yf''_{12} \\
 & + 2yzf''_{13} + 2y^2 z f''_{23}.
 \end{aligned}$$

同理有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= x^2 f''_{22} + x^2 z f''_{23} + x^2 z f''_{32} + x^2 z^2 f''_{33} \\
 &= x^2 f''_{22} + 2x^2 z f''_{23} + x^2 z^2 f''_{33}, \\
 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} &= x^2 y^2 f''_{33}, \\
 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= x f''_{12} + xz f''_{13} + f'_2 + xy f''_{22} + xyz f''_{23} \\
 &+ z f'_3 + xyz f''_{32} + xyz^2 f''_{33} \\
 &= xy f''_{22} + xyz^2 f''_{33} + x f''_{12} + xz f''_{13} \\
 &+ 2xyz f''_{23} + f'_2 + z f'_3, \\
 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} &= xy f''_{13} + xy^2 f''_{23} + xy^2 z f''_{33} + y f'_3, \\
 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} &= x^2 y f''_{23} + x^2 yz f''_{33} + x f'_3.
 \end{aligned}$$

【3286】 若  $u = f(x+y, xy)$ , 求  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$ .

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 + y f'_2,$

于是  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = f''_{11} + x f''_{12} + f'_2 + y f''_{21} + xy f''_{22}$   
 $= f''_{11} + (x+y) f''_{12} + xy f''_{22} + f'_2.$

【3287】 若  $u = f(x+y+z, x^2+y^2+z^2)$ , 求  $\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} +$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}.$$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 + 2x f'_2,$



$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= f''_{11} + 2xf''_{12} + 2f'_2 + 2xf''_{21} + 4x^2 f''_{22} \\ &= f''_{11} + 4xf''_{12} + 4x^2 f''_{22} + 2f'_2.\end{aligned}$$

由对称性有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f''_{11} + 4yf''_{12} + 4y^2 f''_{22} + 2f'_2,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = f''_{11} + 4zf''_{12} + 4z^2 f''_{22} + 2f'_2,$$

从而  $\Delta u = 3f''_{11} + 4(x+y+z)f''_{12} + 4(x^2+y^2+z^2)f''_{22} + 6f'_2$ .

求下列复合函数的一阶和二阶全微分( $x, y$  和  $z$  为自变量)(3288 ~ 3301).

【3288】  $u = f(t)$ , 式中  $t = x + y$ .

解  $du = f'(t)(dx + dy),$   
 $d^2 u = f''(t)(dx + dy)^2.$

【3289】  $u = f(t)$ , 式中  $t = \frac{y}{x}$ .

解  $du = f'(t) \cdot \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2},$   
 $d^2 u = f''(t) \cdot \frac{(xdy - ydx)^2}{x^4} - 2f'(t) \cdot \frac{dx(xdy - ydx)}{x^3}.$

【3290】  $u = f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}).$

解  $du = f' \cdot \frac{xdx + ydy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$   
 $d^2 u = f'' \cdot \frac{(xdx + ydy)^2}{x^2 + y^2} + f' \cdot \frac{(ydx - xdy)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$

【3291】  $u = f(t)$ , 其中  $t = xyz$ .

解  $du = f'(t)(yzdx + xzdy + xydz),$   
 $d^2 u = f''(t)(yzdx + xzdy + xydz)^2$   
 $+ 2f'(t)(zdx dy + ydx dz + xdy dz),$

【3292】  $u = f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2).$

解  $du = 2f' \cdot (xdx + ydy + zdz),$

$$d^2u = 4f'' \cdot (xdx + ydy + zdz)^2 + 2f' \cdot (dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2).$$

【3293】  $u = f(\xi, \eta)$ , 其中  $\xi = ax, \eta = by$ .

解  $du = af'_1 dx + bf'_2 dy$ ,

$$d^2u = a^2 f''_{11} dx^2 + 2ab f''_{12} dx dy + b^2 f''_{22} dy^2.$$

【3294】  $u = f(\xi, \eta)$ , 其中  $\xi = x + y, \eta = x - y$ .

解  $du = f'_1 \cdot (dx + dy) + f'_2 \cdot (dx - dy)$ ,

$$d^2u = f''_{11} \cdot (dx + dy)^2 + 2f''_{12} \cdot (dx^2 - dy^2) + f''_{22} \cdot (dx - dy)^2.$$

【3295】  $u = f(\xi, \eta)$ , 其中  $\xi = xy, \eta = \frac{x}{y}$ .

解  $du = f'_1 \cdot (ydx + xdy) + f'_2 \cdot \frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u &= f''_{11} \cdot (ydx + xdy)^2 + f''_{22} \cdot \frac{(ydx - xdy)^2}{y^4} \\ &\quad + 2f''_{12} \cdot \frac{y^2 dx^2 - x^2 dy^2}{y^2} + 2f'_1 \cdot dx dy \\ &\quad - 2f'_2 \cdot \frac{(ydx - xdy)dy}{y^3}. \end{aligned}$$

【3296】  $u = f(x + y, z)$ .

解  $du = f'_1 \cdot (dx + dy) + f'_2 \cdot dz$ ,

$$d^2u = f''_{11} \cdot (dx + dy)^2 + 2f''_{12} \cdot (dx + dy)dz + f''_{22} dz^2.$$

【3297】  $u = f(x + y + z, x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$ .

解  $du = f'_1 \cdot (dx + dy + dz) + 2f'_2 \cdot (xdx + ydy + zdz)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u &= f''_{11} \cdot (dx + dy + dz)^2 \\ &\quad + 4f''_{12} \cdot (dx + dy + dz)(xdx + ydy + zdz) \\ &\quad + 4f''_{22} \cdot (xdx + ydy + zdz)^2 \\ &\quad + 2f'_2 \cdot (dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2). \end{aligned}$$

【3298】  $u = f\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{z}\right)$ .

解  $du = f'_1 \cdot \frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2} + f'_2 \cdot \frac{zdy - ydz}{z^2}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u &= f''_{11} \cdot \frac{(ydx - xdy)^2}{y^4} + f''_{22} \cdot \frac{(zdy - ydz)^2}{z^4} \\ &\quad + 2f''_{12} \cdot \frac{(ydx - xdy)(zdy - ydz)}{y^2z^2} \\ &\quad - 2f'_1 \cdot \frac{(ydx - xdy)dy}{y^3} - 2f'_2 \cdot \frac{(zdy - ydz)dz}{z^3}. \end{aligned}$$

【3299】  $u = f(x, y, z)$ , 式中  $x = t, y = t^2, z = t^3$ .

解  $du = (f'_1 + 2tf'_2 + 3t^2f'_3)dt$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u &= (f''_{11} + 4t^2f''_{22} + 9t^4f''_{33} + 4tf''_{12} + 6t^2f''_{13} \\ &\quad + 12t^3f''_{23} + 2f'_2 + 6tf'_3)dt^2. \end{aligned}$$

【3300】  $u = f(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$ , 其中  $\xi = ax, \eta = by, \zeta = cz$ .

解  $du = af'_1 \cdot dx + bf'_2 \cdot dy + cf'_3 \cdot dz$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u &= a^2f''_{11} \cdot dx^2 + b^2f''_{22} \cdot dy^2 + c^2f''_{33} \cdot dz^2 \\ &\quad + 2abf''_{12} \cdot dx dy + 2acf''_{13} \cdot dx dz + 2bcf''_{23} \cdot dy dz. \end{aligned}$$

【3301】  $u = f(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$ , 其中

$$\xi = x^2 + y^2, \eta = x^2 - y^2, \zeta = 2xy.$$

解  $du = 2f'_1 \cdot (x dx + y dy) + 2f'_2 \cdot (x dx - y dy) + 2f'_3 \cdot (y dx + x dy)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u &= 4f''_{11} \cdot (x dx + y dy)^2 + 4f''_{22} \cdot (x dx - y dy)^2 \\ &\quad + 4f''_{33} \cdot (y dx + x dy)^2 + 8f''_{12} \cdot (x^2 dx^2 - y^2 dy^2) \\ &\quad + 8f''_{13} \cdot (x dx + y dy)(y dx + x dy) \\ &\quad + 8f''_{23} \cdot (x dx - y dy)(y dx + x dy) \\ &\quad + 2f'_1 \cdot (dx^2 + dy^2) + 2f'_2 \cdot (dx^2 - dy^2) \\ &\quad + 4f'_3 \cdot dx dy. \end{aligned}$$

求其  $d^n u$ , 设 (3302 ~ 3303).

【3302】  $u = f(ax + by + cz)$ .

解  $d^n u = f^{(n)}(ax + by + cz) \cdot (adx + bdy + cdz)^n$ .

【3303】  $u = f(ax, by, cz)$ .

解  $d^n u = \left( adx \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + bdy \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} + cdz \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \right)^n f(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$ ,



其中

$$\xi = ax, \eta = by, \zeta = cz.$$

【3304】  $u = f(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$ , 式中

$$\xi = a_1x + b_1y + c_1z, \eta = a_2x + b_2y + c_2z,$$

$$\zeta = a_3x + b_3y + c_3z.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad d^2u &= \left[ (a_1dx + b_1dy + c_1dz) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \right. \\ &\quad + (a_2dx + b_2dy + c_2dz) \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \\ &\quad \left. + (a_3dx + b_3dy + c_3dz) \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \right] f(\xi, \eta, \zeta) \\ &= \left[ dx \left( a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + a_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} + a_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \right) \right. \\ &\quad + dy \left( b_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + b_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} + b_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \right) \\ &\quad \left. + dz \left( c_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + c_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} + c_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \right) \right] f(\xi, \eta, \zeta). \end{aligned}$$

【3305】 设

$$u = f(r),$$

其中  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ , 且  $f$  为可微分两次的函数. 证明  $\Delta u = F(r)$ ,

其中  $\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$  为拉普拉斯算子, 并求出函数  $F$ .

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(r) \cdot \frac{x}{r},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f''(r) \cdot \frac{x^2}{r^2} + f'(r) \cdot \frac{r^2 - x^2}{r^3},$$

由对称性有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f''(r) \cdot \frac{y^2}{r^2} + f'(r) \cdot \frac{r^2 - y^2}{r^3},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = f''(r) \cdot \frac{z^2}{r^2} + f'(r) \cdot \frac{r^2 - z^2}{r^3},$$

于是  $\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = f''(r) + 2f'(r) \cdot \frac{1}{r} = F(r).$

【3306】 设  $u$  和  $v$  为可微分两次的函数,  $\Delta u$  为拉普拉斯算子 (见例题 3305). 证明:

$$\Delta(uv) = u\Delta v + v\Delta u + 2\Delta(u, v).$$

其中  $\Delta(u, v) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}.$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 } \Delta(uv) &= \frac{\partial^2(uv)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2(uv)}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2(uv)}{\partial z^2} \\ &= \left( u \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \\ &\quad + \left( u \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \\ &\quad + \left( u \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} + v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) \\ &= u\Delta v + v\Delta u + 2\Delta(u, v). \end{aligned}$$

【3307】 证明: 函数

$$u = \ln \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2}$$

( $a$  和  $b$  为常数) 满足拉普拉斯方程.

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{x-a}{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{(y-b)^2 - (x-a)^2}{[(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2]^2}, \end{aligned}$$

由对称性有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{(x-a)^2 - (y-b)^2}{[(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2]^2},$$

于是  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0.$

【3308】 证明: 若函数  $u = u(x, y)$  满足拉普拉斯方程 (见例题 3307), 则

$$v = u\left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}\right)$$

也满足这个方程式.

证 设

$$\xi = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \eta = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2},$$

则  $v(x, y) = u(\xi, \eta)$ .

从而 
$$v''_{xx} = u''_{\xi\xi} \cdot (\xi'_x)^2 + u''_{\eta\eta} \cdot (\eta'_x)^2 + 2u''_{\xi\eta} \cdot \xi'_x \cdot \eta'_x + u'_{\xi} \cdot \xi''_{xx} + u'_{\eta} \cdot \eta''_{xx},$$

$$u''_{yy} = u''_{\xi\xi} \cdot (\xi'_y)^2 + u''_{\eta\eta} \cdot (\eta'_y)^2 + 2u''_{\xi\eta} \cdot \xi'_y \eta'_y + u'_{\xi} \cdot \xi''_{yy} + u'_{\eta} \cdot \eta''_{yy}.$$

由 
$$\xi'_x = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = -\eta'_y,$$

$$\xi'_y = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \eta'_x,$$

$$\xi''_{yy} = (\xi'_y)'_y = (\eta'_x)'_y = (\eta'_y)'_x = -\xi''_{xx},$$

$$\eta''_{yy} = (\eta'_y)'_y = (-\xi'_x)'_y = (\xi'_y)'_x = -\eta''_{xx},$$

及  $u''_{\xi\xi}(\xi, \eta) + u''_{\eta\eta}(\xi, \eta) = 0,$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta v &= v''_{xx} + v''_{yy} \\ &= u''_{\xi\xi} \cdot (\xi'_x)^2 + u''_{\eta\eta} \cdot (\eta'_x)^2 + 2u''_{\xi\eta} \cdot \xi'_x \eta'_x \\ &\quad + u'_{\xi} \cdot \xi''_{xx} + u'_{\eta} \cdot \eta''_{xx} + u''_{\xi\xi} \cdot (\eta'_x)^2 \\ &\quad + u''_{\eta\eta} \cdot (-\xi'_x)^2 + 2u''_{\xi\eta} \cdot \eta'_x (-\xi'_x) \\ &\quad + u'_{\xi} \cdot (-\xi''_{xx}) + u'_{\eta} \cdot (-\eta''_{xx}) \\ &= (u''_{\xi\xi} + u''_{\eta\eta})[(\xi'_x)^2 + (\eta'_x)^2] = 0. \end{aligned}$$

于是函数  $v$  也满足拉普拉斯方程.

【3309】 证明: 函数

$$u = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(x-b)^2}{4a^2 t}}$$

( $a$  和  $b$  为常数) 满足热传导方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$$



$$\text{证} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{8a^3 t^2 \sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(x-b)^2}{4a^2 t}} \cdot [(x-b)^2 - 2a^2 t],$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{x-b}{4a^3 t \sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(x-b)^2}{4a^2 t}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{8a^3 t^2 \sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(x-b)^2}{4a^2 t}} \cdot [(x-b)^2 - 2a^2 t].$$

比较  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$  和  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ , 有  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ , 即函数  $u$  满足热传导方程.

【3310】 证明: 若函数  $u = u(x, t)$  满足热传导方程(见例题 3309), 则函数:

$$v = \frac{1}{a\sqrt{t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}} u\left(\frac{x}{a^2 t}, -\frac{x}{a^4 t}\right) \quad (t > 0),$$

也满足这个方程.

证 设

$$w = w(x, t) = \frac{1}{a\sqrt{t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}},$$

这是 3309 题中的函数  $u$  乘  $2\sqrt{\pi}$ , 且令  $b = 0$  而得到的, 于是它满足热传导方程

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2},$$

$$\text{显然有} \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = -\frac{2x}{4a^2 t} w = -\frac{xw}{2a^2 t}.$$

$$\text{令} \quad \xi = \xi(x, t) = \frac{x}{a^2 t}, \eta = \eta(t) = -\frac{1}{a^4 t},$$

$$\text{则} \quad \xi'_x = \frac{1}{a^2 t}, \xi''_{xx} = 0,$$

$$\xi'_t = -\frac{x^2}{a^2 t^2}, \eta'_t = \frac{1}{a^4 t^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由} \quad v &= w(x, t) \cdot u(\xi, \eta), \quad u'_\eta = a^2 u''_{\xi\xi}, \\ \text{故} \quad v'_t &= w'_t \cdot u + w \cdot (u'_\xi \cdot \xi'_t + u'_\eta \cdot \eta'_t) \\ &= a^2 w''_{xx} \cdot u \end{aligned}$$

$$+ w \cdot \left[ u'_\xi \cdot \left( -\frac{x^2}{a^2 t^2} \right) + a^2 u''_{\xi\xi} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{a^4 t^2} \right) \right],$$

$$v'_x = w'_x \cdot u + w u'_\xi \cdot \xi'_x,$$

$$\begin{aligned} v''_{xx} &= w''_{xx} \cdot u + 2w'_x \cdot u'_\xi \xi'_x + w u''_{\xi\xi} \cdot (\xi'_x)^2 + w u'_\xi \cdot \xi''_{xx} \\ &= w''_{xx} \cdot u + 2 \left( -\frac{xw}{2a^2 t} \right) u'_\xi \cdot \left( \frac{x}{a^2 t} \right) + w u''_{\xi\xi} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{a^2 t} \right)^2 \\ &= w''_{xx} \cdot u - \frac{x^2 w}{a^4 t^2} u'_\xi + \frac{w}{a^4 t^2} u''_{\xi\xi}. \end{aligned}$$

比较  $v'_t$  和  $v''_{xx}$ , 有

$$v'_t = a^2 v''_{xx},$$

从而函数  $v$  也满足热传导方程.

**【3311】** 证明: 函数

$$u = \frac{1}{r},$$

(其中  $r = \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2}$ ), 当  $r \neq 0$  时, 满足拉普拉斯方程

$$\Delta u \equiv \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0.$$

证 因为

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3(x-a)^2}{r^5},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3(z-c)^2}{r^5},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3(y-b)^2}{r^5},$$

将上述三式相加有

$$\Delta \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) = 0.$$

**【3312】** 证明: 若函数  $u = u(x, y, z)$  满足拉普拉斯方程 (见例题 3311), 则函数  $v = \frac{1}{r} u \left( \frac{k^2 x}{r^2}, \frac{k^2 y}{r^2}, \frac{k^2 z}{r^2} \right)$  (其中  $k$  为常数及  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ ) 也满足这个方程式.

证 设

$$S = S(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{r},$$

则由 3282 题有

$$\Delta S = S''_{xx} + S''_{yy} + S''_{zz} = 0,$$

$$(S'_x)^2 + (S'_y)^2 + (S'_z)^2 = \frac{1}{r^4} = S^4,$$

$$S'_x = -\frac{x}{r^3} = -S^3 x, S'_y = -S^3 y,$$

$$S'_z = -S^3 z.$$

于是  $v = \frac{1}{r} u \left( \frac{k^2 x}{r^2}, \frac{k^2 y}{r^2}, \frac{k^2 z}{r^2} \right) = Su(k^2 S^2 x, k^2 S^2 y, k^2 S^2 z).$

记  $v = Sw(x, y, z, S) = F(x, y, z, S),$

其中  $w(x, y, z, S) = u(k^2 S^2 x, k^2 S^2 y, k^2 S^2 z).$

则有  $v'_x = F'_x + F'_s \cdot S'_x,$

$$v''_{xx} = F''_{xx} + 2F''_{xs} \cdot S'_x + F''_{ss} \cdot (S'_x)^2 + F'_s \cdot S''_{xx}.$$

由对称性有

$$v''_{yy} = F''_{yy} + 2F''_{ys} \cdot S'_y + F''_{ss} \cdot (S'_y)^2 + F'_s \cdot S''_{yy},$$

$$v''_{zz} = F''_{zz} + 2F''_{zs} \cdot S'_z + F''_{ss} \cdot (S'_z)^2 + F'_s \cdot S''_{zz}.$$

于是 
$$\begin{aligned} \Delta v &= (F''_{xx} + F''_{yy} + F''_{zz}) + F'_s \cdot (S''_{xx} + S''_{yy} + S''_{zz}) \\ &\quad + \{2(F''_{xs} \cdot S'_x + F''_{ys} \cdot S'_y + F''_{zs} \cdot S'_z) \\ &\quad + F''_{ss} [(S'_x)^2 + (S'_y)^2 + (S'_z)^2]\}. \end{aligned}$$

又  $F''_{xx} + F''_{yy} + F''_{zz} = r^4 S^5 \cdot (u''_{11} + u''_{22} + u''_{33}) = 0, \quad ①$

$$\begin{aligned} Sw'_s &= 2k^2 S^2 xu'_1 + 2k^2 S^2 yu'_2 + 2k^2 S^2 zu'_3 \\ &= 2xw'_x + 2yw'_y + 2zw'_z, \end{aligned}$$

于是 
$$\begin{aligned} &F''_{ss} \cdot [(S'_x)^2 + (S'_y)^2 + (S'_z)^2] \\ &= (Sw)''_{ss} \cdot S^4 = (w + Sw'_s)'_s \cdot S^4 \\ &= (w + 2xw'_x + 2yw'_y + 2zw'_z) \cdot S^4 \\ &= S^4 w'_s + 2xS^4 w''_{xs} + 2yS^4 w''_{ys} + 2zS^4 w''_{zs}, \end{aligned} \quad ②$$

而  $2(F''_{xs} \cdot S'_x + F''_{ys} \cdot S'_y + F''_{zs} \cdot S'_z)$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2(Sw)''_{xz} \cdot (-S^3x) + 2(Sw)''_{yx} \cdot (-S^3y) \\
&\quad + 2(Sw)''_{zx} \cdot (-S^3z) \\
&= -2S^3x \cdot (Sw'_x)'_x - 2S^3y \cdot (Sw'_y)'_x - 2S^3z \cdot (Sw'_z)'_x \\
&= -2S^3x \cdot (w'_x + Sw''_{xx}) - 2S^3y \cdot (w'_y + Sw''_{yx}) \\
&\quad - 2S^3z \cdot (w'_z + Sw''_{xz}) \\
&= -S^3(2xw' + 2yw'_y + 2zw'_z) - 2S^4w''_{xx} \\
&\quad - 2yS^4w''_{yx} - 2zS^4w''_{xz} \\
&= -S^4w'_x - 2xS^4w''_{xx} - 2yS^4w''_{yx} - 2zS^4w''_{xz}, \quad (3)
\end{aligned}$$

由 ①, ②, ③ 知

$$\Delta v = 0.$$

【3313】 证明: 函数

$$u = \frac{C_1 e^{-ar} + C_2 e^{ar}}{r},$$

满足亥尔姆霍兹方程  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = a^2 u$ , 其中  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ ,  $C_1$  与  $C_2$  为常数.

证 设

$$v = \frac{1}{r} e^{-ar}, w = \frac{1}{r} e^{ar},$$

则有  $u = C_1 v + C_2 w$ ,

$$v'_x = v'_r \cdot r'_x = e^{-ar} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{a}{r}\right) \cdot \frac{x}{r}$$

$$= -xv \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{a}{r}\right),$$

$$v''_{xx} = -v'_x \left(\frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{a}{r}\right) \cdot x - v \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{r^3} - \frac{a}{r^2}\right) \cdot \frac{x}{r} \cdot x$$

$$- v \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{a}{r}\right)$$

$$= x^2 v \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{a}{r}\right)^2 + x^2 v \cdot \frac{1}{r} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{r^3} + \frac{a}{r^2}\right)$$

$$- v \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{a}{r}\right)$$

$$= v \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{3}{r^4} + \frac{3a}{r^3} + \frac{a^2}{r^2} \right) x^2 - \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{a}{r} \right].$$

由对称性有

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta v &= v \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{3}{r^4} + \frac{3a}{r^3} + \frac{a^2}{r^2} \right) \cdot (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - \frac{3}{r^2} - \frac{3a}{r} \right] \\ &= a^2 v, \end{aligned}$$

令  $b = -a$ ,

有  $w = \frac{1}{r} e^{-br}$ .

同理有  $\Delta w = b^2 w = a^2 w$ .

于是  $\Delta u = \Delta(C_1 v + C_2 w) = C_1 \Delta v + C_2 \Delta w$   
 $= C_1 a^2 v + C_2 a^2 w = a^2 u$ ,

故  $\Delta u = a^2 u$ .

【3314】 设函数  $u_1 = u_1(x, y, z)$  及  $u_2 = u_2(x, y, z)$  满足拉普拉斯方程式  $\Delta u = 0$ .

证明函数  $v = u_1(x, y, z) + (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)u_2(x, y, z)$  满足二重调和方程  $\Delta(\Delta v) = 0$ .

证 由 3306 题结论知

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta v &= \Delta u_1 + (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \Delta u_2 + u_2 \cdot \Delta(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \\ &\quad + 2 \left( 2x \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} + 2y \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} + 2z \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial z} \right) \\ &= 6u_2 + 4 \left( x \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial z} \right). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(\Delta v) &= 6\Delta u_2 + 4 \left\{ x \Delta \left( \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \right) + y \Delta \left( \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + z \Delta \left( \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} \Delta y + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial z} \Delta z \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial z^2} \right) \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

又  $\Delta \left( \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left( \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \left( \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \left( \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \right)$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial z^2} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Delta u_2 = 0.$$

类似地  $\Delta \left( \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} \right) = 0, \Delta \left( \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial z} \right) = 0.$

于是  $\Delta(\Delta v) = 0.$

【3315】 设  $f(x, y, z)$  是可微分  $m$  次的  $n$  次齐次函数. 证明:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^m f(x, y, z) \\ &= n(n-1)\cdots(n-m+1) f(x, y, z). \end{aligned}$$

证 由齐次函数的定义有

$$f(tx, ty, tz) = t^n f(x, y, z), t > 0, \quad ①$$

于是 
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{df}{dt} &= x \frac{\partial f}{\partial (xt)} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial (yt)} + z \frac{\partial f}{\partial (zt)} \\ &= t^{n-1} \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) f(x, y, z), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 f}{dt^2} &= \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{df}{dt} \right) \\ &= x \left\{ x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (xt)^2} + y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (xt) \partial (yt)} + z \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (xt) \partial (zt)} \right\} \\ &\quad + y \left\{ x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (yt) \partial (xt)} + y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (yt)^2} + z \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (yt) \partial (zt)} \right\} \\ &\quad + z \left\{ x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (zt) \partial (xt)} + y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (zt) \partial (yt)} + z \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (zt)^2} \right\} \\ &= x^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (xt)^2} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (yt)^2} + z^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (zt)^2} \\ &\quad + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (xt) \partial (yt)} + 2yz \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (yt) \partial (zt)} \\ &\quad + 2zx \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (zt) \partial (xt)} \\ &= t^{n-2} \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 f(x, y, z). \end{aligned}$$

由数学归纳法有



$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d^m f}{dt^m} &= \sum_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = m} C_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3} \frac{\partial^m f}{\partial(xt)^{\alpha_1} \partial(yt)^{\alpha_2} \partial(zt)^{\alpha_3}} \cdot x^{\alpha_1} y^{\alpha_2} z^{\alpha_3} \\ &= t^{n-m} \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^m f(x, y, z),\end{aligned}\quad (2)$$

其中  $C_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3} = \frac{m!}{\alpha_1! \alpha_2! \alpha_3!}$ ,

总和是关于  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = m$  的非负整数  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  的一切可能组合而取的.

① 式右端对  $t$  求  $m$  阶导数有

$$\begin{aligned}[t^m f(x, y, z)]^{(m)} \\ = n(n-1)\cdots(n-m+1)t^{n-m} f(x, y, z).\end{aligned}\quad (3)$$

比较 ② 和 ③ 式, 并令  $t = 1$  有

$$\begin{aligned}\left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^m f(x, y, z) \\ = n(n-1)\cdots(n-m+1)f(x, y, z).\end{aligned}$$

**【3316】** 若  $z = \sin y + f(\sin x - \sin y)$ , 其中  $f$  为可微分函数. 试简化表达式  $\sec x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \sec y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \sec x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \sec y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \\ = \sec x \cos x \cdot f' + \sec y \cdot (\cos y - \cos y \cdot f') \\ = f' + 1 - f' = 1,\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即} \quad \sec x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \sec y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1.$$

**【3317】** 证明: 函数  $z = x^n f\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right)$  (其中  $f$  为任意的可微分函数) 满足方程  $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = nz$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{证} \quad x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \\ = x \left\{ nx^{n-1} f\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right) - \frac{2x^n y}{x^3} f'\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right) \right\} + 2y \frac{x^n}{x^2} f'\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right)\end{aligned}$$

$$= nx^n f\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = nz,$$

即  $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = nz.$

【3318】 证明:函数

$$z = yf(x^2 - y^2)$$

(其中  $f$  为任意的可微分函数) 满足方程式:

$$y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xz.$$

证  $y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = y^2 \cdot 2xyf' + xy \cdot (f - 2y^2f')$   
 $= xyf = xz,$

即  $y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xz.$

【3319】 若  $u = \frac{1}{12}x^4 - \frac{1}{6}x^3(y+z) + \frac{1}{2}x^2yz + f(y-x, z$

$-x)$ , 其中  $f$  为可微分函数. 试简化表达式  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}.$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2(y+z) + xyz - f'_1 - f'_2,$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2z + f'_1,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2y + f'_2,$$

于是  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = x \cdot y \cdot z.$

【3320】 设  $x^2 = vw, y^2 = uw, z^2 = uv$  及  $f(x, y, z) = F(u, v, w).$

证明:  $xf'_x + yf'_y + zf'_z = uF'_u + vF'_v + wF'_w.$

证 现把  $u, v, w$  当作自变量, 有

$$uF'_u = u \cdot f'_x \cdot x'_u + u \cdot f'_y \cdot y'_u + uf'_z \cdot z'_u,$$

$$vF'_v = vf'_x \cdot x'_v + v \cdot f'_y \cdot y'_v + vf'_z \cdot z'_v,$$

$$wF'_w = wf'_x \cdot x'_w + wf'_y \cdot y'_w + wf'_z \cdot z'_w,$$

于是 
$$\begin{aligned} uF'_u + vF'_v + wF'_w &= (ux'_u + vx'_v + wx'_w)f'_x + (uy'_u + vy'_v + wy'_w)f'_y \\ &\quad + (uz'_u + vz'_v + wz'_w)f'_z. \end{aligned} \quad ①$$

又由  $x^2 = vw,$

有  $2x \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = 0.$

于是  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = 0.$

同理  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial v} = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} = 0,$

又由  $x^2 = vw, y^2 = uw, z^2 = uv,$

有  $2x \frac{\partial x}{\partial w} = v, 2x \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} = w, 2y \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = w,$

$$2y \frac{\partial y}{\partial w} = u, 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = v, 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = u.$$

代入 ① 式有

$$\begin{aligned} uF'_u + vF'_v + wF'_w &= \left(\frac{vw}{2x} + \frac{wv}{2x}\right)f'_x + \left(\frac{uw}{2y} + \frac{wu}{2y}\right)f'_y + \left(\frac{uv}{2z} + \frac{vu}{2z}\right)f'_z \\ &= xf'_x + yf'_y + zf'_z, \end{aligned}$$

也就是

$$uF'_u + vF'_v + wF'_w = xf'_x + yf'_y + zf'_z.$$

假定  $\varphi, \psi$  等任意函数可进行足够次数的微分, 验证下列等式 (3321 ~ 3330).

**【3321】**  $y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0,$  若  $z = \varphi(x^2 + y^2).$

解 由

$$y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \cdot 2x\varphi'(x^2 + y^2),$$

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \cdot 2y\varphi'(x^2 + y^2).$$



有  $y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$

【3322】  $x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + y^2 = 0$ , 若  $z = \frac{y^2}{3x} + \varphi(xy).$

解  $x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + y^2$   
 $= x^2 \cdot \left[ -\frac{y^2}{3x^2} + y\varphi'(xy) \right] - xy \cdot \left[ \frac{2y}{3x} + x\varphi'(xy) \right] + y^2$   
 $= 0.$

【3323】  $(x^2 - y^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xyz$ , 若  $z = e^y \varphi(ye^{\frac{x^2}{2y^2}}).$

解  $(x^2 - y^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$   
 $= (x^2 - y^2)e^y \cdot \frac{x\varphi'}{y^2} ye^{\frac{x^2}{2y^2}}$   
 $+ xy \cdot \left\{ e^y \varphi + e^y \varphi' \cdot \left[ e^{\frac{x^2}{2y^2}} - \frac{x^2}{y^3} ye^{\frac{x^2}{2y^2}} \right] \right\}$   
 $= xye^y \varphi = xyz.$

【3324】  $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \alpha y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \beta z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = nu$ , 若  $u = x^n \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x^\alpha}, \frac{z}{x^\beta}\right).$

解  $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \alpha y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \beta z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$   
 $= nx^n \varphi - \alpha x^{n-\alpha} y \varphi'_1 - \beta x^{n-\beta} z \varphi'_2 + \alpha y x^{n-\alpha} \varphi'_1 + \beta z x^{n-\beta} \varphi'_2$   
 $= nx^n \varphi = nu.$

【3325】  $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = u + \frac{xy}{z}$ , 若

$$u = \frac{xy}{z} \ln x + x \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}, \frac{z}{x}\right).$$

解  $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = x \cdot \frac{y}{z} \ln x + \frac{xy}{z} + x\varphi - y\varphi'_1 - z\varphi'_2,$

$$y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{xy}{z} \ln x + y\varphi'_1,$$

$$z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xy}{z} \ln x + z\varphi'_2,$$

于是  $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = u + \frac{xy}{z}.$

【3326】  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ , 若  $u = \varphi(x-at) + \psi(x+at)$ ,

解 因为

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \varphi'' + a^2 \psi'', \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \varphi'' + \psi''.$$

于是  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$

【3327】  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ , 若

$$u = x\varphi(x+y) + y\psi(x+y).$$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi + y\psi' + x\varphi',$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x\varphi' + \psi + y\psi',$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2\varphi' + y\psi'' + x\varphi'', \quad \text{①}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \varphi' + \psi' + y\psi'' + x\varphi'', \quad \text{②}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = x\varphi'' + 2\psi' + y\psi'', \quad \text{③}$$

于是 ① - 2 × ② + ③ 有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

【3328】  $x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ , 若

$$u = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + x\psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right).$$

解 令

$$u_1 = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), u_2 = x\psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

则  $u_1$  为零次齐次函数,  $u_2$  为一次齐次函数.

由 3234 题结论有

$$\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 u_1 = 0,$$

$$\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 u_2 = 0.$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 (u_1 + u_2) \\ &= \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 u_1 + \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 u_2 \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

【3329】  $x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = n(n-1)u$ , 若

$$u = x^n \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + x^{1-n} \psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right).$$

解 设

$$u_1 = x^n \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), u_2 = x^{1-n} \psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right),$$

则  $u_1$  为  $n$  次齐次函数,  $u_2$  为  $1-n$  次齐次函数, 由 3234 题结论知

$$\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 u_1 = n(n-1)u_1,$$

$$\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 u_2 = (1-n)(1-n-1)u_2 = n(n-1)u_2,$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 (u_1 + u_2) \\ &= n(n-1)(u_1 + u_2) = n(n-1)u. \end{aligned}$$

【3330】  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ , 若  $u = \varphi[x + \psi(y)]$ .



解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi', \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \varphi'' \psi',$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \varphi' \psi', \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \varphi'',$$

于是  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$

用逐次微分法来消去任意函数  $\varphi$  和  $\psi$  (3331 ~ 3340).

【3331】  $z = x + \varphi(xy).$

解  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1 + y\varphi', \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x\varphi',$

于是  $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x.$

【3332】  $z = x\varphi\left(\frac{x}{y^2}\right).$

解  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi + \frac{x}{y^2} \varphi', \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{2x^2}{y^3} \varphi',$

于是  $2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2x\varphi + \frac{2x^2}{y^2} \varphi' - \frac{2x^2}{y^2} \varphi' = 2x\varphi = 2z.$

【3333】  $z = \varphi(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}).$

解  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x\varphi'}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y\varphi'}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$

于是  $y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$

【3334】  $u = \varphi(x - y, y - z).$

解 由

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi'_1, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\varphi'_1 + \varphi'_2, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\varphi'_2,$$

于是  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0.$

【3335】  $u = \varphi\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{z}\right).$

解 由

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y}\varphi'_1, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2}\varphi'_1 + \frac{1}{z}\varphi'_2,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{y}{z^2}\varphi'_2,$$

于是  $x\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0.$

**【3336】**  $z = \varphi(x) + \psi(y).$

解 由

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi'(x),$$

知  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0.$

**【3337】**  $z = \varphi(x)\psi(y).$

解 由

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi'\psi, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \varphi\psi', \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \varphi'\psi',$$

有  $z\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}.$

**【3338】**  $z = \varphi(x+y) + \psi(x-y).$

解 由

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi' + \psi', \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \varphi' - \psi',$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \varphi'' + \psi'', \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \varphi'' + \psi'',$$

有  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}.$

**【3339】**  $z = x\varphi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + y\psi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right).$

解 因为函数  $z$  是一次齐次函数, 由 3315 题结论知

$$x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z.$$

**【3340】**  $z = \varphi(xy) + \psi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right).$

解 令

$$z_1 = \varphi(xy),$$

则由 3331 题知

$$x \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial y} = 0,$$

又令  $z_2 = \psi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$ ,

则  $z_2$  为零次齐次函数,且

$$x \frac{\partial z_2}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z_2}{\partial y} = \frac{2x}{y} \psi',$$

也是零次齐次函数,从而函数

$$u = x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left( x \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial y} \right) + \left( x \frac{\partial z_2}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z_2}{\partial y} \right),$$

是零次齐次函数,于是,由 3315 题知

$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又} \quad x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \\ &= x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \\ &= x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{于是} \quad x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$$

**【3341】** 求函数  $z = x^2 - y^2$  在  $M(1,1)$  点沿着与  $Ox$  轴的正向成  $\alpha = 60^\circ$  的  $l$  方向的导数.

$$\text{解} \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}} = 2, \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}} = -2,$$

$$\cos \alpha = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}, \cos \beta = \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

$$\text{于是} \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial l} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + (-2) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 - \sqrt{3}.$$



【3342】 求函数  $z = z^2 - xy + y^2$  在  $M(1,1)$  点沿着与  $Ox$  轴的正向成  $\alpha$  角的  $l$  方向的导数. 问在什么方向上这个导数具有: (1) 最大值; (2) 最小值; (3) 等于 0.

解 由

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}} = 1, \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}} = 1,$$

于是 
$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial l} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}} = \cos \alpha + \cos(90^\circ - \alpha) = \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right).$$

(1) 当  $\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1$ , 即  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$  时,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial l}$  最大.

(2) 当  $\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -1$ , 即  $\alpha = \frac{5\pi}{4}$  时,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial l}$  最小.

(3) 当  $\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0$ , 即  $\alpha = \frac{3\pi}{4}$  或  $\alpha = \frac{7\pi}{4}$  时,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial l} = 0$ .

【3343】 求函数  $z = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$  在  $M(x_0, y_0)$  点沿着与过该点的等位线成垂直方向上的导数.

解 与等位线垂直的方向即梯度的方向或与梯度相反的方向, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial l} \right|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ y=y_0}} &= \pm \left| \operatorname{grad} z \right| \Big|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ y=y_0}} \\ &= \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} \Big|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ y=y_0}} \\ &= \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{2x_0}{x_0^2 + y_0^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2y_0}{x_0^2 + y_0^2}\right)^2} \\ &= \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

【3344】 求函数  $z = 1 - \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)$  在  $M\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$  点沿曲线

$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  在该点的内法线方向上的导数.

解 曲线  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  是函数  $z$  的一条等位线. 随着  $x, y$  的绝对值增大,  $z$  是减少的, 因此, 曲线的内法线方向即梯度方向, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial l} \right|_{\substack{x=\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \\ y=\frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}}} &= |\operatorname{grad} z| \bigg|_{\substack{x=\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \\ y=\frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}}} = \sqrt{\frac{4x^2}{a^4} + \frac{4y^2}{b^4}} \bigg|_{\substack{x=\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \\ y=\frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2(a^2 + b^2)}}{ab}, (a > 0, b > 0). \end{aligned}$$

【3345】 求函数  $u = xyz$  在  $M(1, 1, 1)$  点沿着  $l\{\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma\}$  方向上的导数. 在这个点函数梯度的大小等于多少?

$$\text{解} \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1 \\ z=1}} = \cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma,$$

$$|\operatorname{grad} u| \bigg|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1 \\ z=1}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2} \bigg|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1 \\ z=1}} = \sqrt{3}.$$

【3346】 求函数  $u = \frac{1}{r}$  在点  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  梯度的大小和方向, 其中  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ .

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{r^3}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{r^3}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{z}{r^3},$$

$$\text{于是} \quad \operatorname{grad} u = -\frac{1}{r^3}(x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}),$$

$$\text{或记为} \quad \operatorname{grad} u = \left(-\frac{x}{r^3}, -\frac{y}{r^3}, -\frac{z}{r^3}\right).$$

在  $M_0$  点的梯度为

$$\operatorname{grad} u = \left(-\frac{x_0}{r_0^3}, -\frac{y_0}{r_0^3}, -\frac{z_0}{r_0^3}\right),$$

其中  $r_0 = \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2}$ . 从而有

$$|\operatorname{grad} u| = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{x_0}{r_0^3}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{y_0}{r_0^3}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{z_0}{r_0^3}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{r_0^2},$$

$$\cos(\operatorname{grad} u, x) = \frac{-\frac{x_0}{r_0^3}}{\frac{1}{r_0^2}} = -\frac{x_0}{r_0},$$

$$\cos(\operatorname{grad} u, y) = \frac{-\frac{y_0}{r_0^3}}{\frac{1}{r_0^2}} = -\frac{y_0}{r_0},$$

$$\cos(\operatorname{grad} u, z) = \frac{-\frac{z_0}{r_0^3}}{\frac{1}{r_0^2}} = -\frac{z_0}{r_0}.$$

【3347】 确定函数  $u = x^2 + y^2 - z^2$  在  $A(\epsilon, 0, 0)$  和  $B(0, \epsilon, 0)$  两点的梯度之间的角度.

解  $\operatorname{grad} u = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) = (2x, 2y, -2z),$

令  $\operatorname{grad} u_A$  和  $\operatorname{grad} u_B$  分别表示在  $A$  点及  $B$  点的梯度, 则有

$$\operatorname{grad} u_A = (2\epsilon, 0, 0), \quad \operatorname{grad} u_B = (0, 2\epsilon, 0).$$

又  $\operatorname{grad} u_A \cdot \operatorname{grad} u_B = 2\epsilon \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 2\epsilon + 0 \cdot 0 = 0,$

于是  $\operatorname{grad} u_A \perp \operatorname{grad} u_B$ , 也就是在点  $A$  及点  $B$  二点的梯度之间的夹角为  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ .

【3348】 在  $M(1, 2, 2)$  点函数  $u = x + y + z$  梯度的大小与函数  $v = x + y + z + 0.001 \sin(10^6 \pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})$  梯度的大小相差多少?

解  $\operatorname{grad} u = (1, 1, 1), \quad |\operatorname{grad} u| = \sqrt{3},$

令  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2},$

于是  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 1 + 1000\pi \frac{x}{r} \cos(10^6 \pi r),$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 1 + 1000\pi \frac{y}{r} \cos(10^6 \pi r),$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = 1 + 1000\pi \frac{z}{r} \cos(10^6 \pi r).$$

在  $M(1, 2, 2)$  处

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1000\pi}{3} + 1 \approx \frac{1000\pi}{3},$$



$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{2000\pi}{3} + 1 \approx \frac{2000\pi}{3},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = \frac{2000\pi}{3} + 1 \approx \frac{2000\pi}{3},$$

$$|\operatorname{grad} v| \approx 1000\pi \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2} = 1000\pi,$$

从而,两梯度的大小相差为 .

$$|\operatorname{grad} v| - |\operatorname{grad} u| \approx 1000\pi - \sqrt{3} \approx 3140.$$

【3349】 证明:函数

$$u = ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2$$

与

$$v = ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + 2mx + 2ny + 2pz$$

( $a, b, c, m, n, p$  为常数且  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \neq 0$ ) 在  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  点的梯度之间的角度在  $M_0$  无限远移时趋向于 0.

证  $M_0$  无限远移是指  $x_0 \rightarrow \infty, y_0 \rightarrow \infty, z_0 \rightarrow \infty$  同时成立, 易知

$$\operatorname{grad} u = (2ax_0, 2by_0, 2cz_0),$$

$$\operatorname{grad} v = (2ax_0 + 2m, 2by_0 + 2n, 2cz_0 + 2p),$$

$$\text{令 } \alpha = ax_0, \beta = by_0, \gamma = cz_0,$$

$$\alpha_1 = ax_0 + m = \alpha + m,$$

$$\beta_1 = by_0 + n = \beta + n,$$

$$\gamma_1 = cz_0 + p = \gamma + p.$$

于是,  $\operatorname{grad} u$  与  $\operatorname{grad} v$  的夹角  $\theta$  满足

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\alpha\alpha_1 + \beta\beta_1 + \gamma\gamma_1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2} \cdot \sqrt{\alpha_1^2 + \beta_1^2 + \gamma_1^2}},$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = 1 - \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= \frac{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2)(\alpha_1^2 + \beta_1^2 + \gamma_1^2) - (\alpha\alpha_1 + \beta\beta_1 + \gamma\gamma_1)^2}{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2)(\alpha_1^2 + \beta_1^2 + \gamma_1^2)}$$

$$= \frac{(\alpha\beta_1 - \alpha_1\beta)^2 + (\alpha\gamma_1 - \alpha_1\gamma)^2 + (\beta\gamma_1 - \beta_1\gamma)^2}{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2)(\alpha_1^2 + \beta_1^2 + \gamma_1^2)}$$

$$= \frac{(n\alpha - m\beta)^2 + (p\alpha - m\gamma)^2 + (p\beta - n\gamma)^2}{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2)(\alpha_1^2 + \beta_1^2 + \gamma_1^2)}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{取} \quad \delta &= \max(|ax_0|, |by_0|, |cz_0|) \\ &= \max(|\alpha|, |\beta|, |\gamma|),\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则} \quad \delta \leq \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2} \leq \sqrt{3}\delta.$$

于是当  $\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2} \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $\delta \rightarrow +\infty$ ,

令  $q = \max(|m|, |n|, |p|)$ , 则下述不等式显然成立,

$$\begin{aligned}0 \leq \sin^2 \theta &= \frac{(n\alpha - m\beta)^2 + (p\alpha - m\gamma)^2 + (p\beta - n\gamma)^2}{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2)(\alpha_1^2 + \beta_1^2 + \gamma_1^2)} \\ &\leq \frac{(2q\delta)^2 + (2q\delta)^2 + (2q\delta)^2}{\delta^2(\delta^2 - 6\delta q - 3q^2)} \\ &= \frac{12q^2}{\delta^2 - 6\delta q - 3q^2} \rightarrow 0 (\delta \rightarrow +\infty).\end{aligned}$$

于是, 当  $\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2} \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $\sin^2 \theta \rightarrow 0$  也就是当  $\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2} \rightarrow \infty$ , 有  $\theta \rightarrow 0$ .

**【3350】** 设  $u = f(x, y, z)$  是可微分二次的函数, 若  $\cos \alpha$ ,  $\cos \beta, \cos \gamma$  是方向  $l$  的方向余弦, 求  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial l} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \right)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l^2} &= \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} \cos \gamma \right) \cos \alpha \\ &\quad + \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial y} \cos \gamma \right) \cos \beta \\ &\quad + \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \cos \gamma \right) \cos \gamma \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \cos^2 \alpha + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \cos^2 \beta + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \cos^2 \gamma + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \cos \alpha \cos \beta \\ &\quad + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} \cos \beta \cos \gamma + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} \cos \gamma \cos \alpha.\end{aligned}$$

**【3351】** 设  $u = f(x, y, z)$  是可微分二次的函数及

$$\begin{aligned}l_1 \{ \cos \alpha_1, \cos \beta_1, \cos \gamma_1 \}, l_2 \{ \cos \alpha_2, \cos \beta_2, \cos \gamma_2 \}, \\ l_3 \{ \cos \alpha_3, \cos \beta_3, \cos \gamma_3 \}\end{aligned}$$

是三个相互垂直的方向. 证明:

$$(1) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_3}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l_3^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}.$$

解 (1)  $\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_3}\right)^2$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^3 \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha_i + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta_i + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma_i \right)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos^2 \alpha_i + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos^2 \beta_i$$

$$+ \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos^2 \gamma_i + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos \alpha_i \cos \beta_i$$

$$+ 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos \beta_i \cos \gamma_i + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos \gamma_i \cos \alpha_i.$$

①

由  $l_1, l_2, l_3$  是互相垂直的单位矢量, 有

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 \cos \alpha_i \cdot \cos \beta_i = 0, \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos \beta_i \cdot \cos \gamma_i = 0,$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 \cos \gamma_i \cdot \cos \alpha_i = 0, \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos^2 \alpha_i = 1,$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 \cos^2 \beta_i = 1, \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos^2 \gamma_i = 1.$$

②

将 ② 式中各等式代入 ① 式有

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_3}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2.$$

(2) 由 3350 题的结论有

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l_i^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos^2 \alpha_i + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos^2 \beta_i$$

$$+ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos^2 \gamma_i + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos \alpha_i \cos \beta_i$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos \beta_i \cos \gamma_i \\
& + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos \gamma_i \cos \alpha_i.
\end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

把 ② 式各等式代入 ③ 式有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l_3^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}.$$

【3352】 设  $u = u(x, y)$  是可微函数且当  $y = x^2$  时有  $u(x, y) = 1$  及  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = x$ . 当  $y = x^2$  时, 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ .

解  $\frac{d}{dx} u(x, x^2) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx},$

由题设当

$$y = x^2, u(x, y) = u(x, x^2) = 1,$$

于是  $\frac{du(x, x^2)}{dx} = 0.$

且  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = x, \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x,$

于是有  $x + 2x \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0,$

从而  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{2}, (x \neq 0).$

【3353】 设函数  $u = u(x, y)$  满足如下方程:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0,$$

及下列条件:  $u(x, 2x) = x, u'_x(x, 2x) = x^2.$

求出  $u''_{xx}(x, 2x), u''_{xy}(x, 2x), u''_{yy}(x, 2x).$

解 由

$$u(x, 2x) = x,$$

有  $u'_x(x, 2x) + 2u'_y(x, 2x) = 1. \quad (1)$

又由  $u'_x(x, 2x) = x^2,$

于是由 ① 式有

$$u'_y(x, 2x) = \frac{1-x^2}{2}. \quad (2)$$

求 ② 式两端关于  $x$  的导数, 有

$$u''_{yx}(x, 2x) + 2u''_{yy}(x, 2x) = -x, \quad (3)$$

对  $u'_x(x, 2x) = x^2$ ,

两端关于  $x$  求导有

$$u''_{xx}(x, 2x) + 2u''_{xy}(x, 2x) = 2x. \quad (4)$$

根据 ③, ④ 和  $u''_{xx} = u''_{yy}$ , 有

$$u''_{xx}(x, 2x) = u''_{yy}(x, 2x) = -\frac{4}{3}x,$$

$$u''_{xy}(x, 2x) = \frac{5}{3}x.$$

假定  $z = z(x, y)$ , 解下列方程 (3354 ~ 3356).

【3354】  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0.$

解  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi(y), z = x\varphi(y) + \psi(y).$

【3355】  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0.$

解  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi_1(x),$

$$z = \int_0^x \varphi_1(t) dt + \psi(y) = \varphi(x) + \psi(y).$$

【3356】  $\frac{\partial^n z}{\partial y^n} = 0.$

解  $\frac{\partial^{n-1} z}{\partial y^{n-1}} = \varphi_{n-1}(x),$

$$\frac{\partial^{n-2} z}{\partial y^{n-2}} = y\varphi_{n-1}(x) + \varphi_{n-2}(x),$$

累次积分  $n$  次有

$$z = y^{n-1}\tilde{\varphi}_{n-1}(x) + y^{n-2}\tilde{\varphi}_{n-2}(x) + \cdots + y\tilde{\varphi}_1(x) + \tilde{\varphi}_0(x).$$

【3357】 设  $u = u(x, y, z)$ , 解方程:  $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = 0.$

解  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \varphi_1(x, y),$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi_2(x, y) + \psi_1(x, z),$$

$$u = \varphi(x, y) + \psi(x, z) + \chi(y, z).$$

【3358】 求出方程  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2 + 2y$  满足条件  $z(x, x^2) = 1$  的解

$$z = z(x, y).$$

解 由  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2 + 2y,$

有  $z = x^2 y + y^2 + \varphi(x).$

又由  $z(x, x^2) = 1,$

有  $1 = x^3 + x^4 + \varphi(x).$

从而  $\varphi(x) = 1 - 2x^4.$

于是  $z = 1 + x^2 y + y^2 - 2x^4.$

【3359】 求出方程  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2$  满足条件  $z(x, 0) = 1, z'_y(x, 0) = x$  的解  $z = z(x, y).$

解 由  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2,$

有  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y + \varphi(x).$

又由  $z'_y(x, 0) = x,$

知  $x = 0 + \varphi(x),$

即  $x = \varphi(x).$

于是  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y + x,$

因此, 我们有  $z = y^2 + xy + \varphi_1(x).$

又由  $z(x, 0) = 1,$

有  $1 = 0 + 0 + \varphi_1(x),$

即  $\varphi_1(x) = 1.$

故我们有  $z = 1 + xy + y^2.$



【3360】 求出方程  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = x + y$  满足条件  $z(x, 0) = x$ ,  $z(0, y) = y^2$  的解  $z = z(x, y)$ .

解 由  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = x + y$ ,

有  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = xy + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \varphi_1(x)$ ,

$$z = \frac{1}{2}x^2y + \frac{1}{2}xy^2 + \varphi(x) + \psi(y).$$

由  $z(x, 0) = x, z(0, y) = y^2$ ,

有  $x = \varphi(x) + \psi(0), y^2 = \varphi(0) + \psi(y)$ .

于是  $z = x + y^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^2y + \frac{1}{2}xy^2 - [\varphi(0) + \psi(0)]$ ,

又  $z(0, 0) = 0$ ,

故  $\varphi(0) + \psi(0) = 0$ .

因此  $z = x + y^2 + \frac{1}{2}xy(x + y)$ .

### § 3. 隐函数的微分

1. 存在定理 若(1) 函数  $F(x, y, z)$  在某点  $\hat{A}_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  为零;(2)  $F(x, y, z)$  和  $F'_z(x, y, z)$  在  $\hat{A}_0$  点的邻域有定义且是连续的;(3)  $F'_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$ , 则在  $A_0(x_0, y_0)$  点某个充分小的邻域存在唯一的单值连续函数:

$$z = f(x, y) \quad ①$$

满足方程  $F(x, y, z) = 0$ , 且  $z_0 = f(x_0, y_0)$ .

2. 隐函数的可微分性 除上述条件之外, 若(4) 函数  $F(x, y, z)$  在  $\hat{A}_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  点的邻域内可微分, 则函数 ① 在  $A_0(x_0, y_0)$  点的邻域可微分, 且它的导数  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  和  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  可从以下方程求得:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \quad ②$$

若函数  $F(x, y, z)$  可进行足够次数的微分, 则对等式 ② 用逐次微分法还可以计算函数  $z$  的高阶导数.

3. 由方程组定义的隐函数 设函数  $F_i(x_1, \dots, x_m; y_1, \dots, y_n) (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  满足以下条件:

(1) 在  $A_0(x_{10}, \dots, x_{m0}; y_{10}, \dots, y_{n0})$  点变为零;

(2) 在  $A_0$  点的邻域可微分;

(3) 在  $A_0$  点函数行列式  $\frac{\partial(F_1, \dots, F_n)}{\partial(y_1, \dots, y_n)} \neq 0$ .

在这样的情况下, 方程组:

$$F_i(x_1, \dots, x_m; y_1, \dots, y_n) = 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad ③$$

在  $A_0(x_{10}, \dots, x_{m0})$  点的某个邻域可惟一确定可微分函数组

$$y_i = f_i(x_1, \dots, x_m) \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

满足方程 ③ 及以下条件:

$$f_i(x_{10}, \dots, x_{m0}) = y_{i0} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

这些隐函数的微分可从下式求得:

$$\sum_{j=1}^m \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x_j} dx_j + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial y_k} dy_k = 0 \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n). \quad ①$$

【3361】 证明: 在每一个点上都不连续的狄利克雷函数.

$$y = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{若 } x \text{ 为有理数,} \\ 0, & \text{若 } x \text{ 为无理数,} \end{cases}$$

满足方程式:  $y^2 - y = 0$ .

证 当  $x$  为有理数时,  $y^2 - y = 1 - 1 = 0$ , 当  $x$  为无理数时,  $y^2 - y = 0 - 0 = 0$ , 因此, 不论  $x$  为何实数时, 皆有  $y^2 - y = 0$ .

【3362】 设函数  $f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  区间有定义, 在什么情况下方程  $f(x)y = 0$ ,

在  $a < x < b$  时具有唯一连续解  $y = 0$ .

解 设函数  $f(x)$  的非零点的集合在区间  $(a, b)$  内是处处稠

① 在编写这一章的大量习题时, 无条件地假定, 隐函数及其相应的导数的存在条件成立.

密的,即  $f(x)$  的零点的集合不能充满区间  $(a, b)$  的任意一个子区间  $(\alpha, \beta) \subset (a, b)$ , 则方程  $f(x)y = 0$  有唯一连续的解  $y = 0$ . 事实上, 设  $y = y(x)$  为方程  $f(x)y = 0$  的一个连续解,  $x_0 \in (a, b)$ , 则

1° 当  $f(x_0) \neq 0$  时, 显然  $y(x_0) = 0$ ,

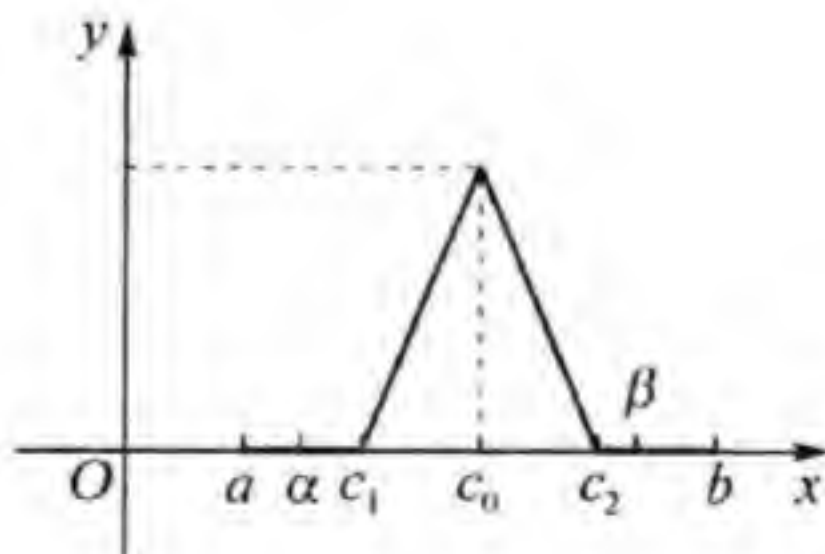
2° 当  $f(x_0) = 0$ , 由  $f(x)$  的非零点的稠密性知: 存在数列  $\{x_n\}$ , 满足  $x_n \rightarrow x_0$  及  $f(x_n) \neq 0, n = 1, 2, \dots$ , 于是  $y(x_n) = 0$ , 由  $y(x)$  的连续性有

$$y(x_0) = y(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y(x_n) = 0.$$

从而, 当  $a < x < b$  时,  $y = 0$ , 反之, 若  $f(x)y = 0$ , 在  $(a, b)$  上只有唯一的连续解  $y = 0$ , 则  $f(x)$  的零点集必不能充满  $(a, b)$  的任何子区间. 事实上, 设在  $(a, b)$  的某子区间  $(\alpha, \beta)$  上  $f(x) = 0$ , 定义  $(a, b)$  上的函数  $y_0(x)$  如下

$$y_0(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & a < x < a + \frac{\beta - a}{4}, \\ \frac{4}{\beta - a} \left( x - a - \frac{\beta - a}{4} \right), & a + \frac{\beta - a}{4} \leq x < a + \frac{\beta - a}{2}, \\ -\frac{4}{\beta - a} \left[ x - a - \frac{3(\beta - a)}{4} \right], & a + \frac{\beta - a}{4} \leq x \leq a + \frac{3}{4}(\beta - a), \\ 0, & a + \frac{3}{4}(\beta - a) < x < b. \end{cases}$$

如 3362 题图所示



3362 题图

图中



$$c_1 = \alpha + \frac{\beta - \alpha}{4}, c_0 = \alpha + \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2},$$

$$c_2 = \alpha + \frac{3(\beta - \alpha)}{4}.$$

显然  $y_0(x) \not\equiv 0$ , 但  $y = y_0(x)$  是方程  $f(x)y = 0$  在  $(a, b)$  上的一个连续解.

**【3363】** 设函数  $f(x)$  和  $g(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  区间有定义且连续, 在什么情况下方程  $f(x)y = g(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  区间具有唯一连续解?

**解** 下面三个条件是必要的:

1°  $f(x)$  的零点必须是  $g(x)$  的零点, 否则  $y$  无解.

2°  $f(x)$  的非零点集合必须在  $(a, b)$  内稠密, 否则, 存在  $(\alpha, \beta) \subset (a, b)$ , 当  $x \in (\alpha, \beta)$  时, 恒有  $f(x) = g(x) = 0$ , 从而当  $x \in (\alpha, \beta)$  时, 任意改变原方程一个连续解  $y(x)$  的函数值 (但保持连续性) 就得出原方程的另一个连续解, 这与原方程连续解的唯一性矛盾.

3° 若  $f(x_0) = 0$ , 则对任一点列  $x_n \rightarrow x_0, f(x_n) \neq 0 (n = 1, 2, \dots)$ , 皆有  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(x_n)}{f(x_n)} = y_0$  ( $y_0$  是有限数且只与  $x_0$  有关).

显然, 如果上述极限不存在或对不同的序列取不同的值均导致  $y$  不连续. 反之, 各上述三个条件满足, 则可以证明原方程的连续解存在唯一. 事实上, 这时令

$$y_0(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)}, & \text{在 } f(x) \neq 0 \text{ 的点,} \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(x_n)}{f(x_n)}, & \text{在 } f(x) = 0 \text{ 的点.} \end{cases}$$

其中取  $x_n \rightarrow x, f(x_n) \neq 0, n = 1, 2, \dots$ ,

显然  $y_0(x)$  是  $(a, b)$  内的连续函数且满足原方程, 若原方程在  $(a, b)$  内还有一连续解  $y = y_1(x)$ , 则

$$f(x)y_1(x) = g(x), f(x)y_0(x) = g(x) (a < x < b).$$

对任意  $x_0 \in (a, b)$ ,

若  $f(x_0) \neq 0$ ,

则  $y_1(x_0) = \frac{g(x_0)}{f(x_0)} = y_0(x_0),$

若  $f(x_0) = 0,$

取  $x_n \rightarrow x_0, f(x_n) \neq 0, n = 1, 2, \dots,$

则根据  $y_1(x)$  的连续性, 有

$$y_1(x_0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_1(x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(x_n)}{f(x_n)} = y_0(x_0).$$

于是  $y_1(x) = y_0(x), x \in (a, b).$

唯一性得证.

【3364】 设给定方程式

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1, \tag{①}$$

$$\text{且 } y = y(x) \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1), \tag{②}$$

是满足方程式 ① 的单值函数,

(1) 问有几个单值函数 ② 满足方程式 ①?

(2) 问有几个单值连续函数 ② 满足方程式 ①?

(3) 若 (a)  $y(0) = 1$ ; (b)  $y(1) = 0$  问有几个单值连续函数 ② 满足方程式 ①?

解 (1) 无限个, 如令

$$y_n(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{1-x^2}, & -1 \leq x \leq 1, \text{ 且 } x \neq \frac{1}{n} \\ -\sqrt{1-x^2}, & x = \frac{1}{n}, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots \end{cases}$$

显然  $y = y_n(x), n = 1, 2, 3, \dots,$  都是满足方程 ① 的单值函数.

(2) 二个:  $y = -\sqrt{1-x^2}, y = \sqrt{1-x^2}.$

(3) 1° 满足条件  $y(0) = 1$  的, 只有  $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$  这一个连续函数.

2° 满足条件  $y(1) = 0$  的, 有  $y = -\sqrt{1-x^2}$  及  $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$  这二个连续函数.

【3365】 设给定方程式

$$x^2 = y^2, \quad (1)$$

$$\text{且 } y = y(x) \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty), \quad (2)$$

是满足方程式 (1) 的单值函数,

(1) 有几个单值函数 (2) 满足方程式 (1)?

(2) 有几个单值连续函数 (2) 满足方程式 (1)?

(3) 有几个单值微分函数 (2) 满足方程式 (1)?

(4) 若: a)  $y(1) = 1$ ; b)  $y(0) = 0$  有几个单值连续函数 (2) 满足方程式 (1)?

(5) 若  $y(1) = 1$ ;  $\delta$  足够小, 问有几个单值连续函数

$$y = y(x) \quad (1 - \delta < x < 1 + \delta),$$

满足方程式 (1)?

解 (1) 无限个, 如

$$y_n(x) = \begin{cases} |x|, & x \neq \frac{1}{n}, \\ -|x|, & x = \frac{1}{n}, \end{cases} \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

(2) 四个:  $y = -x$ ,  $y = x$ ,  $y = |x|$  和  $y = -|x|$ .

(3) 二个:  $y = -x$ , 和  $y = x$ .

(4) (a) 二个:  $y = x$  和  $y = |x|$ , (b) 四个: 即 (2) 中的四个.

(5) 一个:  $y = x$ .

【3366】 方程式

$$x^2 + y^2 = x^4 + y^4$$

定义  $y$  为  $x$  的多值函数. 这个函数在什么样的域内 (1) 单值; (2) 有两个值; (3) 有三个值; (4) 有四个值? 求这个函数的分枝点及其单值连续分枝.

解 由  $x^2 + y^2 = x^4 + y^4$ ,

得  $y^4 - y^2 + (x^4 - x^2) = 0$ ,

于是  $y^2 = \frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4}$ .

一共有单值连续的六支, 其中当



$$\frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4 \geq 0,$$

即  $|x| \leq \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}$  时, 有二支

$$y_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4}}, \quad |x| \leq \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}},$$

$$y_2 = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4}}, \quad |x| \leq \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}.$$

当  $0 \leq \frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4 \leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$ ,

即  $1 \leq x^2 \leq \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}$  时有四支:

$$y_3 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4}}, \quad 1 \leq x \leq \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}.$$

$$y_4 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4}}, \quad -\sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}} \leq x \leq -1.$$

$$y_5 = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4}}, \quad 1 \leq x \leq \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}.$$

$$y_6 = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4}}, \quad -\sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}} \leq x \leq -1.$$

且  $(0,0)$  是孤立点, 由上述六支的公共定义域知:

(1) 没有单值区域.

(2) 双值区域为  $0 < |x| < 1$  及  $x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}$ .

(3) 三值区域为  $x = 0$  及  $x = \pm 1$ .

(4) 四值区域为  $1 < |x| < \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}$ .

枝点必要条件是

$$[y^4 - y^2 + (x^4 - x^2)]'_y = 0,$$

从而  $4y^3 - 2y = 0$ ,

于是  $y = 0, y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ .

由  $y = 0$ , 有  $x = 0, x = \pm 1$ .

由  $y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ , 有  $x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}$ .

经验证, 得六个枝点:  $(-1, 0), (1, 0), \left[ \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right],$

$\left[ \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right], \left[ -\sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right], \left[ -\sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right].$

【3367】 求由方程

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = x^2 - y^2,$$

定义的多值函数  $y$  的分枝点和连续单值分枝

$$y = y(x) \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1).$$

解 由

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = x^2 - y^2,$$

有  $y^2 = \frac{-(1+2x^2) \pm \sqrt{8x^2+1}}{2}.$

当  $|x| \leq 1$  时,  $\sqrt{8x^2+1} \geq 1+2x^2$ , 故单值连续的各枝为(共四枝)

$$y = \alpha(x) \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{8x^2+1} - (1+2x^2)}{2}}, \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1.$$

其中  $\alpha(x)$  分别为  $1, -1, \operatorname{sgn} x, -\operatorname{sgn} x$ .

又由  $[(x^2 + y^2)^2 - x^2 + y^2]'_y = 2(x^2 + y^2) \cdot 2y + 2y = 0$ ,  
有  $y = 0$ , 于是有  $x = 0, x = \pm 1$ . 经验证枝点为  $(0, 0), (1, 0), (-1, 0)$ .

【3368】 设  $f(x)$  当  $a < x < b$  时是连续的, 而  $\varphi(y)$  当  $c < y < d$  时是单调递增且连续的, 在什么情况下方程  $\varphi(y) = f(x)$  可定义出单值函数  $y = \varphi^{-1}[f(x)]$ ?

研究下题:

$$(1) \sin y + \operatorname{sh} y = x;$$

$$(2) e^{-y} = -\sin^2 x.$$

**解** 由  $\varphi(y)$  的严格增加及  $\varphi(y), f(x)$  的连续性可知, 若存在  $(x_0, y_0)$ , 使得  $\varphi(y_0) = f(x_0)$ , 则在  $x_0$  近旁由方程  $\varphi(y) = f(x)$  可唯一地确定  $y$  为  $x$  的单值连续函数

$$y = \varphi^{-1}[f(x)] \text{ (满足 } y_0 = \varphi^{-1}[f(x_0)] \text{)}, \quad (1)$$

若设满足不等式

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow c+0} \varphi(y) < f(x) < \lim_{y \rightarrow d+0} \varphi(y), x \in (a, b), \quad (2)$$

则函数 (1) 是整个  $a < x < b$  上定义的连续函数.

1° 设

$$\varphi(y) = \sin y + \operatorname{sh} y, -\infty < y < +\infty,$$

$$f(x) = x, x \in (-\infty, +\infty),$$

由

$$\varphi'(y) = \cos y + \operatorname{ch} y > 0, y \in (-\infty, +\infty),$$

故  $\varphi(y)$  是  $-\infty < y < +\infty$  上严格增函数, 又

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} \varphi(y) = -\infty, \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \varphi(y) = +\infty,$$

因而不等式 (2) 满足, 于是, 由方程  $\sin y + \operatorname{sh} y = x$  唯一确定  $y$  为  $x$  的连续函数, 它定义在整个数轴:  $-\infty < x < +\infty$  上.

$$2^\circ \varphi(y) = e^{-y},$$

及  $f(x) = -\sin^2 x,$

满足题设条件, 但由

$$e^{-y} > 0, -\sin^2 x \leq 0,$$

知, 不存在点  $(x_0, y_0)$ , 使得

$$e^{-y_0} = -\sin^2 x_0,$$

因此, 不能定义  $y$  为  $x$  的单值函数.

**【3369】** 设

$$x = y + \varphi(y), \quad (1)$$

其中  $\varphi(0) = 0$  且当  $-a < y < a$  时,  $\varphi'(y)$  连续并满足:  $|\varphi'(y)| \leq$



$k < 1$ .

证明: 当  $-\epsilon < x < \epsilon$  时, 存在惟一的可微函数  $y = y(x)$ , 满足方程 ①, 且  $y(0) = 0$ .

证 设

$$F(x, y) = x - y - \varphi(y),$$

于是

1° 由  $\varphi(0) = 0$  有,  $F(0, 0) = 0$ .

2° 当  $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ ,  $y \in (-a, a)$  时,  $F(x, y)$ ,  $F'_x(x, y)$  及  $F'_y(x, y) = -1 - \varphi'(y)$  皆连续.

3°  $F'_y(0, 0) = -1 - \varphi'(0) < 0$ ,  $F'_y(0, 0) \neq 0$ ,

于是, 由隐函数的存在及可微性定理知: 存在  $\epsilon > 0$ , 当  $x \in (-\epsilon, \epsilon)$ , 存在惟一的可微函数  $y = y(x)$  满足方程

$$x = y + \varphi(y),$$

及  $y(0) = 0$ .

【3370】 设  $y = y(x)$  是用以下方程定义的隐函数:

$$x = ky + \varphi(y)$$

其中常数  $k \neq 0$  且  $\varphi(y)$  是周期为  $\omega$  的可微分周期函数, 且  $|\varphi'(y)| < |k|$ , 证明

$$y = \frac{x}{k} + \psi(x),$$

其中  $\psi(x)$  周期为  $|k|\omega$  的周期函数.

证 由  $x = ky + \varphi(y)$ ,

知  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = k + \varphi'(y)$ .

又  $|\varphi'(y)| < |k|$ ,

故  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}$  与  $k$  同号, 即  $x$  为  $y$  的严格单调函数, 且是连续的, 由于  $\varphi(y)$

是连续的以  $\omega$  为周期的函数, 故有界, 从而当  $k > 0$  时,

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} x = -\infty, \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} x = +\infty,$$

当  $k < 0$  时,

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} x = +\infty, \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} x = -\infty.$$

由此知,反函数  $y = y(x)$  存在唯一,且为  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上定义的严格单调可微函数,令

$$y(x) - \frac{x}{k} = \psi(x), x \in (-\infty, +\infty), \quad (1)$$

则由  $x = ky(x) + \varphi[y(x)], \varphi[y(x) + w] = \varphi[y(x)],$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{知} \quad x + kw &= ky(x) + \varphi[y(x)] + kw \\ &= k[y(x) + w] + \varphi[y(x) + w], \end{aligned}$$

从而由反函数的唯一性有

$$y(x + kw) = y(x) + w, x \in (-\infty, +\infty). \quad (2)$$

由 ① 式与 ② 式有

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(x + kw) &= y(x + kw) - \frac{x + kw}{k} \\ &= y(x) - \frac{x}{k} = \psi(x), x \in (-\infty, +\infty). \end{aligned}$$

同理有  $\psi(x - kw) = \psi(x), x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$

故  $\psi(x)$  是以  $|k|w$  为周期的可微周期函数,由 ① 得

$$y = y(x) = \frac{1}{k}x + \psi(x).$$

求由下列各式所定义的函数  $y$  的  $y'$  及  $y''$  (3371 ~ 3375).

**【3371】**  $x^2 + 2xy - y^2 = a^2.$

解 等式两边对  $x$  求导有

$$2x + 2y + 2xy' - 2yy' = 0.$$

故  $y' = \frac{y+x}{y-x}.$

对上式求导数有

$$\begin{aligned} y'' &= \frac{(y-x)(y'+1) - (y+x)(y'-1)}{(y-x)^2} \\ &= \frac{2y - 2xy'}{(y-x)^2} = \frac{2y(y-x) - 2x(y+x)}{(y-x)^3} \\ &= \frac{2(y^2 - 2xy - x^2)}{(y-x)^3} = -\frac{2a^2}{(y-x)^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{2a^2}{(x-y)^3}.$$

【3372】  $\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \arctan \frac{y}{x}.$

解 等式两端对  $x$  求导有

$$\frac{x + yy'}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{xy' - y}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

于是  $y' = \frac{x+y}{x-y}.$

将上式对  $x$  求导有

$$\begin{aligned} y'' &= \frac{(x-y)(1+y') - (x+y)(1-y')}{(x-y)^2} \\ &= \frac{2(xy' - y)}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{2x(x+y) - 2y(x-y)}{(x-y)^3} \\ &= \frac{2(x^2 + y^2)}{(x-y)^3}. \end{aligned}$$

【3373】  $y - \epsilon \sin y = x \quad (0 < \epsilon < 1).$

解 等式两端对  $x$  求导数有

$$y' - \epsilon y' \cos y = 1,$$

于是  $y' = \frac{1}{1 - \epsilon \cos y}.$

将上式再对  $x$  求导有

$$y'' = -\frac{\epsilon y' \sin y}{(1 - \epsilon \cos y)^2} = -\frac{\epsilon \sin y}{(1 - \epsilon \cos y)^3}.$$

【3374】  $x^y = y^x \quad (x \neq y).$

解 两边取对数

$$y \ln x = x \ln y,$$

即  $\frac{\ln x}{x} = \frac{\ln y}{y}, \quad x > 0, \quad y > 0.$

对上式两端关于  $x$  求导数有

$$\frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{y'(1 - \ln y)}{y^2},$$



于是  $y' = \frac{y^2(1-\ln x)}{x^2(1-\ln y)}$ .

将上式对  $x$  求导数有

$$\begin{aligned} y'' &= \frac{1}{x^4(1-\ln y)^2} \left\{ x^2(1-\ln y) \left[ 2yy'(1-\ln x) - \frac{y^2}{x} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. - y^2(1-\ln x) \left[ 2x - 2x\ln y - \frac{x^2 y'}{y} \right] \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{x^4(1-\ln y)^3} \{ y^2 [y(1-\ln x)^2 \\ &\quad - 2(x-y)(1-\ln x)(1-\ln y) - x(1-\ln y)^2] \}. \end{aligned}$$

【3375】  $y = 2x \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ .

解 由  $\frac{y}{x} = 2 \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ ,

两端微分有

$$d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \frac{2d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2}.$$

于是  $d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = 0$ ,

即  $\frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2} = 0$ .

故有  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x}$ .

将上式对  $x$  求导, 有

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{x \frac{dy}{dx} - y}{x^2} = 0.$$

【3376】 证明: 当  $1 + xy = k(x - y)$  时 (其中  $k$  为常数), 成立等式  $\frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{dy}{1+y^2}$ .

证 将等式

$$1 + xy = k(x - y)$$

两端微分,有

$$x dy + y dx = k(dx - dy),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是} \quad (x - y)(x dy + y dx) &= k(x - y)(dx - dy) \\ &= (1 + xy)(dx - dy), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{化简有} \quad \frac{dx}{1 + x^2} = \frac{dy}{1 + y^2},$$

【3377】 若  $x^2 y^2 + x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$ , 则当  $xy > 0$  时, 成立等式  $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} + \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^4}} = 0$ .

证 将所给等式两端微分,有

$$2xy^2 dx + 2x^2 y dy + 2x dx + 2y dy = 0,$$

$$\text{于是} \quad x(y^2 + 1)dx + y(x^2 + 1)dy = 0. \quad ①$$

又由  $x^2 y^2 + x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$ , 有

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1-y^2}{1+y^2}}, y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}}. \quad ②$$

由  $xy > 0$ , 知  $x, y$  应为同号, 把 ② 式代入 ① 式后, 得

$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} + \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^4}} = 0.$$

【3378】 证明: 方程

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2) \quad (a \neq 0),$$

在  $x = 0, y = 0$  点的邻域定义两个微分函数:  $y = y_1(x)$  和  $y = y_2(x)$ . 求  $y'_1(0)$  和  $y'_2(0)$ .

证 由  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$ ,

$$\text{有} \quad y^4 + (2x^2 + a^2)y^2 - (a^2x^2 - x^4) = 0.$$

$$\text{于是} \quad y^2 = \frac{-(2x^2 + a^2) \pm \sqrt{8a^2x^2 + a^4}}{2}.$$

$$\text{令} \quad y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{8a^2x^2 + a^4} - 2x^2 - a^2}{2}} = \pm f(x^2).$$

易知  $(0, 0)$  为枝点, 从  $(0, 0)$  出发, 有单值连续的四个分枝:

$$y_1 = f(x^2), 0 \leq x \leq \delta,$$

$$y_2 = f(x^2), -\delta \leq x \leq 0,$$

$$y_3 = -f(x^2), 0 \leq x \leq \delta,$$

$$y_4 = -f(x^2), -\delta \leq x \leq 0.$$

这几个单值分枝能否组成  $(-\delta, \delta)$  上的可微函数, 主要看组成的函数在  $x=0$  是否可微, 为此, 研究各分枝在点  $x=0$  处的单侧导数.

$$\begin{aligned} y'_{1+}(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{y_1(x) - y_1(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{f(x^2)}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{8a^2x^2 + a^4} - 2x^2 - a^2}{2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{8a^2x^2 + a^4} - 2x^2 - a^2}{2x^2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \sqrt{\frac{8a^2x^2 + a^4 - (2x^2 + a^2)^2}{2x^2(\sqrt{8a^2x^2 + a^4} + 2x^2 + a^2)}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \sqrt{\frac{4a^2 - 4x^2}{2(\sqrt{8a^2x^2 + a^4} + 2x^2 + a^2)}} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

同理有  $y'_{2-}(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} \frac{f(x^2)}{x} = -1,$

$$y'_{3-}(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{-f(x^2)}{x} = -1,$$

$$y'_{4-}(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} \frac{-f(x^2)}{x} = 1.$$

于是  $\beta_1(x) = \begin{cases} f(x^2), & 0 \leq x < \delta, \\ -f(x^2), & -\delta < x < 0. \end{cases}$

$$\beta_2(x) = \begin{cases} -f(x^2), & 0 \leq x < \delta, \\ f(x^2), & -\delta < x < 0. \end{cases}$$

是仅有的两个过点  $(0, 0)$  的可微函数, 且

$$\beta'_1(0) = 1, \quad \beta'_2(0) = -1.$$



【3379】 若

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 3x^2y - y^3,$$

求  $y'$  当  $x = 0$  和  $y = 0$  时的值.

解 由

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 3x^2y - y^3,$$

$$\text{有 } x^4 + (2y^2 - 3y)x^2 + y^4 + y^3 = 0,$$

$$\text{于是 } x^2 = \frac{(3y - 2y^2) \pm \sqrt{9y^2 - 16y^3}}{2}.$$

$$\text{令 } g(y) = \frac{3y - 2y^2 + \sqrt{9y^2 - 16y^3}}{2},$$

$$h(y) = \frac{3y - 2y^2 - \sqrt{9y^2 - 16y^3}}{2}.$$

易验证: 在  $y = 0$  的邻域内皆有  $g(y) \geq 0$ , 且仅当  $y \geq 0$  时才有  $h(y) \geq 0$ . 于是, 点  $(0, 0)$  为枝点, 从该点出发, 有六个单值连续枝:

1.  $x_1 = \sqrt{g(y)}, 0 \leq y < \epsilon$ , 它在  $0 \leq x \leq \delta$  上定义隐函数  $y = f_1(x)$ .

2.  $x_2 = -\sqrt{g(y)}, 0 \leq y < \epsilon$ , 它在  $-\delta < x \leq 0$  上定义隐函数  $y = f_2(x)$ .

3.  $x_3 = \sqrt{g(y)}, -\epsilon < y \leq 0$ , 它在  $0 \leq x < \delta$  上定义隐函数  $y = f_3(x)$ .

4.  $x_4 = -\sqrt{g(y)}, -\epsilon < y \leq 0$ , 它在  $-\delta < x \leq 0$  上定义隐函数  $y = f_4(x)$ .

5.  $x_5 = \sqrt{h(y)}, 0 \leq y < \epsilon$ , 它在  $0 \leq x < \delta$  上定义隐函数  $y = f_5(x)$ .

6.  $x_6 = -\sqrt{h(y)}, 0 \leq y < \epsilon$ , 它在  $-\delta < x \leq 0$  上定义隐函数  $y = f_6(x)$ .

易知, 对右端  $y$  的表达式求导数, 有导数不为零, 于是上述隐函数存在, 因此, 只要求上述六枝在原点的单侧导数.

$$f'_{1+}(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{f_1(x) - f_1(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \frac{y}{\sqrt{g(y)}}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \sqrt{\frac{2y^2}{3y - 2y^2 + \sqrt{9y^2 - 16y^3}}}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \sqrt{\frac{2y}{3 - 2y + \sqrt{9 - 16y}}} = 0.$$

$$f'_{2-}(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} \frac{f_2(x) - f_2(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \frac{y}{-\sqrt{g(y)}} = 0.$$

$$f'_{3+}(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{f_3(x) - f_3(0)}{x - 0}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow -0} \frac{y}{\sqrt{g(y)}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow +0} \frac{-z}{\sqrt{g(-z)}}$$

$$= - \lim_{z \rightarrow +0} \sqrt{\frac{2z^2}{\sqrt{9z^2 + 16z^3} - 3z - 2z^2}}$$

$$= - \lim_{z \rightarrow +0} \sqrt{\frac{2z^2(\sqrt{9z^2 + 16z^3} + 3z + 2z^2)}{(9z^2 + 16z^3) - (3z + 2z^2)^2}}$$

$$= - \lim_{z \rightarrow +0} \sqrt{\frac{2(\sqrt{9 + 16z} + 3 + 2z)}{4 - 4z}} = -\sqrt{3}.$$

$$f'_{4-}(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} \frac{f_4(x)}{x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow -0} \frac{y}{-\sqrt{g(y)}}$$

$$= -(-\sqrt{3}) = \sqrt{3}.$$

$$f'_{5+}(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{f_5(x)}{x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \frac{y}{\sqrt{h(y)}}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \sqrt{\frac{2y^2}{3y - 2y^2 - \sqrt{9y^2 - 16y^3}}}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \sqrt{\frac{2y^2(3y - 2y^2 + \sqrt{9y^2 - 16y^3})}{(3y - 2y^2)^2 - (9y^2 - 16y^3)}}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \sqrt{\frac{2(3 - 2y + \sqrt{9 - 16y})}{4 + 4y}} = \sqrt{3}.$$

$$f'_{6-}(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} \frac{f_6(x)}{x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \frac{y}{-\sqrt{h(y)}} = -\sqrt{3}.$$

于是, 上述六个单值连续枝可组成三个  $(-\delta, \delta)$  上的可微函数

$$y = y_i(x), \quad i = 1, 2, 3.$$

$$y_1(x) = \begin{cases} f_1(x), & x \geq 0 \\ f_2(x), & x < 0 \end{cases}, \quad y'_1(0) = 0,$$

$$y_2(x) = \begin{cases} f_3(x), & x \geq 0 \\ f_6(x), & x < 0 \end{cases}, \quad y'_2(0) = -\sqrt{3},$$

$$y_3(x) = \begin{cases} f_5(x), & x \geq 0 \\ f_4(x), & x < 0 \end{cases}, \quad y'_3(0) = \sqrt{3}.$$

**【3380】** 若  $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 3$ , 求  $y', y'', y'''$ .

**解** 对  $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 3$

两边关  $x$  求导有

$$2x + y + xy' + 2yy' = 0,$$

于是  $y' = -\frac{2x+y}{x+2y}.$

又对上式求导有

$$\begin{aligned} & y'' \\ &= -\frac{1}{(x+2y)^2} \{ (2+y')(x+2y) - (1+2y')(2x+y) \} \\ &= -\frac{18}{(x+2y)^3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$y''' = \frac{54}{(x+2y)^4} (1+2y') = -\frac{162x}{(x+2y)^5}.$$

**【3381】** 若  $x^2 - xy + 2y^2 + x - y - 1 = 0$ , 求  $y', y'', y'''$  在  $x = 0, y = 1$  时的值.

**解** 对等式两边求关于  $x$  的导数, 有

$$2x - y - xy' + 4yy' + 1 - y' = 0. \quad \textcircled{1}$$

以  $x = 0, y = 1$ ,

代入 ① 式得



$$y' \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=1}} = 0.$$

将 ① 式再对  $x$  求导数, 得

$$2 - y' - y' - xy'' + 4y'^2 + 4yy'' - y'' = 0. \quad (2)$$

以  $x = 0, y = 1, y' = 0$ ,

代入 ② 式有

$$y'' \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=1}} = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

将 ② 式再对  $x$  求导数有

$$-3y'' - xy''' + 12y'y'' + 4yy''' - y''' = 0. \quad (3)$$

以  $x = 0, y = 1, y' = 0, y'' = -\frac{2}{3}$ ,

代入 ③ 式有

$$y''' \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=1}} = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

【3382】 证明: 对于二次曲线

$$ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 + 2dx + 2ey + f = 0$$

等式:  $\frac{d^3}{dx^3}[(y'')^{-\frac{2}{3}}] = 0$  成立.

证 由题意, 二次曲线应是非退化的, 即

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & d \\ b & c & e \\ d & e & f \end{vmatrix} \neq 0.$$

由  $\Delta \neq 0$  可保证  $y'' \neq 0$ , 现对等式

$$ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 + 2dx + 2ey + f = 0$$

两边关于  $x$  求导数有

$$2ax + 2by + 2bxy' + 2cyy' + 2d + 2ey' = 0. \quad (1)$$

于是  $y' = -\frac{ax + by + d}{bx + cy + e}.$

$\frac{1}{2}$  乘 ① 式后, 对等式两边再求关于  $x$  的导数有

$$a + 2by' + cy'^2 + (bx + cy + e)y'' = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{于是 } y'' &= -\frac{a + 2by' + cy'^2}{bx + cy + e} \\ &= -\frac{1}{(bx + cy + e)^3} \{a(bx + cy + e)^2 \\ &\quad - 2b(bx + cy + e)(ax + by + d) + c(ax + by + d)^2\} \\ &= \frac{\Delta}{(bx + cy + e)^3},\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(y'')^{-\frac{2}{3}} &= \Delta^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (bx + cy + e)^2 \\ &= \Delta^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot [b^2x^2 + c(cy^2 + 2bxy + 2ey) + e^2 + 2bex] \\ &= \Delta^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot [b^2x^2 - c(ax^2 + 2dx + f) + 2bex + e^2] \\ &= \Delta^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot [(b^2 - ac)x^2 + 2(be - cd)x + e^2 - cf].\end{aligned}$$

即  $(y'')^{-\frac{2}{3}}$  是关于  $x$  的二次三项式, 于是

$$\frac{d^3}{dx^3}[(y'')^{-\frac{2}{3}}] = 0.$$

求函数  $z = z(x, y)$  的一阶和二阶偏导数, 设(3383 ~ 3387).

**【3383】**  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ .

**解** 对等式两边微分有

$$2xdr + 2ydy + 2zdz = 0, \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 + zd^2z = 0. \quad \textcircled{2}$$

由 ① 有

$$dz = -\frac{x}{z}dx - \frac{y}{z}dy,$$

$$\text{于是 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{z}.$$

由 ② 有

$$\begin{aligned}d^2z &= -\frac{1}{z}(dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2) \\ &= -\frac{1}{z}dx^2 - \frac{1}{z}dy^2 - \frac{1}{z}\left(\frac{x}{z}dx + \frac{y}{z}dy\right)^2\end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{z} \left( 1 + \frac{x^2}{y^2} \right) dx^2 - \frac{2xy}{z^3} dx dy - \frac{1}{z} \left( 1 + \frac{y^2}{z^2} \right) dy^2,$$

故  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{z} \left( 1 + \frac{x^2}{z^2} \right) = -\frac{z^2 + x^2}{z^3},$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{xy}{z^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{z^2 + y^2}{z^3}.$$

**【3384】**  $z^3 - 3xyz = a^3.$

解 等式两边对  $x$  求偏导有

$$2z^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 3yz - 3xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \quad (1)$$

于是  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yz}{z^2 - xy}.$

同理  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xz}{z^2 - xy}.$

① 式除以 3 后再分别对  $x$  及  $y$  求偏导数有

$$2z \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 + z^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0,$$

$$\left( 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - x \right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (z^2 - xy) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - z - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$$

将  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  及  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  代入上述两式有

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{2xy^3z}{(z^2 - xy)^3},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{z(z^4 - 2xyz^2 - x^2y^2)}{(z^2 - xy)^3}.$$

同法有

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{2x^3yz}{(z^2 - xy)^3}.$$

**【3385】**  $x + y + z = e^z.$

解 等式两端微分有

$$dx + dy + dz = e^z dz, \quad (1)$$

即  $dz = \frac{1}{e^z - 1} (dx + dy) = \frac{1}{x + y + z - 1} (dx + dy).$



于是  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x+y+z-1}$ .

再将 ① 式微分一次有

$$d^2 z = e^z d^2 z + e^z dz^2,$$

故有  $d^2 z = -\frac{e^z}{e^z-1}(dz)^2 = -\frac{e^z}{(e^z-1)^3}(dx^2 + 2dx dy + dy^2).$

于是  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{e^z}{(e^z-1)^3}$   
 $= -\frac{x+y+z}{(x+y+z-1)^3}.$

**【3386】**  $z = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} \cdot \tan \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}}.$

解 设

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2},$$

则  $\frac{z}{r} = \tan \frac{z}{r},$

$$d\left(\frac{z}{r}\right) = \frac{d\left(\frac{z}{r}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{z}{r}\right)^2}.$$

从而有  $d\left(\frac{z}{r}\right) = 0,$

或  $rdz - zdr = 0.$

即  $dz = \frac{z}{r^2}(xdx - ydy).$  ①

于是  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{zx}{r^2} = \frac{xz}{x^2 - y^2},$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{yz}{r^2} = -\frac{yz}{x^2 - y^2}.$$

由 ① 得

$$(x^2 - y^2)dz = xzdx - yzdy. \quad ②$$

② 式再微分一次有

$$\begin{aligned}
& (x^2 - y^2)d^2z \\
&= -(2xdx - 2ydy)dz + xdx dz + zdx^2 - ydydz - zdy^2 \\
&= -(xdx - ydy)\left[\frac{z(xdx - ydy)}{x^2 - y^2}\right] + zdx^2 - zdy^2 \\
&= \frac{z}{x^2 - y^2}[-x^2dx^2 + 2xydx dy - y^2dy^2 + (x^2 - y^2)dx^2 \\
&\quad - (x^2 - y^2)dy^2] \\
&= \frac{z(-y^2dx^2 + 2xydx dy - x^2dy^2)}{x^2 - y^2}.
\end{aligned}$$

于是  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{y^2 z}{(x^2 - y^2)^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{xyz}{(x^2 - y^2)^2},$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{x^2 z}{(x^2 - y^2)^2}.$$

【3387】  $x + y + z = e^{-(x+y+z)}.$

解 等式两端对  $x$  求偏导数有

$$1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{-(x+y+z)} \cdot \left(-1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right).$$

于是,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -1$ . 利用对称性有  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -1$ , 显见

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

【3388】 设  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3xyz = 0$  ①

及  $f(x, y, z) = xy^2z^3$ , 求  $f'_x(1, 1, 1)$ , 若

(1) 若  $z = z(x, y)$  是方程式 ① 定义的隐函数,

(2) 若  $y = y(x, z)$  是方程式 ① 定义的隐函数.

说明为什么这些导数有差别?

解 (1) 令

$$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3xyz = 0,$$

则由方程 ① 所定义的隐函数  $z = z(x, y)$  的偏导  $z'_x(x, y)$  在 (1, 1) 点的值为

$$\begin{aligned}
 z'_x(1,1) &= -\frac{F'_x(1,1,1)}{F'_z(1,1,1)} = -\frac{\frac{d}{dx}F(x,1,1)|_{x=1}}{\frac{d}{dz}F(1,1,z)|_{z=1}} \\
 &= -\frac{\frac{d}{dx}(x^2+2-3x)|_{x=1}}{\frac{d}{dz}(2+z^2-3z)|_{z=1}} = -1.
 \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{\partial}{\partial x}[f(x,y,z(x,y))]\Big|_{(1,1,1)} \\
 &= \frac{d}{dx}f(x,1,1)\Big|_{x=1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}f(1,1,z)\Big|_{z=1} \cdot z'_x(1,1) \\
 &= 1 + 3 \cdot (-1) = -2.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad y'_x(1,1) = -\frac{F'_x(1,1,1)}{F'_y(1,1,1)} = -\frac{\frac{d}{dx}F(x,1,1)\Big|_{x=1}}{\frac{d}{dy}F(1,y,1)\Big|_{y=1}} = -1.$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{\partial}{\partial x}[f(x,y(x,z),z)]\Big|_{(1,1,1)} \\
 &= \frac{d}{dx}f(x,1,1)\Big|_{x=1} + \frac{d}{dy}f(1,y,1)\Big|_{y=1} \cdot y'_x(1,1) \\
 &= 1 \cdot 2(-1) = -1.
 \end{aligned}$$

由①与②所得的对 $x$ 的偏导数在 $(1,1,1)$ 点的值不相等,方程 $F(x,y,z)=0$ 代表一个空间曲面,而 $f(x,y,z)$ 表示定义在这曲面上的一个函数,函数 $G(x,y)=f(x,y,z(x,y))$ 表示把原曲面上的点投影到 $Oxy$ 平面上后,原曲面上的函数看成在 $xOy$ 平面上定义的一个函数, $G'_x(x,y)$ 表示此函数在 $Ox$ 轴方向的变化率,它不仅包含了原来函数在 $Ox$ 轴方向的变化率,还包含了原来函数在 $Oz$ 轴方向的变化率的一部份,同样地, $H(x,z)=f(x,y(x,z),z)$ 表示把原曲面上的点投影到 $Oxz$ 平面上后,原曲面上的函数看成 $Oxz$ 平面上定义的函数, $H'_x(x,z)$ 表示此函数在 $Ox$ 轴方向的变化率,它不仅包含了原来函数在 $Ox$ 轴方向的变化率,还包含了原来函数在 $Oy$ 轴方向的变化率的一部分,一般地,原来函数



在  $Oy$  轴和  $Oz$  轴方向的变化率的那两部分是不相等的.

【3389】 若  $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + xy - z - 9 = 0$ , 求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ ,

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$  在  $x = 1, y = -2, z = 1$  时的值.

解 对等式两边微分一次有

$$2x dx + 4y dy + 6z dz + x dy + y dx - dz = 0.$$

于是

$$(1 - 6z) dz = (2x + y) dx + (4y + x) dy. \quad (1)$$

再微分一次有

$$(1 - 6z) d^2 z = 6dz^2 + 2dx^2 + 2dx dy + 4dy^2. \quad (2)$$

把

$$x = 1, y = -2, z = 1,$$

代入 (1) 式有

$$dz = \frac{7}{5} dy.$$

把  $z = 1, dz = \frac{7}{5} dy,$

代入 (2) 式有

$$d^2 z = -\frac{2}{5} dx^2 - \frac{2}{5} dx dy - \frac{394}{125} dy^2.$$

于是, 当  $x = 1, y = -2, z = 1$  时,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{2}{5}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{1}{5}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{394}{125}.$$

求  $dz$  和  $d^2 z$ , 设 (3390 ~ 3393).

【3390】  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1.$

解 等式两端微分一次有

$$\frac{2x}{a^2} dx + \frac{2y}{b^2} dy + \frac{2z}{c^2} dz = 0,$$

于是  $dz = -\frac{c^2}{z} \left( \frac{x dx}{a^2} + \frac{y dy}{b^2} \right).$

再将  $dz$  微分一次有

$$\begin{aligned} d^2z &= -\frac{c^2}{z^2} \left[ z \left( \frac{dx^2}{a^2} + \frac{dy^2}{b^2} \right) - \left( \frac{xdx}{a^2} + \frac{ydy}{b^2} \right) dz \right] \\ &= -\frac{c^4}{z^3} \left[ \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right) \frac{dx^2}{a^2} + \frac{2xy}{a^2b^2} dx dy + \left( \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right) \frac{dy^2}{b^2} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

【3391】  $xyz = x + y + z$ .

解 把等式两边微分一次有

$$yz dx + xz dy + xy dz = dx + dy + dz, \quad (1)$$

于是 
$$dz = -\frac{(1-yz)dx + (1-xz)dy}{1-xy}. \quad (2)$$

对 (1) 式再微分一次有

$$2z dx dy + 2x dy dz + 2y dx dz + xy d^2z = d^2z. \quad (3)$$

把 (2) 式代入 (3) 式, 化简后得

$$\begin{aligned} d^2z &= -\frac{2}{(1-xy)^2} \{ y(1-yz) dx^2 \\ &\quad + [x+y-z(1+xy)] dx dy + x(1-xz) dy^2 \} \\ &= -\frac{2\{ y(1-yz) dx^2 - 2z dx dy + x(1-xz) dy^2 \}}{(1-xy)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

【3392】  $\frac{x}{z} = \ln \frac{z}{y} + 1$ .

解 等式两端微分一次有

$$\frac{z dx - x dz}{z^2} = \frac{dz}{z} - \frac{dy}{y},$$

于是 
$$dz = \frac{z(y dx + z dy)}{y(x+z)}.$$

对 
$$(x+z) dz = z dx + \frac{z^2}{y} dy$$

再微分一次有

$$\begin{aligned} (x+z) d^2z &= -(dx + dz) dz + dz dx + \frac{2z}{y} dz dy - \frac{z^2}{y^2} dy^2 \\ &= -dz^2 + \frac{2z}{y} dy dz - \frac{z^2}{y^2} dy^2 = -\left( dz - \frac{z}{y} dy \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{z^2[(ydx + zdy) - (x + z)dy]^2}{y^2(x + z)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{z^2(ydx - xdy)}{y^2(x + z)^2}.$$

于是  $d^2z = -\frac{z^2(ydx - xdy)^2}{y^2(x + z)^3}.$

**【3393】**  $z = x + \arctan \frac{y}{z - x}$

解 等式两边微分一次有

$$dz = dx + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{y^2}{(z - x)^2}} \cdot \frac{(z - x)dy - y(dz - dx)}{(z - x)^2}.$$

化简有  $dz = dx + \frac{z - x}{(z - x)^2 + y(y + 1)} dy.$

对上式微分一次有

$$d^2z = \frac{1}{[(z - x)^2 + y(y + 1)]^2} \{ [(z - x)^2 + y(y + 1)] dy \cdot (dz - dx) - (z - x) dy \cdot [2(z - x)(dz - dx) + 2ydy + dy] \}.$$

将  $dz$  代入化简有

$$d^2z = \frac{2(x - z)(y + 1)[(x - z)^2 + y^2]}{[(x - z)^2 + y(y + 1)]^3} dy^2.$$

**【3394】** 若  $u^3 - 3(x + y)u^2 + z^3 = 0$ , 求  $du$ .

解 把等式两边微分有

$$3u^2 du - 3u^2(dx + dy) - 6u(x + y)du + 3z^2 dz = 0.$$

于是  $du = \frac{u^2(dx + dy) - z^2 dz}{u[u - 2(x + y)]}.$

**【3395】** 若  $F(x + y + z, x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = 0$ , 求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ .

解 把等式两边对  $x$  求导有

$$F'_1 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) + F'_2 \cdot \left(2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) = 0,$$



$$\text{于是} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_1 + 2xF'_2}{F'_1 + 2zF'_2}. \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{同理} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_1 + 2yF'_2}{F'_1 + 2zF'_2}.$$

对①式两边求关于  $y$  的偏导数有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= -\frac{1}{(F'_1 + 2zF'_2)^2} \{ (F'_1 + 2zF'_2) \cdot [(F'_1)'_y + 2x(F'_2)'_y] \\ &\quad - (F'_1 + 2xF'_2) \cdot [(F'_1)'_y + 2z(F'_2)'_y + 2z'_y \cdot F'_2] \} \\ &= -\frac{1}{(F'_1 + 2zF'_2)^2} \{ 2(x-z)F'_1 \cdot (F'_2)'_y \\ &\quad + 2(z-x)F'_2 \cdot (F'_1)'_y - 2[F'_1F'_2 + x(F'_2)^2]z'_y \} \\ &= -\frac{2(x-z)}{(F'_1 + 2zF'_2)^2} \{ F'_1 \cdot (F'_2)'_y - F'_2 \cdot (F'_1)'_y \} \\ &\quad - \frac{2F'_2 \cdot (F'_1 + 2xF'_2) \cdot (F'_1 + 2yF'_2)}{(F'_1 + 2zF'_2)^3}. \end{aligned}$$

现分别求  $(F'_1)'_y$  及  $(F'_2)'_y$

$$(F'_1)'_y = F''_{11} \cdot (1 + z'_y) + F''_{12} \cdot (2y + 2zz'_y),$$

$$(F'_2)'_y = F''_{21} \cdot (1 + z'_y) + F''_{22} \cdot (2y + 2zz'_y).$$

$$\text{又由} \quad 1 + z'_y = \frac{2(z-y)F'_2}{F'_1 \cdot 2zF'_2},$$

$$2y + 2zz'_y = \frac{2(y-z)F'_1}{F'_1 + 2zF'_2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{有} \quad & F'_1 \cdot (F'_2)'_y - F'_2 \cdot (F'_1)'_y \\ &= F'_1 \cdot F''_{21} \cdot \frac{2(z-y)F'_2}{F'_1 + 2zF'_2} + F'_1 F''_{22} \cdot \frac{2(y-z)F'_1}{F'_1 + 2zF'_2} \\ &\quad - F'_2 F''_{11} \cdot \frac{2(z-y)F'_2}{F'_1 + 2zF'_2} - F'_2 F''_{12} \cdot \frac{2(y-z)F'_1}{F'_1 + 2zF'_2} \\ &= \frac{2(y-z)}{F'_1 + 2zF'_2} \{ (F'_1)^2 F''_{22} - 2F'_1 F'_2 F''_{12} + (F'_2)^2 F''_{11} \}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是} \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= -\frac{4(x-z)(y-z)}{(F'_1 + 2zF'_2)^3} \{ (F'_1)^2 F''_{22} \\ &\quad - 2F'_1 F'_2 F''_{12} + (F'_2)^2 F''_{11} \} \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{2F'_2 \cdot (F'_1 + 2xF'_2) \cdot (F'_1 + 2yF'_2)}{(F'_1 + 2zF'_2)^3}.$$

【3396】 若  $F(x-y, y-z, z-x) = 0$ , 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  和  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

解 对等式两边求关于  $x$  的偏导数有

$$F'_1 + F'_2 \cdot \left(-\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) + F'_3 \cdot \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 1\right) = 0.$$

于是  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{F'_1 - F'_3}{F'_2 - F'_3}.$

同理有  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{F'_2 - F'_1}{F'_2 - F'_3}.$

【3397】 若  $F(x, x+y, x+y+z) = 0$ , 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  和  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ .

解 对等式两边分别求关于  $x$  和  $y$  的偏导数有

$$F'_1 + F'_2 + F'_3 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) = 0,$$

$$F'_2 + F'_3 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = 0.$$

于是  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\left(1 + \frac{F'_1 + F'_2}{F'_3}\right), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\left(1 + \frac{F'_2}{F'_3}\right).$

现将  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  对  $x$  求偏导数有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = & -\frac{1}{(F'_3)^2} \left\{ F'_3 \cdot \left[ F''_{11} + F''_{12} + F'_{13} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + F''_{21} + F''_{22} + F'_{23} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) \right] \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

把  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  代入上式并化简有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = & -\frac{1}{(F'_3)^3} \{ (F'_3)^2 \cdot (F''_{11} + 2F''_{12} + F''_{22}) \\ & - 2(F'_1 + F'_2)F'_3 \cdot (F'_{13} + F'_{23}) \\ & + (F'_1 + F'_2)^2 \cdot F'_{33} \}. \end{aligned}$$

【3398】 若  $F(xz, yz) = 0$ , 求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ .

解 对等式两边求关于  $x$  的偏导数有

$$F'_1 \cdot \left( z + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + F'_2 \cdot y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0,$$

于是 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{zF'_1}{xF'_1 + yF'_2}.$$

现对  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  求关于  $x$  的偏导数有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = & -\frac{1}{(xF'_1 + yF'_2)^2} \left\{ (xF'_1 + yF'_2) \cdot \left[ F'_1 \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + z \left( F''_{11} \cdot \left( z + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + F''_{12} y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \right] \right. \\ & \left. - \left[ F'_1 + x \left( F''_{11} \cdot \left( z + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + F''_{12} y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + y \left( F''_{21} \cdot \left( z + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + F''_{22} y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \right] zF'_1 \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

把  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  代入上式化简有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = & -\frac{1}{(xF'_1 + yF'_2)^3} \{ y^2 z^2 [(F'_1)^2 F''_{22} \\ & - 2F'_1 F'_2 F''_{12} + (F'_2)^2 F''_{11}] \\ & - 2z(F'_1)^2 \cdot (xF'_1 + yF'_2) \}. \end{aligned}$$

【3399】 若(1)  $F(x+z, y+z) = 0$ , (2)  $F\left(\frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{z}\right) = 0$ , 求  $d^2 z$ .

解 (1) 对等式两边微分有

$$F'_1 \cdot (dx + dz) + F'_2 \cdot (dy + dz) = 0, \quad \textcircled{1}$$

于是

$$dz = -\frac{F'_1 dx + F'_2 dy}{F'_1 + F'_2},$$

$$dx + dz = \frac{F'_2 \cdot (dx - dy)}{F'_1 + F'_2},$$

$$dy + dz = -\frac{F'_1 \cdot (dx - dy)}{F'_1 + F'_2}.$$



对①式再求一次微分有

$$F''_{11} \cdot (dx + dz)^2 + 2F''_{12} \cdot (dx + dz)(dy + dz) + F''_{22} \cdot (dy + dz)^2 + (F'_1 + F'_2)d^2z = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是} \quad d^2z &= -\frac{1}{F'_1 + F'_2} [F''_{11} \cdot (dx + dz)^2 + 2F''_{12} \cdot (dx + dz)(dy + dz) + F''_{22} \cdot (dy + dz)^2] \\ &= -\frac{1}{(F'_1 + F'_2)^3} [F''_{11} \cdot (F'_2)^2 - 2F'_1 F'_2 F''_{12} + F''_{22} \cdot (F'_1)^2] (dx - dy)^2. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 对等式

$$F\left(\frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{z}\right) = 0$$

两端求微分有

$$F'_1 \cdot \frac{zdx - xdz}{z^2} + F'_2 \cdot \frac{zdy - ydz}{z^2} = 0, \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是} \quad dz &= \frac{z(F'_1 dx + F'_2 dy)}{xF'_1 + yF'_2}, \\ zdx - xdz &= \frac{zF'_2 \cdot (ydx - xdy)}{xF'_1 + yF'_2}, \\ zdy - ydz &= -\frac{zF'_1 \cdot (ydx - xdy)}{xF'_1 + yF'_2}. \end{aligned}$$

②式乘以  $z^2$  后再微分一次有

$$\begin{aligned} F''_{11} \cdot \frac{(zdx - xdz)^2}{z^2} + 2F''_{12} \cdot \frac{(zdx - xdz)(zdy - ydz)}{z^2} \\ + F''_{22} \cdot \frac{(zdy - ydz)^2}{z^2} - (xF'_1 + yF'_2)d^2z = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是} \quad d^2z &= \frac{1}{z^2(xF'_1 + yF'_2)} [F''_{11} \cdot (zdx - xdz)^2 + 2F''_{12} \cdot (zdx - xdz)(zdy - ydz) + F''_{22} \cdot (zdy - ydz)^2] \\ &= \frac{(ydx - xdy)^2}{(xF'_1 + yF'_2)^3} [F''_{11} \cdot (F'_2)^2 - 2F'_1 F'_2 \cdot F''_{12} + F''_{22} \cdot (F'_1)^2] \end{aligned}$$

$$+ F''_{22} \cdot (F'_1)^2].$$

【3399. 1】 设  $z = z(x, y)$  是由方程  $z^3 - zx + y = 0$  定义的可微函数, 且  $x = 3, y = -2$  时  $z = 2$ , 求  $dz(3, -2)$  和  $d^2z(3, -2)$ .

解 对  $z^3 - zx + y = 0$

两边求微分有  $3z^2 dz - x dz - z dx + dy = 0$ , ①

于是  $dz = \frac{z dx - dy}{3z^2 - x}$ .

从而  $dz \Big|_{\substack{x=3 \\ y=-2 \\ z=2}} = \frac{2dx - dy}{3 \times 4 - 3} = \frac{2}{9} dx - \frac{1}{9} dy$ .

对 ① 式两边再微分一次有

$$6z(dz)^2 + 3z^2 d^2z - dx dz - x d^2z - dz dx = 0,$$

于是  $d^2z = \frac{2dx dz - 6z(dz)^2}{3z^2 - x}$ .

从而

$$\begin{aligned} d^2z \Big|_{\substack{x=3 \\ y=-2 \\ z=2}} &= \frac{2dx(\frac{2}{9}dx - \frac{1}{9}dy) - 6 \times 2 \cdot (\frac{2}{9}dx - \frac{1}{9}dy)^2}{3 \times 4 - 3} \\ &= -\frac{4}{243}dx^2 + \frac{10}{243}dxdy - \frac{4}{243}dy^2. \end{aligned}$$

【3400】 设  $x = x(y, z), y = y(x, z), z = z(x, y)$  是由方程  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  定义的函数, 证明  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -1$ .

证 由隐函数求导法有

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}}.$$

于是  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -1$ .

【3401】 若  $x + y + z = 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ . 求解  $\frac{dx}{dz}$  和  $\frac{dy}{dz}$ .

解 对  $z$  求导数有

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dz} + \frac{dy}{dz} + 1 = 0, \\ 2x \frac{dx}{dz} + 2y \frac{dy}{dz} + 2z = 0. \end{cases}$$

于是我们有

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{y-z}{x-y}, \frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{z-x}{x-y}.$$

【3402】 若  $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{2}z^2$ ,  $x + y + z = 2$ . 求  $\frac{dx}{dz}$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dz}$ ,  $\frac{d^2x}{dz^2}$  及  $\frac{d^2y}{dz^2}$  在  $x = 1, y = -1, z = 2$  时的值.

解 对  $z$  求导数有

$$\begin{cases} 2x \frac{dx}{dz} + 2y \frac{dy}{dz} = z, & \text{①} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dz} + \frac{dy}{dz} + 1 = 0, & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\left(\frac{dx}{dz}\right)^2 + 2x \frac{d^2x}{dz^2} + 2\left(\frac{dy}{dz}\right)^2 + 2 \frac{d^2y}{dz^2} = 1, & \text{③} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2x}{dz^2} + \frac{d^2y}{dz^2} = 0, & \text{④} \end{cases}$$

将  $x = 1, y = -1, z = 2$ ,

代入 ①、② 有

$$\frac{dx}{dz} = 0, \frac{dy}{dz} = -1.$$

把上述结论和  $x, y, z$  值及由 ④ 式决定的式子一起代入 ③ 式有

$$\frac{d^2x}{dz^2} = -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{d^2y}{dz^2} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

【3403】 若  $xu - yv = 0$ ,  $yu + xv = 1$ . 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$  及  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ .

解 微分有

$$\begin{cases} xdu - ydv = vdy - udx, \\ ydu + xdv = -vdx - udy. \end{cases}$$



于是  $du = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}[-(xu + yv)dx + (xv - yu)dy],$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{xu + yv}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{xv - yu}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

同理  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{yu - xv}{x^2 + y^2},$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{xu + yv}{x^2 + y^2}, x^2 + y^2 > 0.$$

【3403. 1】可微分数  $u = u(x, y)$  和  $v = v(x, y)$  由方程组

$$\begin{cases} xe^{u+v} + 2uv = 1, \\ ye^{u-v} - \frac{u}{1+v} = 2x \end{cases}$$

所定义, 且  $u(1, 2) = 0, v(1, 2) = 0$ , 求  $du(1, 2)$  和  $dv(1, 2)$ .

解 对方程组微分有

$$(xe^{u+v} + 2v)du + (xe^{u+v} + 2u)dv = -e^{u+v}dx, \quad (1)$$

$$(ye^{u-v} - \frac{1}{1+v})du + (\frac{u}{(1+v)^2} - ye^{u-v})dv = 2dx - e^{u-v}dy. \quad (2)$$

把  $x = 1, y = 2, u(1, 2) = 0, v(1, 2) = 0$ ,

代入 ①, ② 有

$$\begin{cases} du + dv = -dx, & (3) \\ du - 2dv = 2dx - dy. & (4) \end{cases}$$

于是由 ③—④ 有

$$dv \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=2}} = -dx + \frac{1}{3}dy.$$

由 ③  $\times 2 +$  ④ 有

$$du \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=2}} = -\frac{1}{3}dy.$$

【3404】若  $u + v = x + y, \frac{\sin u}{\sin v} = \frac{x}{y}$ . 求  $du, dv, d^2u$  及  $d^2v$ .

解 由

$$\begin{cases} u + v = x + y, \\ y \sin u = x \sin v. \end{cases}$$

微分有

$$\begin{cases} du + dv = dx + dy, & \textcircled{1} \\ \sin u dy + y \cos u du = \sin v dx + x \cos v dv. & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} du &= \frac{1}{x \cos v + y \cos u} [(\sin v + x \cos v) dx \\ &\quad - (\sin u - x \cos v) dy], \\ dv &= \frac{1}{x \cos v + y \cos u} [-(\sin v - y \cos u) dx \\ &\quad + (\sin u + y \cos u) dy]. \end{aligned}$$

对①,②式再微分一次有

$$\begin{cases} d^2 u + d^2 v = 0 \\ y \cos u \cdot d^2 u + 2 \cos u dy du - y \sin u \cdot du^2 \\ = x \cos v d^2 v + 2 \cos v dx dv - x \sin v dv^2. \end{cases}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 u &= -d^2 v \\ &= \frac{1}{x \cos v + y \cos u} [(2 \cos v dx - x \sin v dv) dv \\ &\quad - (2 \cos u dy - y \sin u du) du]. \end{aligned}$$

【3405】 若

$$e^{\frac{u}{x}} \cos \frac{v}{y} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}, e^{\frac{u}{x}} \sin \frac{v}{y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

当  $x = 1, y = 1, u = 0, v = \frac{\pi}{4}$  时, 求  $du, dv, d^2 u$  和  $d^2 v$ .

解 把题中两式相除, 平方相加, 分别有

$$\begin{cases} \tan \frac{v}{y} = \frac{y}{x}, & \textcircled{1} \\ e^{\frac{2u}{x}} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}. & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

微分①式有

$$\sec^2 \frac{v}{y} \cdot \frac{y dv - v dy}{y^2} = \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2}. \quad \textcircled{3}$$

把  $x = 1, y = 1, v = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,

代入 ③ 有

$$dv = \frac{\pi}{4}dy - \frac{1}{2}(dx - dy).$$

微分 ③ 式有

$$\begin{aligned} & 2\sec^2 \frac{v}{y} \tan \frac{v}{y} \cdot \left( \frac{ydv - vdy}{y^2} \right)^2 \\ & + \sec^2 \frac{v}{y} \cdot \frac{y^2 d^2 v - 2(ydv - vdy)dy}{y^3} \\ & = -\frac{2(xdy - ydx)dx}{x^3}. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

把  $x = 1, y = 1, v = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,

及  $dv$  值代入 ④ 式有

$$d^2 v = \frac{1}{2}(dx - dy)^2$$

微分 ② 式

$$2e^{\frac{2y}{x}} \cdot \frac{xdu - udx}{x^2} = xdx + ydy. \quad (5)$$

把  $x = 1, y = 1, u = 0$ ,

代入 ⑤ 式有

$$du = \frac{dx + dy}{2}.$$

微分 ⑤ 式有

$$\begin{aligned} & 4e^{\frac{2y}{x}} \left( \frac{xdu - udx}{x^2} \right)^2 + 2e^{\frac{2y}{x}} \frac{x^2 d^2 u - 2(xdu - udx)dx}{x^3} \\ & = dx^2 + dy^2. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

把  $x = 1, y = 1, u = 0$ ,

及  $du$  代入 ⑥ 式有

$$d^2 u = dx^2.$$

【3406】 设  $x = t + t^{-1}, y = t^2 + t^{-2}, z = t^3 + t^{-3}$ .



求解  $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$  和  $\frac{d^2z}{dx^2}$ .

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{2t - \frac{2}{t^3}}{1 - \frac{1}{t^2}} = 2\left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right),$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dz}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{3t^2 - \frac{3}{t^4}}{1 - \frac{1}{t^2}} = 3\left(t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2} + 1\right),$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{2\left(1 - \frac{1}{t^2}\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{t^2}} = 2.$$

$$\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dz}{dx}\right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{3\left(2t - \frac{3}{t^3}\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{t^2}} = 6\left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right).$$

【3407】 在  $Oxy$  平面的什么域内方程组

$$x = u + v, y = u^2 + v^2, z = u^3 + v^3$$

(其中参数  $u$  和  $v$  取所有可能的实值) 把  $z$  定义为变量  $x$  和  $y$  的函

数? 求出导数  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  和  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

解 由

$$\begin{cases} u + v = x, \\ v^2 + u^2 = y. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{有} \quad u = \frac{x \pm \sqrt{2y - x^2}}{2}, v = \frac{x \mp \sqrt{2y - x^2}}{4},$$

$$\text{其中} \quad 2y - x^2 \geq 0,$$

$$\text{或} \quad y \geq \frac{x^2}{2}.$$

对方程组

$$\begin{cases} x = u + v, \\ y = u^2 + v^2. \end{cases}$$

求关于  $x$  的偏导数有

$$\begin{cases} 1 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \\ 0 = 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}. \end{cases}$$

于是 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{v}{v-u}, \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{u}{v-u}. \end{cases} \quad (u \neq v)$$

又对  $z = u^3 + v^3$  求关于  $x$  的偏导数有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= 3u^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 3v^2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 3u^2 \cdot \frac{v}{v-u} - 3v^2 \cdot \frac{u}{v-u} \\ &= -3uv. \end{aligned}$$

同理 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{3}{2}(u+v).$$

【3407. 1】 若

$$\begin{cases} x = u + \ln v, \\ y = v - \ln u, \\ z = 2u + v. \end{cases}$$

在  $u = 1, v = 1$  时, 求出  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  和  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

解 对方程组

$$\begin{cases} x = u + \ln v, \\ y = v - \ln u, \\ z = 2u + v. \end{cases}$$

求关于  $x$  的偏导数有

$$\begin{cases} 1 = u'_x + \frac{v'_x}{v}, \\ 0 = v'_x - \frac{u'_x}{u}, \\ z_x = 2u'_x + v'_x. \end{cases}$$

其中  $u > 0, v > 0,$

$$u'_x = \frac{uv}{1+uv}, v'_x = \frac{v}{1+uv}.$$

于是  $u'_x \Big|_{\substack{u=1 \\ v=1}} = \frac{1}{2}, v'_x \Big|_{\substack{u=1 \\ v=1}} = \frac{1}{2}.$

从而  $z'_x \Big|_{\substack{u=1 \\ v=1}} = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}.$

同理有  $u'_y = -\frac{u}{1+uv}, u'_y = \frac{uv}{uv+1}.$

于是  $u'_y \Big|_{\substack{u=1 \\ v=1}} = -\frac{1}{2}, v'_y \Big|_{\substack{u=1 \\ v=1}} = \frac{1}{2}.$

从而  $z'_y \Big|_{\substack{u=1 \\ v=1}} = 2 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}.$

【3407.2】 若

$$\begin{cases} x = u + v^2, \\ y = u^2 - v^3, \\ z = 2uv. \end{cases}$$

在  $u = 2, v = 1$  时, 求出  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}.$

解 对方程组

$$\begin{cases} x = u + v^2, \\ y = u^2 - v^2, \\ z = 2uv. \end{cases}$$

两边求关于  $x$  的偏导数有

$$\begin{cases} 1 = u'_x + 2vv'_x, \\ 0 = 2uu'_x - 2vv'_x, \\ z'_x = 2(u'_x v + uv'_x). \end{cases}$$

从而有

$$\begin{cases} u'_x = \frac{1}{1+2u}, \\ v'_x = \frac{u}{v(1+2u)}. \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是} \quad u'_x \Big|_{\substack{u=2 \\ v=1}} &= \frac{1}{5}, \\ v'_x \Big|_{\substack{u=2 \\ v=1}} &= \frac{2}{5}. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

对方程组

$$\begin{cases} x = u + v^2, \\ y = u^2 - v^2. \end{cases}$$

两边求关于  $y$  的偏导数有

$$\begin{cases} 0 = u'_y + 2vv'_y, \\ 1 = 2uu'_y - 2vv'_y. \end{cases}$$

于是

$$\begin{cases} u'_y = \frac{1}{1+2u}, \\ v'_y = -\frac{1}{2v(1+2u)}. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{从而} \quad u'_y \Big|_{\substack{u=2 \\ v=1}} = \frac{1}{5}, v'_y \Big|_{\substack{u=2 \\ v=1}} = -\frac{1}{10}. \quad (2)$$

对  $u'_y = \frac{1}{1+2u}$  两边求关于  $x$  的偏导数有

$$u''_{xy} = -\frac{2u'_y}{(1+2u)^2} = -\frac{2}{(1+2u)^3},$$

$$\text{于是} \quad u''_{xy} \Big|_{\substack{u=2 \\ v=1}} = -\frac{2}{125}. \quad (3)$$

又对  $v'_y = -\frac{1}{2v(1+2u)}$  两边求关于  $x$  的偏导数有

$$v''_{xy} = \frac{2v'_x(1+2u) + 2v \cdot 2u'_x}{[2v(1+2u)]^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而} \quad v''_{xy} \Big|_{\substack{u=2 \\ v=1}} &= \frac{2 \times \frac{2}{5}(1+2 \times 2) + 2 \times 1 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{5}}{100} \\ &= \frac{24}{500}. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

对  $z'_x = 2(u'_x v + u v'_x)$

两边求关于  $y$  的偏导数有

$$z''_{xy} = 2[u''_{xy}v + u'_xv'_y + u'_yv'_x + uv''_{xy}]. \quad (5)$$

把 ①, ②, ③, ④ 代入 ⑤ 式有

$$z''_{xy} \Big|_{\substack{u=2 \\ v=1}} = \frac{7}{50}.$$

【3408】 若  $x = \cos\varphi\cos\psi$ ,  $y = \cos\varphi\sin\psi$ ,  $z = \sin\varphi$ . 求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ .

解 对

$$x = \cos\varphi\cos\psi, y = \cos\varphi\sin\psi,$$

求关于  $x$  的偏导数有

$$\begin{cases} 1 = -\sin\varphi\cos\psi \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} - \cos\varphi\sin\psi \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x}, \\ 0 = -\sin\varphi\sin\psi \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} + \cos\varphi\cos\psi \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x}. \end{cases}$$

于是  $\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} = -\frac{\cos\psi}{\sin\varphi}, \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x} = -\frac{\sin\psi}{\cos\varphi}.$

从而  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \cos\varphi \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} = -\cot\varphi\cos\varphi,$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial\psi} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x} \\ &= \frac{\cos\psi}{\sin^2\varphi} \cdot \left( -\frac{\cos\psi}{\sin\varphi} \right) + \cot\varphi\sin\psi \cdot \left( -\frac{\sin\psi}{\cos\varphi} \right) \\ &= -\frac{\cos^2\psi + \sin^2\psi \cdot \sin^2\varphi}{\sin^3\varphi} \\ &= -\frac{\sin^2\varphi + \cos^2\varphi \cdot \cos^2\psi}{\sin^3\varphi}. \end{aligned}$$

【3409】 若  $x = u\cos v$ ,  $y = u\sin v$ ,  $z = v$ . 求出  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x\partial y}$  和

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}.$$

解 对  $x = u\cos v$ ,  $y = u\sin v$ ,

两边求微分有

$$dx = \cos v du - u \sin v dv,$$

$$dy = \sin v du + u \cos v dv.$$

于是  $du = \cos v dx + \sin v dy,$

$$dv = \frac{1}{u}(-\sin v dx + \cos v dy),$$

$$u dv = -\sin v dx + \cos v dy. \quad ①$$

对 ① 式两边求微分有

$$u d^2 v + du dv = -\cos v dv dx - \sin v dv dy = -du dv,$$

从而 
$$\begin{aligned} d^2 z &= d^2 v = -\frac{2}{u} du dv \\ &= -\frac{2}{u^2} (\cos v dx + \sin v dy) \cdot (-\sin v dx + \cos v dy) \\ &= \frac{2}{u^2} (\sin v \cos v dx^2 - \cos 2v dx dy - \sin v \cos v dy^2). \end{aligned}$$

故 
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2 \sin v \cos v}{u^2} = \frac{\sin 2v}{u^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{\cos 2v}{u^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{\sin 2v}{u^2}.$$

【3410】 设函数  $z = z(x, y)$  由方程组  $x = e^{u+v}, y = e^{u-v}, z = uv$  ( $u$  和  $v$  为参数) 定义, 当  $u = 0$  及  $v = 0$  时, 求  $dz$  与  $d^2 z$ .

解  $dx \Big|_{\substack{u=0 \\ v=0}} = e^{u+v} (du + dv) \Big|_{\substack{u=0 \\ v=0}} = du + dv,$

$$dy \Big|_{\substack{u=0 \\ v=0}} = e^{u-v} (du - dv) \Big|_{\substack{u=0 \\ v=0}} = du - dv.$$

于是, 当  $u = 0, v = 0$  时

$$du = \frac{1}{2}(dx + dy), dv = \frac{1}{2}(dx - dy),$$

$$dz = u dv + v du = 0,$$

$$d^2 z = u d^2 v + 2 du dv + v d^2 u = 2 du dv$$

$$= 2 \left( \frac{dx + dy}{2} \right) \left( \frac{dx - dy}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (dx^2 - dy^2).$$

【3411】 若  $z = x^2 + y^2$ , 这里  $y = y(x)$  由方程  $x^2 - xy + y^2$



$= 1$  定义, 求  $\frac{dz}{dx}$  及  $\frac{d^2z}{dx^2}$ .

解 由  $x^2 - xy + y^2 = 1$ ,  
 有  $2x - y - xy' + 2yy' = 0$ ,  
 $2 - 2y' - xy'' + 2y'^2 + 2yy'' = 0$ . ①

于是  $y' = \frac{2x - y}{x - 2y}$ ,  
 $y'' = \frac{6(x^2 - xy + y^2)}{(x - 2y)^3} = \frac{6}{(x - 2y)^3}$ .

由  $z = x^2 + y^2$ ,  
 有  $\frac{dz}{dx} = 2x + 2yy' = 2x + 2y \cdot \frac{2x - y}{x - 2y}$   
 $= \frac{2(x^2 - y^2)}{x - 2y}$ ,

$$\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = 2 + 2y'^2 + 2y''y = 2y' + xy''$$

$$= \frac{2(2x - y)}{x - 2y} + \frac{6x}{(x - 2y)^3}.$$

【3412】 若  $u = \frac{x+z}{y+z}$ , 这里  $z$  由方程  $ze^z = xe^x + ye^y$  定义,

求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$  及  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ .

解 对

$$ze^z = xe^x + ye^y,$$

两边求微分有

$$e^z(1+z)dz = e^x(1+x)dx + e^y(1+y)dy.$$

又由  $u = \frac{x+z}{y+z},$

有  $du = \frac{1}{(y+z)^2}[(y+z)dx + (y+z)dz$   
 $- (x+z)dy - (x+z)dz]$   
 $= \frac{1}{(y+z)^2}[(y+z)dx - (x+z)dy + (y-x)dz]$

$$= \frac{1}{(y+z)^2} [(y+z)dx - (x+z)dy + \frac{(y-x)e^x(1+x)}{e^z(1+z)}dx + \frac{(y-x)e^y(1+y)}{e^z(1+z)}dy],$$

于是 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y+z} + \frac{(x+1)(y-x)}{(z+1)(y+z)^2}e^{x-z},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{x+z}{(y+z)^2} + \frac{(y+1)(y-x)}{(z+1)(y+z)^2}e^{y-z}.$$

【3413】 设方程

$$x = \varphi(u, v), y = \psi(u, v), z = \chi(u, v)$$

定义  $z$  作为  $x$  和  $y$  的函数, 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  及  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

解 对  $x$  求偏导数有

$$1 = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \quad (1)$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}. \quad (3)$$

由 (1) 和 (2) 有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u}, \quad (4)$$

其中

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v}.$$

把 (4) 的结果代入 (3) 有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{A} \left[ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial u} \right].$$

同理有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{A} \left[ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial v} \right].$$

【3414】 设  $x = \varphi(u, v)$ ,  $y = \psi(u, v)$  求反函数  $u = u(x, y)$  和  $v = v(x, y)$  的一阶和二阶偏导数.

解 求两次微分有

$$dx = \varphi'_1 du + \varphi'_2 dv, \quad (1)$$

$$dy = \psi'_1 du + \psi'_2 dv, \quad (2)$$

$$0 = \varphi''_{11} du^2 + 2\varphi''_{12} dudv + \varphi''_{22} dv^2 + \varphi'_1 d^2u + \varphi'_2 d^2v, \quad (3)$$

$$0 = \psi''_{11} du^2 + 2\psi''_{12} dudv + \psi''_{22} dv^2 + \psi'_1 d^2u + \psi'_2 d^2v, \quad (4)$$

其中右下面标号 1, 2 分别代表对  $u, v$  的偏导数.

$$\text{令 } I = \varphi'_1 \psi'_2 - \varphi'_2 \psi'_1,$$

则由 (1), (2) 有

$$du = \frac{1}{I} (\psi'_2 dx - \varphi'_2 dy), \quad (5)$$

$$dv = \frac{1}{I} (\varphi'_1 dy - \psi'_1 dx). \quad (6)$$

$$\text{于是 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{I} \psi'_2 = \frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u}.$$

根据 (3), (4), 并把 (5), (6) 代入有

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u &= \frac{1}{I} [\varphi'_2 (\psi''_{11} du^2 + 2\psi''_{12} dudv + \psi''_{22} dv^2) \\ &\quad - \psi'_2 (\varphi''_{11} du^2 + 2\varphi''_{12} dudv + \varphi''_{22} dv^2)] \\ &= \frac{1}{I^3} [(\varphi'_2 \psi''_{11} - \psi'_2 \varphi''_{11})(\psi'_2 dx - \varphi'_2 dy)^2 \\ &\quad + 2(\varphi'_2 \psi''_{12} - \psi'_2 \varphi''_{12})(\psi'_2 dx - \varphi'_2 dy)(\varphi'_1 dy - \psi'_1 dx) \\ &\quad + (\varphi'_2 \psi''_{22} - \psi'_2 \varphi''_{22})(\varphi'_1 dy - \psi'_1 dx)^2] \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} dx^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} dy^2. \end{aligned}$$

比较上式两端的系数有



$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{1}{I^3} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial u^2} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial u^2} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \right)^2 \right. \\ &\quad - 2 \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial u \partial v} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial u \partial v} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \\ &\quad \left. + \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial v^2} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial v^2} \right) \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \right)^2 \right],\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{1}{I^3} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial u^2} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial u^2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \right. \\ &\quad - \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial u \partial v} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial u \partial v} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \right) \\ &\quad \left. + \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial v^2} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial v^2} \right) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \right].\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{1}{I^3} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial u^2} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial u^2} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \right)^2 \right. \\ &\quad - 2 \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial u \partial v} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial u \partial v} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \\ &\quad \left. + \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial v^2} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial v^2} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \right)^2 \right].\end{aligned}$$

类似地可求  $d^2 v, \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2}$ .

【3415】 若(1)  $x = u \cos \frac{v}{u}, y = u \sin \frac{v}{u}$ ;

(2)  $x = e^u + u \sin v, y = e^u - u \cos v$ .

求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ .

解 (1) 由

$$\varphi(u, v) = u \cos \frac{v}{u}, \psi(u, v) = u \sin \frac{v}{u},$$

有  $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} = \cos \frac{v}{u} + \frac{v}{u} \sin \frac{v}{u}, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} = -\sin \frac{v}{u},$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} = \sin \frac{v}{u} - \frac{v}{u} \cos \frac{v}{u}, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} = \cos \frac{v}{u},$$

$$I = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left( \cos \frac{v}{u} + \frac{v}{u} \sin \frac{v}{u} \right) \cos \frac{v}{u} \\
&\quad + \sin \frac{v}{u} \cdot \left( \sin \frac{v}{u} - \frac{v}{u} \cos \frac{v}{u} \right) \\
&= 1.
\end{aligned}$$

于是由 3414 结论有

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} = \cos \frac{v}{u}, \\
\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= -\frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} = \sin \frac{v}{u}, \\
\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} &= -\frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} = \frac{v}{u} \cos \frac{v}{u} - \sin \frac{v}{u}, \\
\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} &= \frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} = \frac{v}{u} \sin \frac{v}{u} + \cos \frac{v}{u}.
\end{aligned}$$

(2) 由

$$\varphi(u, v) = e^u + u \sin v, \psi(u, v) = e^u - u \cos v,$$

有

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} &= e^u + \sin v, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} = u \cos v, \\
\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} &= e^u - \cos v, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} = u \sin v,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= (e^u + \sin v) u \sin v - (e^u - \cos v) u \cos v \\
&= u[e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1].
\end{aligned}$$

于是由 3414 有

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{\sin v}{e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1}, \\
\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= -\frac{\cos v}{e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1}, \\
\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} &= -\frac{e^u - \cos v}{u[e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1]}, \\
\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} &= \frac{e^u + \sin v}{u[e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1]}.
\end{aligned}$$

**【3416】** 函数  $u = u(x)$  由以下方程组定义:  $u = f(x, y,$

$z)$ ,  $g(x, y, z) = 0$ ,  $h(x, y, z) = 0$ . 求  $\frac{du}{dx}$  及  $\frac{d^2u}{dx^2}$ .

解 微分有

$$\begin{aligned} du &= f'_x dx + f'_y dy + f'_z dz \\ &= \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) f, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= g'_x dx + g'_y dy + g'_z dz \\ &= \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) g, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= h'_x dx + h'_y dy + h'_z dz \\ &= \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) h. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(y, z)} = I_1, \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(z, x)} = I_2, \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(x, y)} = I_3,$$

则由 ②, ③ 有

$$dy = \frac{I_2}{I_1} dx, dz = \frac{I_3}{I_1} dx.$$

把  $dy, dz$  代入 ①, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} du &= f'_x dx + f'_y \cdot \frac{I_2}{I_1} dx + f'_z \cdot \frac{I_3}{I_1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{I_1} (I_1 f'_x + I_2 f'_y + I_3 f'_z) dx = \frac{I}{I_1} dx, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } I = \frac{D(f, g, h)}{D(x, y, z)}.$$

$$\text{于是 } \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{I}{I_1}.$$

现对 ①, ②, ③ 式再求微分有

$$d^2u = \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 f + f'_y d^2y + f'_z d^2z, \quad (4)$$

$$0 = \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 g + g'_y d^2y + g'_z d^2z, \quad (5)$$



$$0 = \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 h + h'_y d^2 y + h'_z d^2 z. \quad (6)$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 y &= \frac{1}{I_1} \left[ g'_y \cdot \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 h \right. \\ &\quad \left. - h'_x \cdot \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 g \right], \\ d^2 z &= \frac{1}{I_1} \left[ h'_y \cdot \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 g \right. \\ &\quad \left. - g'_y \cdot \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 h \right]. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial(h, f)}{\partial(y, z)} = I_4, \frac{\partial(f, g)}{\partial(y, z)} = I_5.$$

把  $d^2 y, d^2 z$  代入 ④ 有

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 u &= \frac{1}{I_1} \left[ I_1 \cdot \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 f \right. \\ &\quad + I_4 \cdot \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 g \\ &\quad \left. + I_5 \cdot \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 h \right]. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{把 } dy = \frac{I_2}{I_1} dx, dz = \frac{I_3}{I_1} dx,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{代入上式有 } \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} &= \frac{1}{I_1^3} \left[ I_1 \cdot \left( I_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + I_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + I_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 f \right. \\ &\quad + I_4 \cdot \left( I_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + I_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + I_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 g \\ &\quad \left. + I_5 \cdot \left( I_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + I_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + I_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 h \right]. \end{aligned}$$

**【3417】** 函数  $u = u(x, y)$  由以下方程组定义:  $u = f(x, y, z, t), g(y, z, t) = 0, h(z, t) = 0$ . 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$  和  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ .

**解** 对  $u = f(x, y, z, t), g(y, z, t) = 0, h(z, t) = 0$ , 求微分有  $du = f'_x dx + f'_y dy + f'_z dz + f'_t dt$ , ①

$$0 = g'_y dy + g'_z dz + g'_t dt, \quad (2)$$

$$0 = h'_z dz + h'_t dt. \quad (3)$$

$$\text{令 } I_1 = \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(z, t)},$$

于是由 ②, ③ 有

$$dz = \frac{1}{I_1}(-g'_y h'_t) dy, dt = \frac{1}{I_1} \cdot (g'_y h'_z) dy.$$

把  $dz, dt$  代入 ① 式有

$$du = f'_x dx + f'_y dy - \frac{g'_y}{I_1} (f'_z h'_t - f'_t h'_z) dy.$$

$$\text{于是 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_x, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'_y + g'_y \cdot \frac{I_2}{I_1},$$

$$\text{其中 } I_2 = \frac{\partial(h, f)}{\partial(z, t)}.$$

【3418】 设  $x = f(u, v, w)$ ,  $y = g(u, v, w)$ ,  $z = h(u, v, w)$ . 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$  和  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$ .

解 对

$$x = f(u, v, w), y = g(u, v, w), z = h(u, v, w)$$

求微分有

$$dx = f'_u du + f'_v dv + f'_w dw,$$

$$dy = g'_u du + g'_v dv + g'_w dw,$$

$$dz = h'_u du + h'_v dv + h'_w dw.$$

$$\text{令 } I = \frac{\partial(f, g, h)}{\partial(u, v, w)},$$

$$\text{于是有 } du = \frac{1}{I} \begin{vmatrix} dx & f'_v & f'_w \\ dy & g'_v & g'_w \\ dz & h'_v & h'_w \end{vmatrix} = \frac{I_1}{I} dx + \frac{I_2}{I} dy + \frac{I_3}{I} dz,$$

$$\text{其中 } I_1 = \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(v, w)}, I_2 = \frac{\partial(h, f)}{\partial(v, w)}, I_3 = \frac{\partial(f, g)}{\partial(v, w)}.$$

$$\text{从而 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{I_1}{I}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{I_2}{I}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{I_3}{I}.$$

【3419】 设函数  $z = z(x, y)$  满足方程组  $f(x, y, z, t) = 0$ ,

$g(x, y, z, t) = 0$ . 这里  $t$  为变量参数. 求  $dz$ .

解 对  $f(x, y, z, t) = 0, g(x, y, z, t) = 0$ ,  
微分有  $f'_x dx + f'_y dy + f'_z dz + f'_t dt = 0$ ,  
 $g'_x dx + g'_y dy + g'_z dz + g'_t dt = 0$ .

把  $dz, dt$  看作未知数, 解上述方程有

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= \frac{1}{I_3} [f'_t \cdot (g'_x dx + g'_y dy) - g'_t \cdot (f'_x dx + f'_y dy)] \\ &= \frac{1}{I_3} [(f'_t g'_x - g'_t f'_x) dx + (f'_t g'_y - g'_t f'_y) dy] \\ &= -\frac{I_1 dx + I_2 dy}{I_3}, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $I_1 = \frac{\partial(f, g)}{\partial(x, t)}, I_2 = \frac{\partial(f, g)}{\partial(y, t)}, I_3 = \frac{\partial(f, g)}{\partial(z, t)}$ .

【3420】 设  $u = f(z)$ , 这里  $z$  为变量  $x$  和  $y$  的隐函数, 且由方程  $z = x + y\varphi(z)$  定义. 证明拉格朗日公式:

$$\frac{\partial^n u}{\partial y^n} = \frac{\partial^{n-1}}{\partial x^{n-1}} \left\{ [\varphi(z)]^n \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right\}.$$

提示: 证明  $n = 1$  的公式并采用数学归纳法.

证 由  $dz = dx + \varphi(z)dy + y\varphi'(z)dz$

有  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 - y\varphi'(z)},$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\varphi(z)}{1 - y\varphi'(z)} = \varphi(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}.$$

于是有  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(z) \varphi(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}.$

从而当  $n = 1$  时成立. 对任意可微函数  $g(z)$  有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ g(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] &= g'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + g(z) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \\ &= \varphi(z) g'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + g(z) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \\ &= \varphi(z) g'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + g(z) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \varphi(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \varphi(z)g'(z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \varphi'(z)g(z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \varphi(z)g(z)\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \\
 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left[\varphi(z)g(z)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right],
 \end{aligned}$$

令  $g(z) = \varphi(z)$ ,

有 
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left[\varphi(z)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left[\varphi^2(z)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right].$$

也就是  $n = 2$  时, 该公式也成立, 现设  $n = k$  时, 公式成立, 即

$$\frac{\partial^k u}{\partial y^k} = \frac{\partial^{k-1}}{\partial x^{k-1}}\left[\varphi^k(z)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right].$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{于是 } \frac{\partial^{k+1} u}{\partial y^{k+1}} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left\{\frac{\partial^{k-1}}{\partial x^{k-1}}\left[\varphi^k(z)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right]\right\} = \frac{\partial^{k-1}}{\partial x^{k-1}}\left\{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left[\varphi^k(z)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right]\right\} \\
 &= \frac{\partial^{k-1}}{\partial x^{k-1}}\left\{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left[\varphi^{k+1}(z)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right]\right\} = \frac{\partial^k}{\partial x^k}\left[\varphi^{k+1}(z)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right].
 \end{aligned}$$

因而, 当  $n = k + 1$  时, 拉格朗日公式也成立, 从而对一切自然数  $n$ ,

皆有 
$$\frac{\partial^n u}{\partial y^n} = \frac{\partial^{n-1}}{\partial x^{n-1}}\left[\varphi^n(z)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right].$$

**【3421】** 设函数  $z = z(x, y)$  由以下方程定义:

$$\Phi(x - az, y - bz) = 0, \quad \textcircled{1}$$

其中  $\Phi(u, v)$  为变量  $u$  和  $v$  的任意可微函数 ( $a$  和  $b$  为常数). 证明  $z =$

$z(x, y)$  是方程  $a\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1$  的解. 说明公式 ① 的几何性质.

证 由

$$\begin{cases} \Phi'_1 \cdot \left(1 - a\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) - b\Phi'_2 \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \\ -\Phi'_1 \cdot a\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \Phi'_2 \cdot \left(1 - b\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = 0. \end{cases}$$

有 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\Phi'_1}{a\Phi'_1 + b\Phi'_2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\Phi'_2}{a\Phi'_1 + b\Phi'_2}.$$

把上面两等式依次乘  $a, b$ , 然后相加有

$$a\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1,$$

即  $z = z(x, y)$  为方程  $a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1$  的解.

等式  $a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 1 = 0$  表示曲面 ① 上任一点  $P_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  的法向量  $n_1 = \left\{ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{P_1}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{P_1}, -1 \right\}$  皆与向量的  $r_1 = \{a, b, 1\}$  垂直, 过点  $P_1$  作平行于  $r_1$  的直线  $l_1$

$$\frac{x-x_1}{a} = \frac{y-y_1}{b} = \frac{z-z_1}{1}.$$

易知  $l_1$  上的点皆在曲面 ① 上, 于是, 曲面 ① 是母线平行于  $r_1$  的柱面.

【3422】 设函数  $z = z(x, y)$  由以下方程定义:

$$\Phi\left(\frac{x-x_0}{z-z_0}, \frac{y-y_0}{z-z_0}\right) = 0, \quad (2)$$

其中  $\Phi(u, v)$  为变量  $u$  和  $v$  的任意可微函数. 证明  $z = z(x, y)$  满足方程:

$$(x-x_0) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (y-y_0) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z-z_0. \text{ 说明公式 (2) 的几何性质.}$$

证 由于

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi'_1 \cdot \frac{z-z_0 - (x-x_0) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{(z-z_0)^2} - \Phi'_2 \cdot \frac{(y-y_0) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{(z-z_0)^2} &= 0, \\ -\Phi'_1 \cdot \frac{(x-x_0) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{(z-z_0)^2} + \Phi'_2 \cdot \frac{z-z_0 - (y-y_0) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{(z-z_0)^2} &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{(z-z_0)\Phi'_1}{(x-x_0)\Phi'_1 + (y-y_0)\Phi'_2} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{(z-z_0)\Phi'_2}{(x-x_0)\Phi'_1 + (y-y_0)\Phi'_2}. \end{aligned}$$

把上面二个等式依次乘以  $x-x_0$  及  $y-y_0$ , 然后相加有

$$(x-x_0) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (y-y_0) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z-z_0.$$

$$\text{等式 } (x-x_0)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (y-y_0)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - (z-z_0) = 0,$$

表示曲面(2)在其上任一点  $P_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)$  的法向量

$$n_2 = \left\{ \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{P_2}, \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{P_2}, -1 \right\},$$

与向量  $r_2 = \{x_2 - x_0, y_2 - y_0, z_2 - z_0\}$ ,

垂直,作过点  $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0), P_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)$  的直线  $L_2$

$$\frac{x-x_0}{x_2-x_0} = \frac{y-y_0}{y_2-y_0} = \frac{z-z_0}{z_2-z_0},$$

易知  $L_2$  上的任一点皆在曲面 ② 上,于是曲面 ② 是顶点在  $P_0$  的锥面.

【3423】 证明:由以下方程

$$ax + by + cz = \Phi(x^2 + y^2 + z^2), \quad (3)$$

(其中  $\Phi(u)$  为变量  $u$  和  $a$  的任意微分函数,  $b$  和  $c$  为常数) 定义的

函数  $z = z(x, y)$  满足方程:  $(cy - bz)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (az - cx)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = bx - ay$ . 说明公式 ③ 的几何性质.

证 由

$$a + c\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \Phi' \cdot \left(2x + 2z\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right),$$

$$b + c\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \Phi' \cdot \left(2y + 2z\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right),$$

$$\text{有 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x\Phi' - a}{c - 2z\Phi'}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y\Phi' - b}{c - 2z\Phi'}.$$

把上面二个等式依次乘以  $(cy - bz)$  和  $(az - cx)$ , 然后相加有

$$\begin{aligned} & (cy - bz)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (az - cx)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \\ &= \frac{(2x\Phi' - a)(cy - bz) + (2y\Phi' - b)(az - cx)}{c - 2z\Phi'} \\ &= \frac{(c - 2z\Phi')(bx - ay)}{c - 2z\Phi'} = bx - ay. \end{aligned}$$

设  $P_3(x_3, y_3, z_3)$  是曲面 ③ 上任意一点, 记



$$\mathbf{r}_3 = \{a, b, c\},$$

由曲面 ③ 在  $P_3$  点的法向量为

$$\mathbf{n}_3 = \left\{ \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{P_3}, \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{P_3}, -1 \right\},$$

$$\text{有} \quad (cy - bz) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (az - cx) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - (bx - ay) = 0.$$

$$\text{于是} \quad \mathbf{n}_3 \perp (\vec{P}_3 \times \mathbf{r}_3),$$

$$\text{其中} \quad \vec{P}_3 = \{x_3, y_3, z_3\}.$$

设由原点到  $P_3$  的距离为  $d$ , 即

$$x_3^2 + y_3^2 + z_3^2 = d^2.$$

考虑平面  $A: ax + by + cz = d$  和过点  $P_3$  的球面  $S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = d^2$ , 且设平面  $A$  与球面  $S$  的交线为  $C$ , 则

1° 由点  $P_3$  在曲面 ③ 上可知

$$ax_3 + by_3 + cz_3 = \Phi(x_3^2 + y_3^2 + z_3^2),$$

$$\text{即} \quad d = \Phi(d^2).$$

这说明曲线  $C$  点的坐标皆满足方程 ③, 即曲线  $C$  位于曲面 ③ 上.

2° 由  $A$  为平面,  $S$  为球面知交线  $C$  为一圆周曲线.

3° 圆  $C$  的圆心  $Q$  即为由原点到平面  $A$  的垂足, 故  $Q$  点位于过原点且与平面  $A$  垂直的直线  $l$  上.

综上所述, 可见曲面 ③ 是以直线  $l: \frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c}$  为旋转轴的旋转曲面.

**【3424】** 函数  $z = z(x, y)$  由以下方程定义:

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = yf\left(\frac{z}{y}\right),$$

$$\text{证明: } (x^2 - y^2 - z^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2xz.$$

$$\text{证} \quad \text{由 } 2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'\left(\frac{z}{y}\right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x},$$

$$\text{有} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{f'\left(\frac{z}{y}\right) - 2z}.$$

同理有  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2 - y^2 + z^2 - zf'(\frac{z}{y})}{2yz - yf'(\frac{z}{y})},$

于是 
$$\begin{aligned} (x^2 - y^2 - z^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \\ = \frac{2xy(z^2 + y^2 - x^2) + 2xy(x^2 - y^2 + z^2 - zf')}{y(2z - f')} \\ = \frac{2xyz(2z - f')}{y(2z - f')} = 2xz. \end{aligned}$$

【3425】 函数  $z = z(x, y)$  由以下方程定义:

$$F(x + zy^{-1}, y + zx^{-1}) = 0$$

证明:  $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z - xy.$

证 由

$$F'_1 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) + F'_2 \cdot \left[\frac{x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - z}{x^2}\right] = 0,$$

$$F'_1 \cdot \left[\frac{y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - z}{y^2}\right] + F'_2 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = 0,$$

有  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yzF'_2 - x^2yF'_1}{x(xF'_1 + yF'_2)}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xzF'_1 - xy^2F'_2}{y(xF'_1 + yF'_2)},$

于是 
$$\begin{aligned} x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{yzF'_2 - x^2yF'_1 + xzF'_1 - xy^2F'_2}{xF'_1 + yF'_2} \\ &= \frac{(z - xy)(xF'_1 + yF'_2)}{xF'_1 + yF'_2} = z - xy. \end{aligned}$$

【3426】 证明:由以下方程组

$$\begin{cases} x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha + \ln z = f(\alpha), \\ -x \sin \alpha + y \cos \alpha = f'(\alpha), \end{cases}$$

(其中  $\alpha = \alpha(x, y)$  为变量参数和  $f(\alpha)$  为任意微分函数) 定义的函

数  $z = z(x, y)$  满足方程  $\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 = z^2.$

证 对  $x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha + \ln z = f(\alpha)$ ,  
两边求关于  $x$  的偏导数有

$$\cos\alpha - x\sin\alpha \frac{\partial\alpha}{\partial x} + y\cos\alpha \frac{\partial\alpha}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(\alpha) \frac{\partial\alpha}{\partial x}.$$

把  $-x\sin\alpha + y\cos\alpha = f'(\alpha)$ ,  
代入上式有

$$\cos\alpha + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0,$$

$$\text{或} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -z\cos\alpha. \quad (1)$$

$$\text{同理有} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -z\sin\alpha. \quad (2)$$

把 ①, ② 两式依次平方, 然后相加有

$$\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 = z^2.$$

【3427】 证明: 由以下方程组

$$\begin{cases} z = \alpha x + \frac{y}{\alpha} + f(\alpha), \\ 0 = x - \frac{y}{\alpha^2} + f'(\alpha), \end{cases}$$

定义的函数  $z = z(x, y)$  满足方程

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1.$$

证 由

$$dz = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy + \left[ x - \frac{y}{\alpha^2} + f'(\alpha) \right] d\alpha = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy,$$

$$\text{有} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \alpha, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\alpha},$$

$$\text{于是} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} = 1.$$

【3428】 证明: 由以下方程组

$$\begin{cases} [z - f(\alpha)]^2 = x^2(y^2 - \alpha^2), \\ [z - f(\alpha)]f'(\alpha) = \alpha x^2, \end{cases}$$



定义的函数  $z = z(x, y)$  满足方程  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xy$ .

证 因为

$$\begin{aligned} & 2[z - f(\alpha)][dz - f'(\alpha)d\alpha] \\ &= (y^2 - \alpha^2)2xdx + x^2(2ydy - 2\alpha d\alpha), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } [z - f(\alpha)]dz &= x(y^2 - \alpha^2)dx + x^2ydy \\ &\quad - \{\alpha x^2 - [z - f(\alpha)]f'(\alpha)\}d\alpha \\ &= x(y^2 - \alpha^2)dx + x^2ydy. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{从而 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x(y^2 - \alpha^2)}{z - f(\alpha)}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2y}{z - f(\alpha)}.$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x^3y(y^2 - \alpha^2)}{[z - f(\alpha)]^2} = xy \cdot \frac{x^2(y^2 - \alpha^2)}{[z - f(\alpha)]^2} = xy.$$

【3429】 证明:由以下方程组

$$\begin{cases} z = \alpha x + y\varphi(\alpha) + \psi(\alpha), \\ 0 = x + y\varphi'(\alpha) + \psi'(\alpha), \end{cases}$$

定义的函数  $z = z(x, y)$  满足方程  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}\right)^2 = 0$ .

证 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \alpha + x \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} + y\varphi'(\alpha) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} + \psi'(\alpha) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} \\ &= \alpha + [x + y\varphi'(\alpha) + \psi'(\alpha)] \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} = \alpha, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{有 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y}.$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} + \varphi(\alpha) + y\varphi'(\alpha) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} + \psi'(\alpha) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} = \varphi(\alpha),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \varphi'(\alpha) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \varphi'(\alpha) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}\right)^2 &= \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} \varphi'(\alpha) - \left(\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} \left[ \varphi'(\alpha) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} \right], \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又} \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x},$$

$$\text{于是} \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 = 0.$$

【3430】 证明:由以下方程式

$$y = x\varphi(z) + \psi(z),$$

定义的隐函数  $z = z(x, y)$  满足方程

$$\left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

证 令

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = p, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = q, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = r,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = s, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = t,$$

现对方程两边分别求关于  $x$  和  $y$  的偏导数有

$$\varphi(z) + [x\varphi'(z) + \psi'(z)]p = 0,$$

$$[x\varphi'(z) + \psi'(z)]q = 1,$$

$$2\varphi'(z)p + [x\varphi''(z) + \psi''(z)]p^2 + [x\varphi'(z) + \psi'(z)]r = 0,$$

①

$$\varphi'(z)q + [x\varphi''(z) + \psi''(z)]pq + [x\varphi'(z) + \psi'(z)]s = 0, \quad \text{②}$$

$$[x\varphi''(z) + \psi''(z)q^2] + [x\varphi'(z) + \psi'(z)]t = 0. \quad \text{③}$$

把 ①、②、③ 三式依次乘以  $q^2$ ,  $(-2pq)$  及  $p^2$ , 然后相加. 又

$$[x\varphi'(z) + \psi'(z)]q = 1 \neq 0.$$

$$\text{于是} \quad rq^2 - 2pq s + tp^2 = 0,$$

$$\text{即} \quad \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

## § 4. 变量代换

1. 在含有导数的式子中的变量代换 在下式中:

$$A = \Phi(x, y, y'_x, y''_{xx}, \dots),$$

需要把  $x, y$  转换成新的变量:  $t$  (自变量) 及  $u$  (函数), 它们通过

方程

$$x = f(t, u), y = g(t, u) \quad (1)$$

与原来的变量  $x$  及  $y$  联系起来将方程式 (1) 微分, 得出:

$$y'_x = \frac{\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} u'_t}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} u'_t},$$

类似地可表示出高阶导数  $y''_{xx}, \dots$ . 因此我们有:

$$A = \Phi_1(t, u, u'_t, u''_{tt}, \dots).$$

2. 在含有偏导数的式子中自变量的代换 在下式中:

$$B = F\left(x, y, z, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}, \dots\right),$$

假设:  $x = f(u, v), y = g(u, v)$

其中  $u$  和  $v$  为新的自变量, 则逐次偏导数  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \dots$  由以下方程确定:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial g}{\partial u}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial g}{\partial v},$$

等等.

3. 在含有偏导数的式子中自变量和函数的代换 在一般的情况下, 若我们有以下方程:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= f(u, v, \omega), \quad y = g(u, v, \omega), \\ z &= h(u, v, \omega) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

其中  $u, v$  为新的自变量和  $\omega = \omega(u, v)$  为新函数, 则对于偏导数  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \dots$ , 我们得到以下方程:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \omega} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial u} \right) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial \omega} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial u} \right) &= \frac{\partial h}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial \omega} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial u}, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \omega} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial \omega} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial v} \right) &= \frac{\partial h}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial \omega} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial v}, \end{aligned}$$

等等.

在某些情况下, 利用全微分作变量代换是很方便的.



【3431】 取  $y$  作为新的自变量, 变换方程

$$y'y''' - 3y''^2 = x$$

解 函数  $y = y(x)$  与其反函数  $x = x(y)$  的导数, 有如下关系  $y' = \frac{1}{x'}$ , 公式 ①

于是  $y'' = (y')' = \left(\frac{1}{x'}\right)'_y \cdot y'_x = -\frac{x''}{(x')^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x'} = -\frac{x''}{(x')^3}$ , 公式 ②

$$y''' = (y'')' = -\left[\frac{x''}{(x')^3}\right]'_y \cdot y'_x = \frac{3(x'')^2 - x'x'''}{(x')^5}. \quad \text{公式 ③}$$

把公式 ①, ②, ③ 代入

$$\begin{aligned} y'y''' - 3y''^2 &= x, \\ \text{有} \quad x''' + x(x')^5 &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

【3432】 用同样的方式变换方程:

$$y'^2 y^{(4)} - 10y'y''y''' + 15y''^3 = 0.$$

解 由 3431 题中公式 ③ 有

$$\begin{aligned} y^{(4)} &= (y''')' = \left[\frac{3(x'')^2 - x'x'''}{(x')^5}\right]'_y \cdot y'_x \\ &= \frac{6x'x''x''' - (x')^2x^{(4)} - x'x''x''' - 5[3(x'')^2 - x'x''']x''}{(x')^6} \cdot \frac{1}{x'} \\ &= \frac{10x'x''x''' - (x')^2x^{(4)} - 15(x'')^3}{(x')^7}. \quad \text{公式 ④} \end{aligned}$$

把 3431 中的公式 ①, ②, ③ 及公式 ④ 代入所给方程有

$$x^{(4)} = 0.$$

【3433】 取  $x$  作函数,  $t = xy$  作为自变量, 变换方程:

$$y'' + \frac{2}{x}y' + y = 0.$$

解 把  $t$  看成是  $x$  的函数, 对  $t = xy$  两边求关于  $x$  的一阶, 二阶导数有

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = y + xy', \quad \text{①}$$

$$\frac{d^2 t}{dx^2} = 2y' + xy''. \quad (2)$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{\frac{dt}{dx}},$$

$$\text{有 } y' = \frac{1 - y \frac{dx}{dt}}{x \frac{dx}{dt}}. \quad (3)$$

由 3431 中的公式 (2) 有

$$-\frac{\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}}{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^3} = 2y' + xy'', y'' = -\frac{\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}}{x\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^3} - \frac{2y'}{x}. \quad (4)$$

把 (4) 式代入所给方程有

$$-\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + xy\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^3 = 0,$$

即

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} - t\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^3 = 0.$$

引入新的变量, 变换以下常微分方程 (3434 ~ 3443).

【3434】  $x^2 y'' + xy' + y = 0$ , 若  $x = e^t$ .

解 由 3431 及

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx}, \quad \text{公式 (5)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{有 } y'' &= \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} \right) = \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \left( \frac{dt}{dx} \right)^2 + \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{d^2 t}{dx^2} \\ &= \frac{\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}}{\left( \frac{dx}{dt} \right)^3}, \end{aligned} \quad \text{公式 (6)}$$

$$\text{由 } x = e^t,$$

有  $\frac{dx}{dt} = e^t = x, \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = e^t = x.$

于是

$$y' = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{x}, y'' = \frac{x \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - x \frac{dy}{dt}}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \left( \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right).$$

把  $y'$  和  $y''$  代入所给方程有

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + y = 0.$$

**【3435】**  $y''' = \frac{6y}{x^3}$ , 若  $t = \ln |x|$ .

**解** 由复合函数求导公式有

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt},$$

$$y'' = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = \frac{1}{x^2} \left( x \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} \frac{dt}{dx} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = \frac{\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt}}{x^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} y''' &= \frac{1}{x^4} \left[ x^2 \left( \frac{d^3y}{dt^3} - \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} \right) \frac{dt}{dx} - 2x \left( \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{x^3} \left( \frac{d^3y}{dt^3} - 3 \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dt} \right). \end{aligned}$$

把  $y'''$  代入该题方程有

$$\frac{d^3y}{dt^3} - 3 \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dt} - 6y = 0.$$

**【3436】**  $(1-x^2)y'' - xy' + n^2y = 0$ , 若  $x = \cos t$ .

**解** 由

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -\sin t, \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\cos t,$$

和公式(5), 公式(6), 有

$$y' = -\frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\sin t}, y'' = \frac{-\sin t \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \cos t \frac{dy}{dt}}{-\sin^3 t}.$$

把  $y', y''$  和  $x = \cos t$  代入该题的方程有



$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + n^2 y = 0.$$

【3437】  $y'' + y' \operatorname{th} x + \frac{m^2}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} y = 0$ , 若  $x = \operatorname{Intan} \frac{t}{2}$ .

解 由公式 5 和公式 6 及

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{\sin t}, \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t},$$

$$\operatorname{ch} x = \frac{1}{\sin t}, \operatorname{th} x = -\cos t,$$

有  $y' = \sin t \frac{dy}{dt}, y'' = \sin^2 t \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + \sin t \cos t \frac{dy}{dt}$ .

把  $y', y'', \operatorname{ch} x$  和  $\operatorname{th} x$  代入该题的方程有

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + m^2 y = 0.$$

【3438】  $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$ , 若  $y = ue^{-\frac{1}{2}\int_{x_0}^x p(\xi)d\xi}$ , 其中  $p(x) \in C^{(1)}$ .

解 由

$$y' = \frac{du}{dx} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\int_{x_0}^x p(\xi)d\xi} - \frac{1}{2}u \cdot p(x) e^{-\frac{1}{2}\int_{x_0}^x p(\xi)d\xi},$$

$$y'' = \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\int_{x_0}^x p(\xi)d\xi} - p(x) \frac{du}{dx} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\int_{x_0}^x p(\xi)d\xi} + \frac{1}{4}u \cdot p^2(x) e^{-\frac{1}{2}\int_{x_0}^x p(\xi)d\xi} - \frac{1}{2}up'(x) e^{-\frac{1}{2}\int_{x_0}^x p(\xi)d\xi},$$

故把  $y', y''$  代入该题方程有

$$\frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + \left[ q(x) - \frac{1}{4}p^2(x) - \frac{1}{2}p'(x) \right] u = 0.$$

【3439】  $x^4 y'' + xyy' - 2y^2 = 0$ , 设  $x = e^t$  和  $y = ue^{2t}$ , 其中  $u = u(t)$ .

解 因为

$$y' = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{e^{2t}(2u + u')}{e^t} = e^t(2u + u'),$$

$$y'' = \frac{\frac{dy'}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{e^t(u'' + 3u' + 2u)}{e^t} = u'' + 3u' + 2u.$$

这里  $u', u''$  表示  $u$  对  $t$  的一阶导数、二阶导数, 以下各题类似, 把  $y', y''$  和  $x, y$  代入该题的方程有

$$u'' + (u + 3)u' + 2u = 0.$$

**【3440】**  $(1+x^2)^2 y'' = y$ , 设  $x = \tan t$  和  $y = \frac{u}{\cos t}$ , 其中  $u = u(t)$ .

$$\text{解 } y' = \frac{\frac{u' \cos t + u \sin t}{\cos^2 t}}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 t}} = u' \cos t + u \sin t,$$

$$y'' = \frac{\frac{u'' \cos t + u \cos t}{1}}{\cos^2 t} = (u'' + u) \cos^3 t.$$

把  $y', y''$  和  $x, y$  代入所给方程有  $u'' = 0$ .

**【3441】**  $(1-x^2)^2 y'' = -y$ , 设  $x = \tanh t$ ,  $y = \frac{u}{\cosh t}$ , 其中  $u = u(t)$ .

$$\text{解 } y' = \frac{\frac{u' \cosh t - u \sinh t}{\cosh^2 t}}{\frac{1}{\cosh^2 t}} = u' \cosh t - u \sinh t,$$

$$y'' = \frac{\frac{u'' \cosh t - u \cosh t}{1}}{\cosh^2 t} = (u'' - u) \cosh^3 t,$$

把  $y''$  和  $x, y$  代入所给方程有  $u'' = 0$ .

**【3442】**  $y'' + (x+y)(1+y')^3 = 0$ , 设  $x = u+t, y = u-t$ , 其中  $u = u(t)$ .

$$\text{解 } y' = \frac{u' - 1}{u' + 1},$$

$$y'' = \frac{\frac{u''(u'+1) - u''(u'-1)}{(u'+1)^2}}{u'+1} = \frac{2u''}{(u'+1)^3},$$

把  $y', y''$  和  $x, y$  代入该题的方程有

$$u'' + 8u(u')^3 = 0.$$

【3443】  $y''' - x^3 y'' + xy' - y = 0$ , 若  $x = \frac{1}{t}, y = \frac{u}{t}$ , 其中  $u = u(t)$ .

$$\text{解 } y' = \frac{\frac{u't - u}{t^2}}{-\frac{1}{t^2}} = u - tu', y'' = \frac{-tu''}{-\frac{1}{t^2}} = t^3 u'',$$

$$y''' = \frac{3t^2 u'' + t^3 u'''}{-\frac{1}{t^2}} = -t^4(3u'' + tu'''),$$

把  $y', y'', y'''$  和  $x, y$  代入所给方程有

$$t^5 u''' + (3t^4 + 1)u'' + u' = 0.$$

【3444】 假定:

$$u = \frac{y}{x-b}, t = \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x-b} \right|$$

并取  $u$  作为变量  $t$  的函数, 变换斯托克斯方程:

$$y'' = \frac{Ay}{(x-a)^2(x-b)^2}.$$

解 由

$$t = \ln |x-a| - \ln |x-b|,$$

$$\text{有 } \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x-a} - \frac{1}{x-b} = \frac{a-b}{(x-a)(x-b)},$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{(x-a)(x-b)}{a-b}. \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{又 } u = \frac{y}{x-b},$$

$$\text{故 } y = u(x-b),$$



$$y' = (x-b) \frac{du}{dx} + u = \frac{\frac{du}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} (x-b) + u = \frac{(a-b)u'}{x-a} + u, \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y'' &= \frac{\frac{dy'}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \left[ \frac{(a-b)u''}{x-a} + u' - \frac{(a-b)u'}{(x-a)^2} \frac{dx}{dt} \right] \cdot \frac{b-a}{(x-a)(x-b)} \\ &= \frac{(a-b)^2(u'' - u')}{(x-a)^2(x-b)}. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

把③式代入所给方程有

$$u'' - u' = \frac{Au}{(a-b)^2}, a \neq b.$$

【3445】 证明:若把  $x = \varphi(\xi)$  代入方程

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + q(x)y = 0,$$

变换为方程:

$$\frac{d^2 y}{d\xi^2} + P(\xi) \frac{dy}{d\xi} + Q(\xi)y = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则} \quad & [2P(\xi)Q(\xi) + Q'(\xi)][Q(\xi)]^{-\frac{3}{2}} \\ &= [2p(x)q(x) + q'(x)][q(x)]^{-\frac{3}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{证} \quad \frac{dx}{d\xi} = \varphi'(\xi), \frac{d^2 x}{d\xi^2} = \varphi''(\xi).$$

由公式 5, 公式 6 有

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{d\xi}}{\varphi'(\xi)}, \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{[\varphi'(\xi)]^2} \frac{d^2 y}{d\xi^2} - \frac{\varphi''(\xi)}{[\varphi'(\xi)]^3} \frac{dy}{d\xi},$$

代入原方程, 两端同乘  $[\varphi'(\xi)]^2$  有

$$\frac{d^2 y}{d\xi^2} + \left\{ p[\varphi(\xi)]\varphi'(\xi) - \frac{\varphi''(\xi)}{\varphi'(\xi)} \right\} \frac{dy}{d\xi} + q[\varphi(\xi)][\varphi'(\xi)]^2 y = 0.$$

$$\text{于是} \quad P(\xi) = p\varphi' - \frac{\varphi''}{\varphi'}, Q(\xi) = q \cdot (\varphi')^2,$$

$$Q'(\xi) = q' \cdot (\varphi')^2 + 2q\varphi'\varphi''.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{从而有} \quad [2P(\xi)Q(\xi) + Q'(\xi)][Q(\xi)]^{-\frac{3}{2}} \\
& = \left\{ 2\left(p\varphi' - \frac{\varphi''}{\varphi}\right)q \cdot (\varphi')^2 + q' \cdot (\varphi')^3 + 2q\varphi'\varphi'' \right\} \cdot \\
& \quad [q \cdot (\varphi')^2]^{-\frac{3}{2}} \\
& = \{2pq \cdot (\varphi')^3 + q' \cdot (\varphi')^3\} q^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (\varphi')^{-3} \\
& = [2p(x)q(x) + q'(x)][q(x)]^{-\frac{3}{2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

【3446】 在方程  $\Phi(y, y', y'') = 0$  (其中  $\Phi$  为变量  $y, y', y''$  的齐次函数) 中假设  $y = e^{\int_{x_0}^x u \, dx}$ .

解 把

$$y' = ue^{\int_{x_0}^x u \, dx}, y'' = (u' + u^2)e^{\int_{x_0}^x u \, dx},$$

代入方程  $\Phi(y, y', y'') = 0$ . 由于  $\Phi$  关于  $y, y', y''$  是齐次的, 因此各项含有因式  $e^{\int_{x_0}^x u \, dx}$  皆可约去, 有

$$\Phi(1, u, u' + u^2) = 0.$$

【3447】 在方程  $F(x^2 y'', xy', y) = 0$  (其中  $F$  为自变量的齐次函数) 中假设  $u = x \cdot \frac{y'}{y}$ .

解  $y' = \frac{yu}{x}$

$$y'' = \frac{x(u'y + y'u) - yu}{x^2} = \frac{y[xu' + (u^2 - u)]}{x^2},$$

于是  $xy' = uy, x^2 y'' = y[xu' + (u^2 - u)].$

因为  $F$  为其变量的齐次函数, 故各项含有的因子  $y$  皆可约去, 从而

$$F(xu' + u^2 - u, u, 1) = 0.$$

【3448】 证明: 方程

$$y'''(1 + y'^2) - 3y'y''^2 = 0$$

在下列射影变换下不改变其形式:

$$x = \frac{a_1 \xi + b_1 \eta + c_1}{a\xi + b\eta + c}, y = \frac{a_2 \xi + b_2 \eta + c_2}{a\xi + b\eta + c}$$

提示: 该变换可以写成最简单变换的合成:

$$x = \alpha X + \beta Y + \gamma, y = Y$$

$$X = \frac{1}{X_1}, Y = \frac{Y_1}{X_1}$$

和  $X_1 = a\xi + b\eta + c, Y_1 = a_2\xi + b_2\eta + c_2$

证 本题不对,事实上,作压缩变换

$$x = \xi, y = a\eta, (a \neq 0).$$

这是射影变换的特例,有

$$a\eta''(1 + a\eta'^2) - 3a^3\eta'\eta''^2 = 0.$$

形式改变.

【3449】 证明:施瓦茨方程

$$S[x(t)] = \frac{x'''(t)}{x'(t)} - \frac{3}{2} \left[ \frac{x''(t)}{x'(t)} \right]^2$$

在下列线性分式变换下不改变其数值:

$$y = \frac{ax(t) + b}{cx(t) + d} \quad (ad - bc \neq 0).$$

证 由

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \frac{ax + b}{cx + d} = \frac{a\left(x + \frac{d}{c}\right) + \left(b - \frac{ad}{c}\right)}{cx + d} \\ &= \frac{a}{c} + \frac{bx - ad}{c(cx + d)}, \end{aligned}$$

于是已知变换是由下述变换构成

$$y = \alpha + \beta y_2, y_2 = \frac{1}{y_1}, y_1 = cx + d.$$

故我们只要证明在上述各种变换下  $S$  的值不变即可.

1° 令  $y_1 = cx + d$ ,

则  $y_1'(t) = cx'(t), y_1''(t) = cx''(t),$

$$y_1'''(t) = cx'''(t).$$

于是 
$$\begin{aligned} S[y_1(t)] &= \frac{y_1'''(t)}{y_1'(t)} - \frac{3}{2} \left[ \frac{y_1''(t)}{y_1'(t)} \right]^2 \\ &= \frac{x'''(t)}{x'(t)} - \frac{3}{2} \left[ \frac{x''(t)}{x'(t)} \right]^2 = S(x(t)). \end{aligned}$$



$$2^\circ \quad \text{令 } y_2 = \frac{1}{y},$$

$$\text{则 } y_2'(t) = -\frac{y_1'}{y_1^2}, y_2''(t) = -\frac{y_1 y_1'' - 2y_1'^2}{y_1^3},$$

$$y_2'''(t) = -\frac{y_1''' y_1^2 - 6y_1'' y_1' y_1 + 6y_1'^3}{y_1^4},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } S(y_2(t)) &= \frac{y_2'''(t)}{y_2'(t)} - \frac{3}{2} \left[ \frac{y_2''(t)}{y_2'(t)} \right]^2 \\ &= \frac{\frac{y_1''' y_1^2 - 6y_1'' y_1' y_1 + 6y_1'^3}{y_1^4}}{\frac{y_1'}{y_1^2}} - \frac{3}{2} \left[ \frac{\frac{y_1 y_1'' - 2y_1'^2}{y_1^3}}{\frac{y_1'}{y_1^2}} \right]^2 \\ &= \frac{y_1'''}{y_1'} - \frac{6y_1''}{y_1} + \frac{6y_1'^2}{y_1^2} - \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{y_1''}{y_1'} - \frac{2y_1'}{y_1} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{y_1'''}{y_1'} - \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{y_1''}{y_1'} \right)^2 = S[y_1(t)] = S[x(t)]. \end{aligned}$$

3° 由 1° 和 2° 知

$$\begin{aligned} S(y(t)) &= S(\alpha + \beta y_2) \\ &= \frac{(\alpha + \beta y_2)'''}{(\alpha + \beta y_2)'} - \frac{3}{2} \left\{ \frac{(\alpha + \beta y_2)''}{(\alpha + \beta y_2)'} \right\}^2 \\ &= \frac{y_2'''}{y_2'} - \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{y_2''}{y_2'} \right)^2 = S(y_2(t)) = S(x(t)). \end{aligned}$$

将下列方程改变为极坐标  $r$  和  $\varphi$  所表示的方程, 假定 (3450 ~ 3452).

$$x = r \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \varphi.$$

$$\text{【3450】 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}.$$

解 由

$$x = r \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \varphi,$$

$$\text{有 } \frac{dx}{d\varphi} = \cos \varphi \frac{dr}{d\varphi} - r \sin \varphi, \frac{dy}{d\varphi} = \sin \varphi \frac{dr}{d\varphi} + r \cos \varphi,$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{d\varphi^2} = \cos \varphi \frac{d^2 r}{d\varphi^2} - 2 \sin \varphi \frac{dr}{d\varphi} - r \cos \varphi$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{d\varphi^2} = \sin\varphi \frac{d^2 r}{d\varphi^2} + 2\cos\varphi \frac{dr}{d\varphi} - r\sin\varphi$$

由公式⑤和公式⑥(3434题)有

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{d\varphi}}{\frac{dx}{d\varphi}} = \frac{\sin\varphi \frac{dr}{d\varphi} + r\cos\varphi}{\cos\varphi \frac{dr}{d\varphi} - r\sin\varphi}, \quad \text{公式⑦}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d^2 y}{d\varphi^2} \frac{dx}{d\varphi} - \frac{dy}{d\varphi} \frac{d^2 x}{d\varphi^2}}{\left(\frac{dx}{d\varphi}\right)^3} = \frac{r^2 + 2\left(\frac{dr}{d\varphi}\right)^2 - r \frac{d^2 r}{d\varphi^2}}{\left(\cos\varphi \frac{dr}{d\varphi} - r\sin\varphi\right)^3}.$$

公式⑧

把公式⑦和 $x, y$ 代入所给方程,有 $\frac{dr}{d\varphi} = r$ 或 $r' = r$ .

注:以下各题中 $\frac{dr}{d\varphi}$ 和 $\frac{d^2 r}{d\varphi^2}$ 皆简记为 $r'$ 和 $r''$ .

**【3451】**  $(xy' - y)^2 = 2xy(1 + y'^2).$

解  $xy' - y$

$$= r\cos\varphi \cdot \frac{r'\sin\varphi + r\cos\varphi}{r'\cos\varphi - r\sin\varphi} - r\sin\varphi$$

$$= \frac{r(r'\sin\varphi\cos\varphi + r\cos^2\varphi - r'\sin\varphi\cos\varphi + r\sin^2\varphi)}{r'\cos\varphi - r\sin\varphi}$$

$$= \frac{r^2}{r'\cos\varphi - r\sin\varphi},$$

$$1 + y'^2 = 1 + \left(\frac{r'\sin\varphi + r\cos\varphi}{r'\cos\varphi - r\sin\varphi}\right)^2 = \frac{r'^2 + r^2}{(r'\cos\varphi - r\sin\varphi)^2}.$$

把 $xy' - y, 1 + y'^2$ 和 $x, y$ 代入所给方程,有

$$r'^2 = \frac{1 - \sin 2\varphi}{\sin 2\varphi} r^2.$$

**【3452】**  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 y'' = (x + yy')^3.$

解  $x + yy'$

$$= r\cos\varphi + r\sin\varphi \cdot \frac{r'\sin\varphi + r\cos\varphi}{r'\cos\varphi - r\sin\varphi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{r' \cos^2 \varphi - r^2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi + r' \sin^2 \varphi + r^2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{r' \cos \varphi - r \sin \varphi} \\
 &= \frac{r'}{r' \cos \varphi - r \sin \varphi}.
 \end{aligned}$$

把公式⑧,  $x + yy'$ ,  $x, y$  代入该题的方程, 有

$$r(r^2 + 2r'^2 - rr'') = r'^3.$$

【3453】 把  $\frac{x + yy'}{xy' - y}$  变换成极坐标的式子.

解 把 3451 题中  $xy' - y$  的结论和 3452 题中的  $x + yy'$  的结论代入该题所给的式子, 有

$$\frac{x + yy'}{xy' - y} = \frac{r'}{r}.$$

【3454】 把平面曲线的曲率

$$K = \frac{|y''_{xx}|}{(1 + y'^2_x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

用极坐标  $r$  和  $\varphi$  表示:

解 把 3451 题中  $1 + y'^2$  的结论和公式⑧代入曲率式子, 有

$$K = \frac{|r^2 + 2r'^2 - rr''|}{(r^2 + r'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

【3455】 将方程组  $\frac{dx}{dt} = y + kx(x^2 + y^2), \frac{dy}{dt} = -x + ky(x^2 + y^2)$  转换成极坐标方程.

解 把

$$x = r \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \varphi,$$

代入该题方程组, 有

$$\begin{cases} \cos \varphi \frac{dr}{dt} - r \sin \varphi \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = r \sin \varphi + kr^3 \cos \varphi, \\ \sin \varphi \frac{dr}{dt} + r \cos \varphi \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = -r \cos \varphi + kr^3 \sin \varphi, \end{cases}$$

于是  $\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{1}{r} [r \cos \varphi \cdot (r \sin \varphi + kr^3 \cos \varphi) - (-r \sin \varphi)(-r \cos \varphi + kr^3 \sin \varphi)]$



$$= kr^3,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d\varphi}{dt} &= \frac{1}{r} [\cos\varphi \cdot (-r\cos\varphi + kr^3\sin\varphi) \\ &\quad - \sin\varphi \cdot (r\sin\varphi + kr^3\cos\varphi)] \\ &= -1.\end{aligned}$$

故 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dr}{dt} = kr^3, \\ \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = -1. \end{cases}$$

【3456】 引入新函数

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \varphi = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$

变换公式  $W = x \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - y \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}.$

解 对

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2},$$

两边微分有

$$dr = \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{x}{r} dx + \frac{y}{r} dy,$$

即  $r dr = x dx + y dy.$  ①

对  $\varphi = \arctan \frac{y}{x},$

两边微分有

$$d\varphi = \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x}{r^2} dy - \frac{y}{r^2} dx,$$

即  $r^2 d\varphi = x dy - y dx.$  ②

于是由 ① 和 ② 有

$$\begin{aligned}xr dr - yr^2 d\varphi &= (x^2 dx + xy dy) - (xy dy - y^2 dx) \\ &= (x^2 + y^2) dx = r^2 dx,\end{aligned}$$

$$dx = \frac{x}{r} dr - y d\varphi. \quad ③$$

同理  $dy = \frac{y}{r}dr + xd\varphi$ . ④

从而由 ③ 和 ④ 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x d^2 y - y d^2 x \\
 &= x \left( \frac{y}{r} d^2 r - \frac{y}{r^2} dr^2 + \frac{1}{r} dr dy + dx d\varphi + x d^2 \varphi \right) \\
 &\quad - y \left( \frac{x}{r} d^2 r - \frac{x}{r^2} dr^2 + \frac{1}{r} dx dr - dy d\varphi - y d^2 \varphi \right) \\
 &= \frac{dr}{r} (x dy - y dx) + (x dx + y dy) d\varphi + (x^2 + y^2) d^2 \varphi \\
 &= \frac{dr}{r} (r^2 d\varphi) + (r dr) d\varphi + r^2 d^2 \varphi \\
 &= 2r dr d\varphi + r^2 d^2 \varphi,
 \end{aligned}$$

于是  $W = x \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - y \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = 2r \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\varphi}{dt} + r^2 \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( r^2 \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right)$ .

【3457】 在勒让德的变换中曲线  $y = y(x)$  的每一个点  $(x, y)$  与点  $(X, Y)$  对应, 其中  $X = y'$ ,  $Y = xy' - y$ . 求  $Y'$ ,  $Y''$  和  $Y'''$ .

解  $Y' = \frac{dY}{dX} = \frac{dY}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dX} = \frac{xy''}{\frac{dX}{dx}} = \frac{xy''}{y''} = x$ ,

$$Y'' = \frac{\frac{dY}{dx}}{\frac{dX}{dx}} = \frac{1}{y''},$$

$$Y''' = \frac{\frac{dY''}{dx}}{\frac{dX}{dx}} = \frac{-\frac{y'''}{y''^2}}{y''} = -\frac{y'''}{y''^3}.$$

引入新的自变量  $\xi$  和  $\eta$ , 解下列方程 (3458 ~ 3461).

【3458】  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ , 令  $\xi = x + y$ , 及  $\eta = x - y$ .

解 由  $\xi = x + y, \eta = x - y$ ,

有  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} \cdot \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}$ ,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} \cdot \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}.$$

把上式代入原方程有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta},$$

即  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} = 0.$

于是  $z = \varphi(\xi) = \varphi(x + y),$

其中  $\varphi$  为任意函数.

【3459】  $y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0,$  令  $\xi = x,$  及  $\eta = x^2 + y^2.$

解 由

$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = 2x, \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = 2y,$$

有  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} + 2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}.$

把上述等式代入该题中的方程有

$$y \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} + 2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \right) - 2xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} = 0,$$

或  $y \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} = 0.$

由  $y \neq 0$  有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} = 0,$$

即  $z = \varphi(\eta) = \varphi(x^2 + y^2),$

其中  $\varphi$  为任意的函数.

【3460】  $a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1 (a \neq 0),$  令  $\xi = x,$  及  $\eta = y - bz.$

解 由  $\xi = x, \eta = y - bz,$

有  $d\xi = dx, d\eta = dy - b dz.$

①

由  $z = z(\xi, \eta),$

有  $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} d\xi + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} d\eta = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} (dy - b dz),$



$$\left(1 + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}\right) dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} dy,$$

$$dz = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi}}{1 + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}} dx + \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}}{1 + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}} dy.$$

又由  $z = z(x, y)$ ,

有  $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy.$

于是  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi}}{1 + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}}{1 + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}}.$

代入原方程有

$$a \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} = 1 + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta},$$

即  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} = \frac{1}{a}.$

于是  $z = \frac{\xi}{a} + \varphi(\eta) = \frac{x}{a} + \varphi(y - bx).$

【3461】  $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z$ , 令  $\xi = x$  及  $\eta = \frac{y}{x}.$

解 由  $\xi = x, \eta = \frac{y}{x},$

有  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2}, \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x}.$

于是  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} \cdot \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - \frac{y}{x^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta},$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}.$$

把上式代入原方程有

$$x \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - \frac{y}{x^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \right) + \frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} = z, x \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} = z,$$

或  $\xi \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} = z.$

于是  $z = \xi \varphi(\eta) = x \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right).$

取  $u$  和  $v$  作为新的自变量, 变换以下方程 (3462 ~ 3466).

**【3462】**  $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \sqrt{1+y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xy$ , 若  $u = \ln x$  及  $v = \ln(y + \sqrt{1+y^2})$ .

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0,$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}.$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

把上式及

$$x = e^u, y = \operatorname{sh} v,$$

代入原方程有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = e^u \operatorname{sh} v.$$

**【3463】**  $(x+y) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - (x-y) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ , 若  $u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

及  $v = \arctan \frac{y}{x}.$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2},$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

代入原方程有

$$\frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} \left( x \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)$$

$$- \frac{x-y}{x^2+y^2} \cdot \left( y \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = 0,$$

即  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$

【3464】 若  $u = \frac{y}{x}, v = z + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ , 则  $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$   
 $= z + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}.$

解 由

$$du = \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2},$$

$$dv = dz + \frac{xdx + ydy + zdz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = dz + \frac{xdx + ydy + zdz}{r},$$

其中  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}.$

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv \\ &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \left( \frac{dy}{x} - \frac{ydx}{x^2} \right) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \left( dz + \frac{x}{r} dx + \frac{y}{r} dy + \frac{z}{r} dz \right). \end{aligned}$$

于是  $\left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} - \frac{z}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) dz$

$$= \left( -\frac{y}{x^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) dx + \left( \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) dy,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left( -\frac{y}{x^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} - \frac{z}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^{-1},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left( \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} - \frac{z}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^{-1}.$$

代入原方程有

$$\begin{aligned} &x \left( -\frac{y}{x^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) + y \left( \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \\ &= (z + r) \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} - \frac{z}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right), \end{aligned}$$



$$2(z+r) \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = z+r.$$

若  $z+r=0$ ,

则有  $x^2+y^2=0$ ,

但  $x \neq 0$ , 于是  $z+r \neq 0$ , 从而有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

【3465】 若  $u = 2x - z^2$  及  $v = \frac{y}{z}$ , 则

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{z}.$$

解  $du = 2dx - 2zdz, dv = \frac{dy}{z} - \frac{y}{z^2}dz$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv \\ &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} (2dx - zdz) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \left( \frac{1}{z} dy - \frac{y}{z^2} dz \right), \end{aligned}$$

故  $\left( 1 + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{y}{z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) dz = 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} dx + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dy$ ,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \left( 1 + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{y}{z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^{-1},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \left( 1 + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{y}{z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^{-1},$$

代入原方程有

$$2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + y \cdot \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{x}{z} \left( 1 + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{y}{z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right),$$

$$\left( \frac{y}{z} - \frac{xy}{z^3} \right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{x}{z},$$

把  $y = zv, x = \frac{1}{2}(u + z^2)$  代入上式有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{z}{v} \cdot \frac{z^2 + u}{z^2 - u}.$$

【3466】 若  $u = x + z$  及  $v = y + z$ , 则

$$(x+z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (y+z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x+y+z.$$

解  $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}dv = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}(dx+dz) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}(dy+dz).$

故  $\left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}dy,$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)^{-1}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)^{-1}.$$

把  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  代入原方程, 并利用

$$x+y+z = u+v-z,$$

有  $u\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + v\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = (u+v-z)\left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right),$

$$(2u+v-z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + (2v+u-z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = u+v-z.$$

【3467】 取新的自变量:

$$\xi = y + ze^{-x}, \eta = x + ze^{-y}$$

变换  $(z + e^x)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (z + e^y)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (z^2 - e^{x+y}).$

解 由

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi}d\xi + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}d\eta$$

$$= \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi}(dy + e^{-x}dz - ze^{-x}dx) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}(dx + e^{-y}dz - ze^{-y}dy),$$

有  $\left(1 - e^{-x}\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - e^{-y}\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}\right)dz$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} - ze^{-x}\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi}\right)dx + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - ze^{-y}\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}\right)dy,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} - ze^{-x}\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi}\right)\left(1 - e^{-x}\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - e^{-y}\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}\right)^{-1},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - ze^{-y}\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}\right)\left(1 - e^{-x}\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - e^{-y}\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}\right)^{-1}.$$

代入原式有

$$\text{原式} = \frac{e^{x+y} - z^2}{1 - e^{-x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - e^{-y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}}.$$

【3468】 假定:  $x = uv, y = \frac{1}{2}(u^2 - v^2)$ .

变换式子:  $\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2$

解 由

$$dx = vdu + u dv, dy = udu - v dv,$$

有 
$$du = \frac{vdx + udy}{u^2 + v^2}, dv = \frac{udx - vdy}{u^2 + v^2}.$$

于是 
$$\begin{aligned} dz &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv \\ &= \frac{1}{u^2 + v^2} \left[ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} (vdx + udy) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} (udx - vdy) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{u^2 + v^2} \left[ \left( v \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + u \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) dx + \left( u \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - v \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) dy \right], \\ \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2 &= \frac{1}{(u^2 + v^2)^2} \left[ \left( v \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + u \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2 + \left( u \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - v \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{u^2 + v^2} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2 \right]. \end{aligned}$$

【3469】 在方程式  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$  中, 假定  $\xi = x, \eta = y - x, \zeta = z - x$ .

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}. \end{aligned}$$

三式相加有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = 0.$$



【3470】 取  $x$  作为函数,  $y$  和  $z$  作为自变量, 变换方程:

$$(x-z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$$

解 由  $dx = \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} dz, dz = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}} dx - \frac{\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}} dy,$

有  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}}.$

代入原方程有

$$(x-z) \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}} - y \cdot \frac{\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}} = 0,$$

即  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = \frac{x-z}{y}, (y \neq 0).$

【3471】 取  $x$  作为函数, 而  $u = y-z, v = y+z$  作为自变量,

变换方程:  $(y-z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (y+z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$

解 由

$$du = dy - dz, dv = dy + dz,$$

$$dx = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} dv = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} (dy - dz) + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} (dy + dz),$$

有  $\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right) dz = -dx + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right) dy,$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}},$$

代入原方程, 去分母有

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} = \frac{u}{v}, (v \neq 0).$$

【3472】 取  $x$  作为函数,  $u = xz, v = yz$  作为自变量, 变换式子:  $A = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2$ .

解 由  $du = xdz + zdx, dv = ydz + zdy$ ,

$$dx = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} dv = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} (xdz + zdx) + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} (ydz + zdy),$$

有 
$$\left(x \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + y \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right) dz = \left(1 - z \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right) dx - z \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} dy,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1 - z \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}}{x \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + y \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{z \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}}{x \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + y \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}},$$

代入原式有

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{\left(1 - z \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)^2 + z^2 \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2}{\left(x \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + y \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{1 - 2z \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + z^2 \left[\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2\right]}{\left(x \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + y \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{1 - 2 \cdot \frac{u}{x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \left(\frac{u}{x}\right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2\right]}{x^2 \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{v}{u} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{u^2 \left\{x^2 - 2xu \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + u^2 \left[\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2\right]\right\}}{x^4 \left(u \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + v \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

【3473】 在方程

$$\begin{aligned} (y + z + u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + (x + z + u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + (x + y + u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \\ = x + y + z \end{aligned}$$

中, 假定  $e^\xi = x - u, e^\eta = y - u, e^\zeta = z - u$ .

解 由

$$\begin{aligned} du &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} d\xi + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} d\eta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} d\zeta \\ &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} e^{-\xi} (dx - du) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} e^{-\eta} (dy - du) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} e^{-\zeta} (dz - du), \end{aligned}$$

有 
$$\begin{aligned} &\left(1 + e^{-\xi} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + e^{-\eta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + e^{-\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}\right) du \\ &= e^{-\xi} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} dx + e^{-\eta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} dy + e^{-\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} dz. \end{aligned}$$

把  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$  代入原方程有

$$\begin{aligned} &(y+z+u)e^{-\xi} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + (x+z+u)e^{-\eta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + (x+y+u)e^{-\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} \\ &= (x+y+z) \left(1 + e^{-\xi} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + e^{-\eta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + e^{-\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}\right). \end{aligned}$$

消去同类项有

$$\begin{aligned} &(x-u)e^{-\xi} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + (y-u)e^{-\eta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \\ &+ (z-u)e^{-\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} + (x+y+z) = 0, \\ &\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} + 3u + e^{\xi} + e^{\eta} + e^{\zeta} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

在下列方程中代入新的变量  $u, v, w$ , 其中  $w = w(u, v)$  (3474 ~ 3477).

**【3474】**  $y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (y-x)z$

令  $u = x^2 + y^2, v = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}, w = \ln z - (x+y).$

解 由

$$du = 2x dx + 2y dy, dv = -\frac{1}{x^2} dx - \frac{1}{y^2} dy,$$

$$dw = \frac{1}{z} dz - dx - dy.$$



又  $dw = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} dv,$

于是  $\frac{1}{z} dz = dx + dy$

$$= \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} (2x dx + 2y dy) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} dx - \frac{1}{y^2} dy \right).$$

从而  $dz = \left( 2xz \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{z}{x^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + z \right) dx + \left( 2yz \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{z}{y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + z \right) dy.$

把  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  代入原方程有

$$\begin{aligned} & yz \left( 2x \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + 1 \right) - xz \left( 2y \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + 1 \right) \\ &= (y - x)z, \end{aligned}$$

故  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = 0.$

【3475】  $x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z^2$

令  $u = x, v = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{x}, w = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{x}.$

解 由

$$du = dx, dv = \frac{1}{x^2} dx - \frac{1}{y^2} dy,$$

$$dw = \frac{1}{x^2} dx - \frac{1}{z^2} dz,$$

有  $\frac{1}{x^2} dx - \frac{1}{z^2} dz = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} dx + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \left( \frac{1}{x^2} dx - \frac{1}{y^2} dy \right),$

$$dz = z^2 \left( \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) dx + \frac{z^2}{y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} dy,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = z^2 \left( \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{z^2}{y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}.$$

代入原方程,有

$$z^2 \left( 1 - x^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) + z^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = z^2,$$

或  $x^2 z^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = 0.$

由  $z \neq 0, x \neq 0$ , 故得

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = 0.$$

【3476】  $(xy + z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (1 - y^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x + yz$

设  $u = yz - x, v = xz - y, w = xy - z.$

解 由

$$\begin{aligned} dw &= ydx + xdy - dz \\ &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}(zdy + ydz - dx) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}(zdx + xdz - dy), \end{aligned}$$

有 
$$\begin{aligned} &\left(1 + x \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + y \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right) dz \\ &= \left(y + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - z \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right) dx + \left(x + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - z \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right) dy. \end{aligned}$$

于是  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(y + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - z \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right) \left(1 + x \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + y \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right)^{-1},$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left(x + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - z \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right) \left(1 + x \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + y \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right)^{-1}.$$

代入原方程有

$$\begin{aligned} &(xy + z) \left(y + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - z \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right) + (1 - y^2) \left(x + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - z \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right) \\ &= (x + yz) \left(1 + x \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + y \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right), \end{aligned}$$

于是  $(1 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2 - 2xyz) \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = 0.$

易验证, 由方程

$$1 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2 - 2xyz = 0,$$

所确定的隐函数不是原方程的解, 从而

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = 0.$$

$$\text{【3477】} \quad \left(x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 = z^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

令  $x = ue^w, y = ve^w, z = we^w$

解 由

$$dx = e^w du + ue^w dw, dy = e^w dv + ve^w dw,$$

$$dz = e^w(1+w)dw.$$

有  $e^w dw = \frac{1}{1+w} dz,$

$$e^w du = dx - ue^w dw = dx - \frac{u}{1+w} dz,$$

$$e^w dv = dy - ve^w dw = dy - \frac{v}{1+w} dz.$$

在  $dw = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} dv$  的两边同乘  $e^w$ , 并把上述式子代入有

$$\frac{dz}{1+w} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \left(dx - \frac{u}{1+w} dz\right) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \left(dy - \frac{v}{1+w} dz\right),$$

即  $\left(1 + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right) dz = (1+w) \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} dx + (1+w) \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} dy,$

于是 
$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ue^w(1+w) \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right]^2 + \left[ve^w(1+w) \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right]^2 \\ &= (we^w)^2 (1+w)^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}. \end{aligned}$$

消去  $[e^w(1+w)]^2$  有

$$u^2 \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right)^2 + v^2 \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right)^2 = w^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}.$$

【3478】 假定  $u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, v = \arctan z, w = x + y + z$   
其中  $w = w(u, v)$ , 变换式子:

$$(x-y) : \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right).$$

解 由  $dw = dx + dy + dz = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} dv$

$$= \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \left(\frac{x dx + y dy}{x^2 + y^2}\right) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \left(\frac{dz}{1+z^2}\right),$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{有} \quad & \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+z^2} \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right) dz \\ &= \left(\frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - 1\right) dx + \left(\frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - 1\right) dy. \end{aligned}$$

把由上式所确定的  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  和  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  代入所给式子有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}} &= \frac{(x-y) \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+z^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right)}{\frac{x-y}{x^2+y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}} \\ &= \frac{\left(1 - \cos^2 v \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right) e^{2u}}{\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}}. \end{aligned}$$

【3479】 假定  $u = xe^z, v = ye^z, w = ze^z$ .

其中  $w = w(u, v)$ , 变换式子:

$$A = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} : \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}.$$

解 由

$$\begin{aligned} dw &= e^z(1+z)dz = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} dv \\ &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} (e^z dx + xe^z dz) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} (e^z dy + ye^z dz), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{有} \quad \left(1+z - x \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - y \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right) dz = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} dx + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} dy,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}}{1+z - x \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - y \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}}{1+z - x \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - y \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}},$$

$$\text{从而} \quad A = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} : \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} : \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}.$$

【3480】 在方程  $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = u + \frac{xy}{z}$  中, 假定

$$\xi = \frac{x}{z}, \eta = \frac{y}{z}, \zeta = z, w = \frac{u}{z}$$

其中  $w = w(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$ .

解 由

$$\begin{aligned} dw &= \frac{zdu - udz}{z^2} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} d\xi + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} d\eta + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta} d\zeta \\ &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} \left( \frac{zdx - xdz}{z^2} \right) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} \left( \frac{zdy - ydz}{z^2} \right) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta} dz, \end{aligned}$$

今对两端同乘  $z^2$  有

$$zdu = z \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} dx + z \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} dy + \left( u - x \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} - y \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} + z^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta} \right) dz.$$

把由上式确定的  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$  和  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$  代入原方程有

$$x \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} + y \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} + \left( u - x \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} - y \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} + z^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta} \right) = u + \frac{xy}{z},$$

也就是  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta} = \frac{xy}{z^2} = \frac{\xi\eta}{\zeta}$ .

把下列各题变换为极坐标  $r$  和  $\varphi$  表示, 假定(3481 ~ 3486).

$$x = r \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \varphi.$$

【3481】  $w = x \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ .

解 由

$$dr = \cos \varphi dr - r \sin \varphi d\varphi, dy = \sin \varphi dr + r \cos \varphi d\varphi,$$

有  $dr = \frac{x}{r} dx + \frac{y}{r} dy, d\varphi = \frac{x}{r^2} dy - \frac{y}{r^2} dx.$

于是  $du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} dr + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} d\varphi$

$$= \left( \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right) dx + \left( \frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right) dy,$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}. \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

把公式 ⑨ 代入原式有

$$w = x \left( \frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right) - y \left( \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}.$$

**【3482】**  $w = x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}.$

解 把公式 ⑨ 代入有

$$w = x \left( \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right) + y \left( \frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right) = r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}.$$

**【3483】**  $w = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2.$

解  $w = \left( \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2$   
 $= \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2.$

**【3484】**  $w = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}.$

解 把  $r, \varphi$  看作中间变量,  $x, y$  看作自变量, 由

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 r &= d(dr) = d\left(\frac{x}{r} dx + \frac{y}{r} dy\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{r} (dx^2 + dy^2) - \frac{x dx + y dy}{r^2} dr \\ &= \frac{1}{r} (dx^2 + dy^2) - \frac{1}{r^3} (x dx + y dy)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{r^3} (y dx - x dy)^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 \varphi &= d(d\varphi) = d\left(\frac{x}{r^2} dy - \frac{y}{r^2} dx\right) = -\frac{2(x dy - y dx)}{r^3} dr \\ &= -\frac{2}{r^4} (x dy - y dx)(x dx + y dy). \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{于是} \quad d^2 u &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} dr^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r \partial \varphi} dr d\varphi + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} d\varphi^2 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} d^2 r + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} d^2 \varphi \\
 &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} \cdot \left( \frac{x dx + y dy}{r} \right)^2 \\
 &\quad + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r \partial \varphi} \cdot \left( \frac{x dx + y dy}{r} \right) \left( \frac{x dy - y dx}{r^2} \right) \\
 &\quad + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} \left( \frac{x dy - y dx}{r^2} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \frac{(y dx - x dy)^2}{r^3} \\
 &\quad + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \left( -\frac{2}{r^4} \right) (x dy - y dx) (x dx + y dy).
 \end{aligned}$$

把上式右边按  $dx^2, dx dy, dy^2$  合并同类项, 且与

$$d^2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} dx^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} dy^2,$$

作比较有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{x^2}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} - \frac{2xy}{r^3} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r \partial \varphi} + \frac{y^2}{r^4} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{y^2}{r^3} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{2xy}{r^4} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}, \\
 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{y^2}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2xy}{r^3} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r \partial \varphi} + \frac{x^2}{r^4} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{x^2}{r^3} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{2xy}{r^4} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}, \\
 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{xy}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{x^2 - y^2}{r^3} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r \partial \varphi} - \frac{xy}{r^4} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} - \frac{xy}{r^3} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{x^2 - y^2}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi},
 \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

把公式 ⑩ 代入原式有

$$w = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}.$$

$$\text{【3485】} \quad w = x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}.$$

解 把公式 10 代入原式有

$$w = r^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2}.$$

$$\text{【3486】} \quad w = y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \left( x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right).$$

解 把公式 10 的  $u$  换成  $z$  代入原式有

$$w = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \varphi^2}.$$

【3487】 在  $I = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$  中, 假定  $x = r \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \varphi$ .

解 对函数  $u$  和  $v$  分别用公式 9 有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \left( \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right) \left( \frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi} \right) \\ &\quad - \left( \frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right) \left( \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} - \frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{r} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right). \end{aligned}$$

【3488】 引入新的自变量  $\xi = x - at, \eta = x + at$ ,

解方程:  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ .

解 由

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} = -a \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( -a \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right)$$

$$= a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} - 2a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}.$$

又  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2},$

有  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0.$

于是  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = f(\xi),$

从而  $u = \varphi(\xi) + \psi(\eta) = \varphi(x - at) + \psi(x + at),$

其中  $\varphi$  及  $\psi$  为任意函数.

取  $u$  和  $v$  作为新的自变量, 变换下列方程 (3489 ~ 3500).

$$\text{【3489】} \quad 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

若  $u = x + 2y + 2$  及  $v = x - y - 1$ .

解 由

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 4 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 4 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}.$$

代入原方程有

$$3 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = 0.$$

$$\text{【3490】} \quad (1+x^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + (1+y^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

若  $u = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$  及  $v = \ln(y + \sqrt{1+y^2})$ .

解 由

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{y}{(1+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + \frac{1}{1+y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}.$$



代入原方程有

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0$$

【3491】 若  $u = \ln x, v = \ln y$ ,

$$ax^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2bxy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + cy^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

( $a, b, c$  均为常数).

解 由

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{xy} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}.$$

代入原方程有

$$a \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right) + 2b \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + c \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) = 0.$$

【3492】 若  $u = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$  及  $v = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$

解 由

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y},$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2}. \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

$$u = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, v = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2},$$

有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = -\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}.$$

同理有  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2}.$

又  $\left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 = \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2,$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

于是由公式 ⑪ 有

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] \cdot \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) = 0.$$

又由  $\left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 \neq 0,$

知  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0.$

**【3493】** 若  $x = e^u \cos v, y = e^u \sin v.$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + m^2 z = 0.$$

解 由

$$x = e^u \cos v, y = e^u \sin v,$$

有  $x^2 + y^2 = e^{2u}, u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2},$

$$\tan v = \frac{y}{x}, v = \arctan \frac{y}{x}.$$

于是  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$

从而由 3492 题有

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + m^2 z = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] \cdot \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) + m^2 z \\
 &= \left[ \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right] \cdot \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) + m^2 z \\
 &= e^{-2u} \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) + m^2 z = 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

也就是  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + m^2 e^{2u} z = 0$ .

【3494】 若  $u = x - 2\sqrt{y}$  及  $v = x + 2\sqrt{y}$ ,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \quad (y > 0)$$

解 由

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= 1, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}, \\
 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{2y^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{2y^{\frac{3}{2}}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

由公式 ⑪ 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}, \\
 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{1}{2y^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - \frac{1}{2y^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} - \frac{2}{y} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}, \\
 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.
 \end{aligned}$$

代入原方程有

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0.$$

【3495】 若  $u = xy$  及  $v = \frac{x}{y}$ ,  $x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$

解 由

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= y, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2}, \\
 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= 0, \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2x}{y^3}.
 \end{aligned}$$



由公式 ⑪ 有

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - \frac{2x^2}{y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{x^2}{y^4} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + \frac{2x}{y^3} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

代入原方程有  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = \frac{1}{2u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$ .

【3496】 若  $u = x + y$  及  $v = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}$

$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - (x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

解 由

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - \frac{2}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{1}{x^4} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + \frac{2}{x^3} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - \frac{2}{y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{1}{y^4} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + \frac{2}{y^3} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - \left( \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} \right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{1}{x^2 y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}.$$

代入原方程有

$$\frac{(x^2 - y^2)^2}{x^2 y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + 2 \left( \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = 0.$$

又  $v = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{x+y}{xy} = \frac{u}{xy},$

即  $xy = \frac{u}{v},$

于是有  $\frac{(x^2 - y^2)^2}{x^2 y^2} = \frac{(x+y)^2}{x^2 y^2} (x-y)^2$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \right)^2 [(x+y)^2 - 4xy]$$

$$= v^2 \left( u^2 - 4 \frac{u}{v} \right) = uv(uv - 4).$$

故 
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = \frac{2}{u(4-uv)} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

【3497】 若  $u = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2), v = xy$ .

$$xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - (x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

解 由

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = x \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = y \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = xy \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) + (x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

代入原方程有

$$[(x^2 + y^2)^2 - 4x^2 y^2] \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 4xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$$

也就是  $(u^2 - v^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = v \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}.$

【3498】 若  $u = x \tan \frac{y}{2}$  及  $v = x$ ,

$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2x \sin y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \sin^2 y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

解 由

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \tan \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{2} \sec^2 \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \tan^2 \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \tan \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{x}{2} \sec^2 \frac{y}{2} \tan \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{x^2}{4} \sec^4 \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{x}{2} \sec^2 \frac{y}{2} \tan \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2}$$

$$+ \frac{x}{2} \sec^2 \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v}.$$

代入原方程有

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} &= \left( x \sin y \sec^2 \frac{y}{2} - \frac{x}{2} \sin^2 y \sec^2 \frac{y}{2} \tan \frac{y}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \\ &= \left( 2x \tan \frac{y}{2} - 2x \tan \frac{y}{2} \sin^2 \frac{y}{2} \right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \\ &= 2x \tan \frac{y}{2} \cos^2 \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{2x \tan \frac{y}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{y}{2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \end{aligned}$$

即 
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = \frac{2u}{u^2 + v^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}.$$

【3499】 若  $x = (u+v)^2$  及  $y = (u-v)^2$ ,

$$x \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad (x > 0, y > 0).$$

解 对  $x = (u+v)^2, y = (u-v)^2$ ,

求关于  $x$  和  $y$  的偏导数有

$$\begin{cases} 1 = 2(u+v) \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right), \\ 0 = 2(u-v) \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right). \\ 0 = 2(u+v) \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right), \\ 1 = 2(u-v) \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right). \end{cases}$$

于是 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{4(u+v)},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{4(u-v)}.$$

从而 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{4(u+v)} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right),$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{4(u-v)} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right),$$



$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= -\frac{1}{4(u+v)^2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{4(u+v)} \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{8(u+v)^3} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{16(u+v)^2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

同理有 
$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= -\frac{1}{8(u-v)^3} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{16(u-v)^2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

代入原方程有

$$\begin{aligned}
x \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= -\frac{1}{8(u+v)} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{8(u-v)} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) - \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{4v}{u^2 - v^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{4u}{u^2 - v^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + 4 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \right) = 0,
\end{aligned}$$

也就是 
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{1}{u^2 - v^2} \left( v \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - u \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) = 0.$$

【3500】 若  $u = x$  及  $v = y + z$ ,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \left( 1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^3.$$

解 由  $u = x, v = y + z$ ,

有  $du = dx, dv = dy + dz$ ,

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} (dy + dz).$$

于是 
$$\left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dy,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}}{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}}{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}},$$

$$1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1 + \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}}{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}}. \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又} \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( 1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^3} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right], \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

把 ① 和 ② 式代入原方程有

$$\left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 1.$$

**【3501】** 用线性变换

$$\xi = x + \lambda_1 y, \eta = x + \lambda_2 y.$$

$$\text{把方程: } A \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2B \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + C \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad (1)$$

(其中  $A, B$  和  $C$  为常数,  $c \neq 0$ , 以及  $AC - B^2 < 0$ ), 变换成以下形式:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0,$$

求满足方程 ① 的函数的一般形式.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \lambda_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \lambda_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= \lambda_1 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \lambda_2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= \lambda_1^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \lambda_2^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2},\end{aligned}$$

把他们代入原方程有

$$\begin{aligned}(A + 2B\lambda_1 + C\lambda_1^2) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2[A + B(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + C\lambda_1 \lambda_2] \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \\ + (A + 2B\lambda_2 + C\lambda_2^2) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} = 0.\end{aligned}$$

当  $A + 2B\lambda_1 + C\lambda_1^2 = 0, A + 2B\lambda_2 + C\lambda_2^2 = 0,$

即  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  为方程  $A + 2B\lambda + C\lambda^2 = 0$  根时(且是两不相等实根), 原方程变为

$$[A + B(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + C\lambda_1 \lambda_2] \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0.$$

$$\text{又} \quad \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = -\frac{2B}{C}, \lambda_1 \lambda_2 = \frac{A}{C},$$

$$\text{于是} \quad A + B(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + C\lambda_1 \lambda_2 = \frac{2(AC - B^2)}{C} \neq 0.$$

$$\text{从而} \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0,$$

$$\text{于是} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = f(\xi),$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{且} \quad u &= \int f(\xi) d\xi + \psi(\eta) = \varphi(\xi) + \psi(\eta) \\ &= \varphi(x + \lambda_1 y) + \psi(x + \lambda_2 y).\end{aligned}$$

【3502】 证明: 拉普拉斯方程

$$\Delta z \equiv \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0,$$



在满足条件  $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u}$  的任何非退化变量变换  $x = \varphi(u, v), y = \psi(u, v)$  下保持形式不变.

证 因为

$$\begin{cases} dx = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} dv, \\ dy = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} dv = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} du + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} dv, \end{cases}$$

现令 
$$I = \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v}\right)^2,$$

由变换是非退化的有

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v}\right)^2 = I \neq 0.$$

解上述方程组有

$$\begin{cases} du = \frac{1}{I} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} dx - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} dy \right), \\ dv = \frac{1}{I} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} dx + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} dy \right), \end{cases}$$

于是 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

由 3492 题过程和公式 ⑪, 及

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{I^2} \left[ \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v}\right)^2 \right] = \frac{1}{I},$$

有 
$$\begin{aligned} \Delta z &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \left[ \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 \right] \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{I} \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

即 
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0.$$

这就是说形式不变.

【3503】 假定  $u = f(r)$ , 其中  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ , 变换方程:

$$(1) \Delta u \equiv \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0;$$

$$(2) \Delta(\Delta u) = 0.$$

解 (1) 由

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(r) \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = f'(r) \frac{x}{r}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'(r) \frac{y}{r},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{有 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ f'(r) \frac{x}{r} \right] \\ &= \frac{f'(r)}{r} + \frac{x^2}{r^2} f''(r) + x f'(r) \cdot \left( -\frac{x}{r^3} \right) \\ &= \frac{x^2}{r^2} f''(r) + \frac{y^2}{r^3} f'(r). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同理 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{y^2}{r^2} f''(r) + \frac{x^2}{r^3} f'(r),$$

$$\text{于是 } \Delta u = f''(r) + \frac{1}{r} f'(r) = \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{du}{dr} = 0,$$

$$\text{也就是 } \Delta u = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left( r \frac{du}{dr} \right) = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \Delta(\Delta u) &= \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left[ r \frac{d}{dr} (\Delta u) \right] = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left[ r \frac{d}{dr} \left( \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{du}{dr} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left[ r \frac{d^3 u}{dr^3} + \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{du}{dr} \right] \\ &= \frac{d^4 u}{dr^4} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{d^3 u}{dr^3} - \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r^3} \frac{du}{dr} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

【3504】 若假定  $w = f(u)$ , 其中  $u = (x - x_0)(y - y_0)$ , 方

程  $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} + cw = 0$  会是什么形式?

解 由

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = (y - y_0) \frac{dw}{du}, \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{dw}{du} + u \frac{d^2 w}{du^2},$$

于是方程  $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} + cw = 0$ ,

变为  $u \frac{d^2 w}{du^2} + \frac{dw}{du} + cw = 0$ .

【3505】 假定  $x + y = X, y = XY$ . 变换式子:  $A = x \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + y \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ .

解 (1) 由

$$X = x + y, Y = \frac{y}{X} = \frac{y}{x + y} = 1 - \frac{x}{x + y},$$

有  $\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = 1, \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{(x + y)^2},$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{(x + y)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial X} - \frac{y}{(x + y)^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial Y},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial X^2} - \frac{2y}{(x + y)^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial X \partial Y} \\ &\quad + \frac{y^2}{(x + y)^4} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial Y^2} + \frac{2y}{(x + y)^3} \frac{\partial u}{\partial Y}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial X^2} + \frac{x - y}{(x + y)^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial X \partial Y} \\ &\quad - \frac{xy}{(x + y)^4} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial Y^2} - \frac{x - y}{(x + y)^3} \frac{\partial u}{\partial Y}. \end{aligned}$$

代入原式有  $A = X \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial X^2} - Y \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial X \partial Y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial X}$ .

【3506】 证明: 方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2xy^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2(y - y^3) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + x^2 y^2 z = 0,$$

在变量变换  $x = uv$  而  $y = \frac{1}{v}$  下保持形式不变.

证 由  $v = \frac{1}{y}, u = \frac{x}{v} = xy$ ,

有  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = y \frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$



$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = x \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( y \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right) = y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2}.$$

代入原方程有

$$\begin{aligned} & y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2xy^3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + 2x(y - y^3) \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \\ & - 2(y - y^3) \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + x^2 y^2 z^2 = 0, \end{aligned}$$

也就是  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2uv^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + 2(v - v^3) \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + u^2 v^2 z^2 = 0,$

即其形状不变.

**【3507】** 证明方程  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$

在变量变换  $u = x + z$  及  $v = y + z$  下不改变自己的形式.

**证** 把  $u, v$  看作中间变量,  $x, y$  看作自变量, 于是有

$$du = dx + dz, \quad dv = dy + dz, \quad d^2 u = d^2 v = d^2 z.$$

从而 
$$\begin{aligned} dz &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) dz + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dy. \end{aligned}$$

令  $A = 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$

于是  $dz = \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} dx + \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dy,$

且  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$

从而  $du = dx + dz = \frac{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}}{A} dx + \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}}{A} dy,$

$$dv = dy + dz = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}}{A} dx + \frac{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}}{A} dy,$$

$$d^2 z = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} du^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} du dv + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} dv^2 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} d^2 u + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} d^2 v.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即} \quad Ad^2 z &= \frac{1}{A^2} \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dy \right]^2 \right. \\ &\quad + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dy \right] \cdot \left[ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} dx \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right) dy \right] + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \left[ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} dx + \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right) dy \right]^2 \right\} \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{A^3} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right],$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{1}{A^3} \left[ \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right) \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right], \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{A^3} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right].$$

代入原方程有

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0,$$

也就是其形状不变.

【3508】 假定  $x = \eta\zeta, y = \xi\zeta, z = \xi\eta$ . 变换方程:

$$xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + yz \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} + xz \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} = 0.$$

解 由

$$\begin{cases} 1 = \zeta \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} + \eta \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x}, \\ 0 = \zeta \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \xi \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x}, \\ 0 = \eta \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \xi \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x}. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{有} \quad \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} = -\frac{\xi}{2\eta\zeta}, \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\zeta}, \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\eta}.$$

$$\text{同理有} \quad \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2\zeta}, \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = -\frac{\eta}{2\xi\zeta}, \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2\xi}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{于是} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} \\
&= -\frac{\xi}{2\eta\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{1}{2\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{2\eta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}, \\
\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \\
&= -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\xi}{2\eta\zeta} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\xi}{2\eta\zeta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{2\zeta} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2\zeta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{2\eta} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} + \frac{1}{2\eta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} \right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{4\eta\zeta^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\xi}{4\eta\zeta^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} - \frac{1}{4\zeta^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\eta}{4\zeta^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{4\xi\eta\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} + \frac{1}{4\xi\eta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta^2} + \frac{1}{2\zeta^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta}. \quad \text{①}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{同法有} \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} &= \frac{1}{4\xi\eta\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{1}{4\eta\zeta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} - \frac{1}{4\xi^2\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\eta}{4\xi^2\zeta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{4\xi^2\eta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} - \frac{\zeta}{4\xi^2\eta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta^2} + \frac{1}{2\xi^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \zeta}, \quad \text{②}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} &= -\frac{1}{4\eta^2\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\xi}{4\eta^2\zeta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{1}{4\xi\eta\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{4\xi\zeta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{4\eta^2\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} - \frac{\zeta}{4\eta^2\xi} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta^2} + \frac{1}{2\eta^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta \partial \xi}. \quad \text{③}
\end{aligned}$$

把 ①, ②, ③ 及  $x, y, z$  代入原方程有

$$\begin{aligned}
&\xi \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \eta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + \zeta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} + \xi^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \eta^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + \zeta^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta^2} \\
&= 2 \left( \xi\eta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \eta\zeta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \zeta} + \zeta\xi \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta \partial \xi} \right),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{于是} \quad &\xi \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left( \xi \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \right) + \eta \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left( \eta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) + \zeta \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \left( \zeta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} \right) \\
&= 2 \left( \xi\eta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \eta\zeta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \zeta} + \zeta\xi \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta \partial \xi} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

【3509】 假定  $y_1 = x_2 + x_3 - x_1, y_2 = x_1 + x_3 - x_2, y_3 = x_1$

$+ x_2 - x_3.$



变换方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_3^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} = 0.$$

解  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x_1} = \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_3}\right)z,$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x_2} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_3}\right)z, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_3} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y_3}\right)z.$$

把它们代入原方程有

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_3^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_3} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_1} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left( 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y_3} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left( 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y_1} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \left( 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y_2} \right) \\ &= 2 \left[ \left( -\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_3} \right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y_3} + \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_3} \right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y_1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y_3} \right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y_2} \right] \\ &= 2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y_3^2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

于是  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y_3^2} = 0.$

【3510】 假定  $\xi = \frac{y}{x}, \eta = \frac{z}{x}, \zeta = y - z.$

变换方程:

$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + z^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + 2xz \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} + 2yz \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} = 0.$$

提示:把方程式写成  $A^2 u - Au = 0.$

其中  $A = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}.$

解 令  $A = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z},$

于是  $Au = \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) u.$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{故} \quad A^2 u &= A(Au) = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(Au) + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(Au) + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(Au) \\
&= x \left( x \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + y \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} + z \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) u \\
&\quad + y \left( x \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} + y \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + z \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) u \\
&\quad + z \left( x \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial z} + y \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial z} + z \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) u \\
&= \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 u + Au.
\end{aligned}$$

于是,原方程变为

$$\left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 u = 0,$$

$$\text{即} \quad A^2 u - Au = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{但 } Au &= x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \\
&= x \left( -\frac{y}{x^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{z}{x^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) + y \left( \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} \right) + z \left( \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} \right) \\
&= (y - z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} = \zeta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta},
\end{aligned}$$

$$A^2 u = A(Au) = \left( \zeta \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \right) Au = \zeta \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \left( \zeta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} \right) = \zeta^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta^2} + \zeta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}.$$

$$\text{因此} \quad A^2 u - Au = \zeta^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta^2}.$$

$$\text{由 } \zeta \neq 0, \text{ 有原方程变为 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta^2} = 0.$$

【3511】 假定  $x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = r \cos \theta$ .

$$\text{将式子: } \Delta_1 u = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2$$

$$\text{及} \quad \Delta_2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

变换成球坐标所表示的式子.

提示:把变量变换写成两个部分变换的合成:

$$x = R \cos \varphi, y = R \sin \varphi, z = z$$

和  $R = r \sin \theta, \varphi = \varphi, z = r \cos \theta.$

解 设  $x = R \cos \varphi, y = R \sin \varphi, z = z,$

由 3483 和 3484 题结论,有

$$\Delta_1 u = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2 = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial R} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{R^2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2,$$

$$\Delta_2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial R^2} + \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial u}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}.$$

令  $R = r \sin \theta, \varphi = \varphi, z = r \cos \theta,$

即对  $R, z$  坐标作一次极坐标变换,于是由公式 ⑨ 有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial R} = \frac{R}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{z}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}.$$

再利用度 3483 和 3484 题的结论有

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_1 u &= \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial R} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{R^2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2 \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_2 u &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial R^2} + \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial u}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{1}{r^2 \tan \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \\ &= \frac{1}{r^2} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

两次变换的乘积即为所给的变换,于是上述两式即为所求.

【3512】 在方程

$$z \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \right) = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2$$

中引入新函数  $w$ , 设  $w = z^2$ .



解  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{dz}{dw} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2z} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2z} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y},$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{2z} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{1}{2z} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{2z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \\ &= \frac{1}{2z} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{4z^3} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{2z} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{4z^3} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2,$$

把上述各式代入原方程有

$$w \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) = \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2.$$

形式不变.

取  $u$  和  $v$  作为新的自变量及  $w = w(u, v)$  作为新函数, 变换下列方程 (3513 ~ 3520).

【3513】  $y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2}{x}$ , 若  $u = \frac{x}{y}, v = x, w = xz - y$

解 注记: 3513 题到 3522 题均作变换

$$u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y), w = (x, y, z).$$

为此, 我们导出一般公式.

把  $u, v$  看作中间变量,  $x, y$  看作自变量, 于是

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy, dv = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy,$$

$$dw = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} dz,$$

$$d^2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} dx^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} dy^2,$$

$$d^2 v = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} dx^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} dy^2,$$

$$d^2 w = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} dx^2 + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} dy^2 + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} dz^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy$$

$$+ 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y \partial z} dy dz + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z \partial x} dz dx + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} d^2 z.$$

把  $dw, du, dv$  代入下述全微分式

$$dw = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} dv,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{我们有 } \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} dz &= \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) dx \\ &\quad + \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) dy. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{于是 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)^{-1} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right), \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)^{-1} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right). \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

其中  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  是原方程中旧变元间的偏导数,  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}$  是变换后新变元间的偏导数. 把  $d^2w, du, dv, d^2u, d^2v$  代入表示新变元关系的二阶全微分式

$$d^2w = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} du^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} du dv + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} dv^2 + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} d^2u + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} d^2v,$$

再把式中的  $dz$  表成已求得的  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$ . 按  $dx^2, dx dy$  及  $dy^2$  合并同类项, 最后把所得的结果与表示旧变元系的全微分式

$$d^2z = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} dx^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} dy^2,$$

相比较有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)^{-1} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 - 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right], \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)^{-1} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \\
& - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big], \\
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)^{-1} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right. \\
& + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \\
& \left. - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2 - 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y \partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right]. \quad (13)
\end{aligned}$$

本题若用如下解法更为方便:

由  $w = xz - y$ ,

有  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 1.$

又  $w = w(u, v),$

有  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u},$

于是  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}.$

从而

$$\begin{aligned}
y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{1}{y} \left( y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = y^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \\
&= y^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( y^2 \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \right) = y^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{y^2}{x} \right) - y^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \\
&= \frac{2}{x} - y^{-1} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \\
&= \frac{2}{x} + \frac{x}{y^3} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} = \frac{2}{x}.
\end{aligned}$$

由  $\frac{x}{y^3} \neq 0$ , 有原方程变为  $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} = 0.$

【3514】  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ , 若  $u = x + y, v = \frac{y}{x}, w$

$$= \frac{z}{x}.$$



解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 1, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x},$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = -\frac{z}{x^2}, \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{x}.$$

代入公式 ⑫ 有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = x \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{y}{x^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + \frac{z}{x^2} \right) = x \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + \frac{z}{x},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) = x \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}.$$

令  $R = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + \frac{z}{x} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}$

$$= w - (1+v) \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial v},$$

于是  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$

$$= \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right) - \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$= \frac{\partial R}{\partial u} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial R}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left( w - (1+v) \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) \left( -\frac{y}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$= \left[ \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - (1+v) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \right] \left[ -\frac{1}{x} (1+v) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} (1+v)^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} = 0.$$

由  $x \neq 0, 1+v \neq 0,$

知原方程为  $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} = 0.$

**【3515】**  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$

若  $u = x + y, v = x - y, w = xy - z$ .

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -1,$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = y, \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = x, \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = -1,$$

代入公式 ⑫ 有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}.$$

$$\text{令} \quad R = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x + y - 2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = u - 2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial u},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是} \quad & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial u} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial R}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \\ &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( u - 2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) = 2 - 4 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

从而方程为  $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} = \frac{1}{2}$ .

$$\text{【3516】} \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = z, \text{ 若 } u = \frac{x+y}{2}, v = \frac{x-y}{2}, w = ze^y,$$

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y},$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = ze^y, \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = e^y.$$

代入公式 ⑫ 有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-y} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-y} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) = z.$$

从而

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + z \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( e^{-y} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \\
&= e^{-y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) = e^{-y} \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} e^{-y} \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} \right) = z.
\end{aligned}$$

于是原方程变为

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} = 2ze^y = 2w.$$

【3517】  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \left(1 + \frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ , 若  $u = x, v = x + y, w = x + y + z$ .

解 由公式⑫易求

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - 1, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - 1,$$

故  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}.$

与 3514 题类似有

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \\
&= \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2}, \\
\frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= \left( \frac{v}{u} - 1 \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - 1 \right) \\
&= \left( \frac{v}{u} - 1 \right) \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right] \\
&= \left( \frac{v}{u} - 1 \right) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2}.
\end{aligned}$$

把上述结果代入原方程有

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \left( \frac{v}{u} - 1 \right) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} = 0.$$

【3518】  $(1-x^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + (1-y^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ , 若  $x =$



$$\sin u, y = \sin v, z = e^w.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{dz}{dw} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{e^w}{\cos u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{e^w}{\cos v} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{e^w}{\cos u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( \frac{e^w}{\cos u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos u} \left[ \frac{e^w}{\cos u} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right)^2 + \frac{e^w}{\cos u} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \frac{e^w \sin u}{\cos^2 u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right] \\ &= \frac{e^w}{\cos^2 u} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \tan u \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right], \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{e^w}{\cos^2 v} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} + \tan v \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right],$$

$$\text{又} \quad 1 - x^2 = \cos^2 u, 1 - y^2 = \cos^2 v,$$

把上述结果代入原方程有

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} + \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right)^2 = 0.$$

$$\text{【3519】} \quad (1 - x^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - 2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{4} z = 0 \quad (|x| < 1) \text{ 若}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2}(y + \arccos x), v = \frac{1}{2}(y - \arccos x), w = z \sqrt[4]{1 - x^2}$$

解 由公式 ⑫ 易求

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2(1 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{4}}} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) + \frac{xz}{2(1 - x^2)},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2(1 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right).$$

$$\text{于是} (1 - x^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2}{\partial x} \left[ (1 - x^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \frac{(1 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{2} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) + \frac{xz}{2} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{x}{4(1 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{4}}} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) + \frac{z}{2} + \frac{x}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \\
& = \frac{z}{2} + \frac{x^2 z}{4(1-x^2)} + \frac{(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{2} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right] \\
& = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{z}{4(1-x^2)} + \frac{1}{4(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \cdot \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \right), \\
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} & = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \\
& = \frac{1}{2(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right] \\
& = \frac{1}{4(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

又  $\arccos x = u - v, x = \cos(u - v),$

$$1 - x^2 = \sin^2(u - v),$$

把上述结果代入原方程有

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} = \frac{w}{4 \sin^2(u - v)}.$$

**【3520】** 
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2 \frac{x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{x^2 - y^2} - \frac{3(x^2 + y^2)z}{(x^2 - y^2)^2}$$
  
( $|x| > |y|$ )

若  $u = x + y, v = x - y, w = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}}.$

解 原方程改写为

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{x^2 - y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2 - y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \\
& - \frac{2x}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{2y}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = - \frac{3(x^2 + y^2)z}{(x^2 - y^2)^3},
\end{aligned}$$

即 
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{x^2 - y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{x^2 - y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = - \frac{3(x^2 + y^2)z}{(x^2 - y^2)^3}.$$

①

由公式 ⑫ 易求

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{xz}{x^2 - y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) - \frac{yz}{x^2 - y^2}.$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{x^2 - y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} \cdot \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{xz}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} \right] \\ &= -\frac{x}{(x^2 - y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{x}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \\ &\quad + \frac{z}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} - \frac{4x^2 z}{(x^2 - y^2)^3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) \\ &= \frac{z}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} - \frac{3x^2 z}{(x^2 - y^2)^3} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} \cdot \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right] \\ &= \frac{z}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} - \frac{3x^2 z}{(x^2 - y^2)^3} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

同理有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{x^2 - y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} \cdot \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) - \frac{yz}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} \right] \\ &= -\frac{y}{(x^2 - y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) - \frac{y}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \\ &\quad - \frac{3y^2 z}{(x^2 - y^2)^3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

把上述结果代入方程 ① 有

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} = 0.$$



【3521】 证明:任何方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + cz = 0 \quad (a, b, c \text{ 为常数}).$$

用代换

$$z = ue^{ax+\beta y},$$

(其中  $a$  和  $\beta$  均为常数值和  $u = u(x, y)$ ) 可以简化成如下形式:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + c_1 u = 0 \quad (c_1 = \text{const}).$$

$$\text{证} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{ax+\beta y} \left( au + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{ax+\beta y} \left( \beta u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^{ax+\beta y} \left( a\beta u + \beta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \right).$$

把上述结论代入原方程有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + (\beta + a) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + (a + b) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ & + (a\beta + a\alpha + b\beta + c)u = 0. \end{aligned}$$

由题意,需  $\beta + a = 0, a + b = 0$ ,

即  $\beta = -a, a = -b$ .

这是能做到的.事实上,令

$$z = ue^{-(bx+ay)},$$

则原方程变为

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + c_1 u = 0, c_1 \text{ 为常数}.$$

【3522】 证明:在变量代换

$$x' = \frac{x}{y}, y' = -\frac{1}{y}, u' = \frac{u}{\sqrt{y}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4y}}$$

(其中  $u'$  为变量  $x'$  和  $y'$  的函数) 下方程  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$  的形式不变.

$$\text{证} \quad dx' = \frac{dx}{y} - \frac{x}{y^2} dy, dy' = \frac{1}{y^2} dy,$$

$$\ln u' = \ln u + \frac{1}{2} \ln y + \frac{x^2}{4y},$$

$$du' = \frac{u'}{u} du + \frac{u'}{2y} dy + \frac{xu'}{2y} dx - \frac{x^2 u'}{4y^2} dy.$$

把上面三个微分式代入

$$du' = \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} dx' + \frac{\partial u'}{\partial y'} dy',$$

有 
$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{u'}{u} du + \frac{u'}{2y} dy + \frac{xu'}{2y} dx - \frac{x^2 u'}{4y^2} dy \\ &= \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} \left( \frac{1}{y} dx - \frac{x}{y^2} dy \right) + \frac{\partial u'}{\partial y'} \frac{dy}{y^2}. \end{aligned}$$

于是 
$$\begin{aligned} du &= \left( \frac{u}{yu'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} - \frac{xu}{2y} \right) dx \\ &+ \left( \frac{u}{y^2 u'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial y'} - \frac{xu}{y^2 u'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} + \frac{x^2 u}{4y^2} - \frac{u}{2y} \right) dy. \end{aligned}$$

从而 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{u}{yu'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} - \frac{xu}{2y},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{u}{y^2 u'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial y'} - \frac{xu}{y^2 u'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} + \frac{x^2 u}{4y^2} - \frac{u}{2y}, \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x'^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{u}{yu'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} - \frac{xu}{2y} \right) \\ &= \frac{u}{yu'} \frac{\partial^2 u'}{\partial x'^2} \frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{yu'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \\ &\quad - \frac{u}{yu'^2} \cdot \left( \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} \right)^2 \frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} - \frac{u}{2y} - \frac{x}{2y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \\ &= \frac{u}{y^2 u'} \frac{\partial^2 u'}{\partial x'^2} + \left( \frac{1}{yu'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} - \frac{x}{2y} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{u}{yu'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} - \frac{xu}{2y} \right) \\ &\quad - \frac{u}{y^2 u'^2} \left( \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} \right)^2 - \frac{u}{2y} \\ &= \frac{u}{y^2 u'} \frac{\partial^2 u'}{\partial x'^2} - \frac{xu}{y^2 u'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} + \frac{x^2 u}{4y^2} - \frac{u}{2y} \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

把 ①, ② 代入原方程有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u'}{\partial x'^2} = \frac{\partial u'}{\partial y'},$$

于是方程的形式不变.

【3523】 在方程:

$$q(1+q)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - (1+p+q+2pq)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + p(1+p)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

(其中  $p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  而  $q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ ) 中假定:  $u = x + z, v = y + z, w = x + y + z$ . 若  $w = w(u, v)$ .

解 由

$$dz = p dx + q dy, u = x + z,$$

$$v = y + z, w = x + y + z,$$

有  $du = dx + dz = (1+p)dx + qdy,$

$$dv = dy + dz = p dx + (1+q)dy,$$

$$d^2 u = d^2 v = d^2 w = d^2 z.$$

把上述结论代入新变元的全微分式

$$d^2 w = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} du^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} du dv + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} dv^2 + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} d^2 u + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} d^2 v,$$

且令  $S = 1 - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v},$

有 
$$\begin{aligned} S d^2 z &= \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} [(p+1)dx + qdy]^2 \\ &\quad + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} [(p+1)dx + qdy][pdx + (q+1)dy] \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} [pdx + (q+1)dy]^2. \end{aligned}$$

把上式与  $d^2 z = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} dx^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} dy^2,$

作比较有

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{S} \left[ (1+p)^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + 2p(1+p) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} + p^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \right],$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{1}{S} \left[ q(p+1) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + (1+p+q+2pq) \cdot \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + p(q+1) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \right], \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{S} \left[ q^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + 2q(q+1) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} + (q+1)^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \right].$$

代入原方程, 并利用

$$\begin{aligned} & q(1+q)(1+p)^2 - (1+p+q+2pq)q(p+1) + p(1+p)q^2 \\ &= q(1+p)[(1+p)(1+q) - (1+p+q+2pq) + pq] \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & p^2 q(1+q) - (1+p+q+2pq)p(q+1) \\ &+ p(1+p)(q+1)^2 = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 2p(1+p)q(1+q) - (1+p+q+2pq)^2 \\ &+ 2q(q+1)p(1+p) = -(1+p+q)^2, \end{aligned}$$

我们有 
$$-\frac{(1+p+q)^2}{S} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} = 0,$$

或 
$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} = 0.$$

【3524】 在方程

$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + z^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \left( x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left( z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2$$

中假定  $x = e^\xi, y = e^\eta, z = e^\zeta, u = e^w$ . 其中  $w = w(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$ .

解 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{du}{dw} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} \frac{d\xi}{dx} = \frac{e^w}{x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi},$$

即 
$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^w \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi}, \quad \text{①}$$

$$y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^w \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta}, \quad z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = e^w \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta}.$$

① 式两边对  $x$  求偏导数有

$$x \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^w \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 \frac{d\xi}{dx} + e^w \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \xi^2} \frac{d\xi}{dx},$$

两边同乘  $x$  有

$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = e^w \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 + e^w \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \xi^2} - e^w \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi}, \quad \text{②}$$

同理有 
$$y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = e^w \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} \right)^2 + e^w \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \eta^2} - e^w \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta}, \quad \text{③}$$

$$z^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = e^w \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta} \right)^2 + e^w \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \zeta^2} - e^w \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta^2}, \quad (4)$$

把②,③,④三式代入原方程有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \zeta^2} \\ &= (e^w - 1) \left[ \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta}. \end{aligned}$$

【3525】 证明:方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 = 0$$

的形式与变量  $x, y$  和  $z$  之间的关系无关.

证 令  $p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ ,

则  $dz = p dx + q dy$ ,

若以  $x$  为新函数有

$$d^2 x = \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} dy^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} dy dz + \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} dz^2 + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} d^2 y + \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} d^2 z,$$

把作为旧变元的关系:

$$d^2 x = 0, d^2 y = 0, dz = p dx + q dy,$$

代入上式有

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 z &= - \frac{1}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} dy^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} dy \cdot (p dx + q dy) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} (p dx + q dy)^2 \right]. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{于是 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -p \left( p^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} \right), \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -p \left( p \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} + pq \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} \right), \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -p \left( \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} + 2q \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} + q^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} \right). \quad (3)$$

代入原方程有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 \\
&= p^2 \left( p^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} + 2q \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} + q^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} \right) \\
&\quad - p^2 \left( p \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} + pq \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} \right)^2 \\
&= p^4 \left[ \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} - \left( \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} \right)^2 \right] = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

从而  $\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} - \left( \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} \right)^2 = 0$ .

同理,若以  $y$  作为函数有

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial z^2} - \left( \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x \partial z} \right)^2 = 0.$$

即方程的形状与变量  $x, y$  和  $z$  所分别担任的角色无关.

【3526】 取  $x$  作为变量  $y$  和  $z$  的函数,解方程:

$$\left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

解 把 3525 题中的 ①, ②, ③ 三式和

$$p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, q = \frac{\partial y}{\partial z},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{代入有} \quad & q^2 \left( -p^3 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} \right) + 2pq \left( p^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} + p^2 q \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} \right) \\
& - p^2 \left( p \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} + 2pq \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} + pq^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} \right) = -p^3 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

从而  $\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} = 0$ , 或  $p = 0$ , 又由  $\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} = 0$  得原方程为  $x = \varphi(z)y + \psi(z)$ , 其中  $\varphi, \psi$  为任意函数, 由  $p = 0$ , 有  $z = f(y)$ ,  $f$  为任意函数, 它也是原方程的解.

【3527】 取勒让德变换

$$X = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, Y = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, Z = x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - z,$$

(其中  $Z = Z(X, Y)$ ) 变换方程式:



$$A\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2B\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + C\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

解 由

$$\begin{aligned} dZ &= d\left(x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - z\right) \\ &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy - dz + x dX + y dY = x dX + y dY, \end{aligned}$$

于是有  $\frac{\partial Z}{\partial X} = x, \frac{\partial Z}{\partial Y} = y$ .

对上式求微分有

$$\begin{cases} dx = \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} dX + \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} dY, \\ dy = \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} dX + \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} dY. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

又由  $X = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, Y = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ ,

$$\text{微分有} \begin{cases} dX = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} dx + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} dy, \\ dY = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} dx + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} dy. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

由 ① 式与 ② 式有

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} dx \\ dy \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dX \\ dY \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dx \\ dy \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{于是} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

从而 
$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \end{vmatrix} = 1.$$

因此 
$$I = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0.$$

于是,由①式有

$$\begin{cases} dX = I^{-1} \left( \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} dx - \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} dy \right), \\ dY = I^{-1} \left( -\frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} dx + \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} dy \right). \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

比较②式和③式有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= I^{-1} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -I^{-1} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= I^{-1} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2}, \end{aligned}$$

代入方程有  $A(X, Y) \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} - 2B(X, Y) \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} + C(X, Y) \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} = 0.$

## § 5. 几何上的应用

### 1. 切线和法平面 曲线

$$x = \varphi(t), y = \psi(t), z = \chi(t)$$

在  $M(x, y, z)$  点处的切线方程为

$$\frac{X-x}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{Y-y}{\frac{dy}{dt}} = \frac{Z-z}{\frac{dz}{dt}}$$

在这个点上法平面的方程:

$$\frac{dx}{dt}(X-x) + \frac{dy}{dt}(Y-y) + \frac{dz}{ds}(Z-z) = 0.$$

### 2. 切平面和法线 在 $M(x, y, z)$ 点曲面 $z = f(x, y)$ 的切

平面方程为

$$Z - z = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(X - x) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(Y - y),$$

在  $M$  点法线的方程是:

$$\frac{X - x}{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}} = \frac{Y - y}{\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}} = \frac{Z - z}{-1}.$$

若曲面方程式给定为隐函数的形式  $F(x, y, z) = 0$ , 则相应地有

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(X - x) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(Y - y) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(Z - z) = 0.$$

— 切面方程式

和  $\frac{X - x}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}} = \frac{Y - y}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}} = \frac{Z - z}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}}$  — 法线方程式.

3. 平面曲线族的包络线 单参数曲线族  $f(x, y, \alpha) = 0$  ( $\alpha$  为参数) 的包络线满足方程组

$$f(x, y, \alpha) = 0, f'_\alpha(x, y, \alpha) = 0.$$

4. 曲面族的包洛面 单参数曲面族  $F(x, y, z, \alpha) = 0$  的包洛面满足方程组:

$$F(x, y, z, \alpha) = 0, F'_\alpha(x, y, z, \alpha) = 0.$$

在双参数曲面族  $\Phi(x, y, z, \alpha, \beta) = 0$  的情况下, 包络面满足以下方程:  $\Phi(x, y, z, \alpha, \beta) = 0, \Phi'_\alpha(x, y, z, \alpha, \beta) = 0, \Phi'_\beta(x, y, z, \alpha, \beta) = 0$ .

对于以下曲线, 写出给定点切线和法向面的方程 (3528 ~ 3532).

【3528】 在点  $t = t_0, x = a \cos \alpha \cos t, y = a \sin \alpha \cos t, z = a \sin t$ .

解 由线

$$x = x(t), y = y(t), z = z(t),$$

在点  $t_0$  处的切向量为

$$\vec{v}(t_0) = (x'(t_0), y'(t_0), z'(t_0)),$$



于是由  $x = a \cos \alpha \cos t, y = a \sin \alpha \cos t, z = a \sin t$ ,

有  $\vec{v}(t_0) = \{-a \cos \alpha \sin t_0, -a \sin \alpha \sin t_0, a \cos t_0\}$ .

从而切线方程为

$$\frac{x - x_0}{-a \cos \alpha \sin t_0} = \frac{y - y_0}{-a \sin \alpha \sin t_0} = \frac{z - z_0}{a \cos t_0},$$

即  $\frac{x - x_0}{-\cos \alpha \sin t_0} = \frac{y - y_0}{-\sin \alpha \sin t_0} = \frac{z - z_0}{\cos t_0}.$

法平面方程为

$$\begin{aligned} & (-a \cos \alpha \sin t_0)(x - x_0) \\ & + (-a \sin \alpha \sin t_0) \cdot (y - y_0) + (a \cos t_0)(z - z_0) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $x_0 = x(t_0) = a \cos \alpha \cos t_0,$

$$y_0 = y(t_0) = a \sin \alpha \cos t_0,$$

$$z_0 = z(t_0) = a \sin t_0.$$

经化简有  $x \cos \alpha \sin t_0 + y \sin \alpha \sin t_0 - z \cos t_0 = 0$ , 也就是法平面过原点.

**【3529】** 在点  $t = \pi/4, x = a \sin^2 t, y = b \sin t \cos t, z = c \cos^2 t$ .

解  $x_0 = a \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{a}{2}, y_0 = \frac{b}{2}, z_0 = \frac{c}{2},$

$$\vec{v}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \{a, 0, -c\},$$

于是切线方程为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x - \frac{a}{2}}{a} = \frac{z - \frac{c}{2}}{-c}, \\ y = \frac{b}{2}. \end{cases}$$

即

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c} = 1, \\ y = \frac{b}{2}. \end{cases}$$

法平面方程为

$$a\left(x - \frac{a}{2}\right) + (-c)\left(z - \frac{c}{2}\right) = 0,$$

即  $ax - cz = \frac{1}{2}(a^2 - c^2).$

【3530】 在点  $M(1,1,1), y = x, z = x^2.$

解 设  $x = t,$

则  $y = t, z = t^2.$

于是  $\vec{v}(1) = \{1, 1, 2\}$ , 切线方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{2}.$$

法平面方程为

$$(x-1) + (y-1) + 2(z-1) = 0,$$

即  $x + y + 2z = 4.$

【3531】 在点  $M(1,1,1), x^2 + z^2 = 10, y^2 + z^2 = 10.$

解 基本思路: 当曲线以两个曲面方程

$$F_1(x, y, z) = 0, F_2(x, y, z) = 0$$

交线形式给出时, 可先求出两曲面在交点处的法向量

$$\vec{n}_1 = \{F'_1x, F'_1y, F'_1z\},$$

$$\vec{n}_2 = \{F'_2x, F'_2y, F'_2z\},$$

则曲线在该点的切向量为

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{n} &= \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 \\ &= \left\{ \begin{vmatrix} F'_1y & F'_1z \\ F'_2y & F'_2z \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F'_1z & F'_1x \\ F'_2z & F'_2x \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F'_1x & F'_1y \\ F'_2x & F'_2y \end{vmatrix} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

于是该题中

$$\vec{n}_1 = \{2, 0, 6\}, \vec{n}_2 = \{0, 2, 6\},$$

$$\vec{v} = \{1, 0, 3\} \times \{0, 1, 3\} = \{-3, -3, 1\},$$

从而切线方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{-3} = \frac{y-1}{-3} = \frac{z-1}{1},$$

即  $\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{z-1}{-1}.$

法平面方程为

$$-3(x-1) - 3(y-1) + (z-3) = 0,$$

即  $3x + 3y - z = 3.$

【3532】 在  $M(1, -2, 1), x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6, x + y + z = 0.$

解 由  $F_1 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6 = 0,$

$$F_2 = x + y + z = 0,$$

有  $\vec{n}_1 = 2\langle 1, -2, 1 \rangle, \vec{n}_2 = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle,$

$$\vec{v} = \langle 1, -2, 1 \rangle \times \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle = -3\langle 1, 0, -1 \rangle.$$

于是切线方程为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-1}, \\ y = -2. \end{cases}$$

即  $\begin{cases} x + z = 2, \\ y + 2 = 0. \end{cases}$

法平面方程为

$$(x-1) - (z-1) = 0,$$

或  $x - z = 0.$

【3533】 在曲线  $x = t, y = t^2, z = t^3$  上, 求出使切线平行于平面  $x + 2y + z = 4$  的点.

解  $\vec{v} = \langle 1, 2t, 3t^2 \rangle$ , 平面法向量  $\vec{n} = \langle 1, 2, 1 \rangle$ , 由题意

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} = 1 + 4t + 3t^2 = 0,$$

从而  $t = -1$  或  $t = -\frac{1}{3}$ , 于是所求的点为  $M_1(-1,$

$1, -1), M_2(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{9}, -\frac{1}{27}).$

【3534】 证明: 螺旋线  $x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t, z = bt$  的切线与  $Oz$  轴线成定角.

证 由

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -a \sin t, \frac{dy}{dt} = a \cos t, \frac{dz}{dt} = b,$$



于是有切线与  $Oz$  轴形成的角  $\gamma$  的余弦

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{\frac{dz}{dt}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dt}\right)^2}} = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}.$$

从而  $\cos \gamma$  为常数, 故切线与  $Oz$  轴形成定角.

**【3535】** 证明: 曲线  $x = ae^t \cos t, y = ae^t \sin t, z = ae^t$  与锥面  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$  的所有母线相交的角度相同.

**证** 圆锥  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$  的顶点在原点, 过圆锥上任一点  $P(x, y, z)$  的母线也过原点, 因此, 母线的方向向量为  $\vec{v}_1 = (x, y, z)$ , 曲线在点  $P$  的切向量为

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{v}_2 &= (x', y', z') \\ &= \{ae^t(\cos t - \sin t), ae^t(\sin t + \cos t), ae^t\} \\ &= (x - y, x + y, z).\end{aligned}$$

又  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ , 于是

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2) &= \frac{\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2}{|\vec{v}_1| |\vec{v}_2|} \\ &= \frac{x(x - y) + y(x + y) + z^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \sqrt{(x - y)^2 + (x + y)^2 + z^2}} = \frac{2z^2}{\sqrt{2z^2} \sqrt{3z^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}.\end{aligned}$$

从而交角相同.

**【3536】** 证明斜驶线

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\psi}{2}\right) = e^{k\varphi} \quad (k = \text{const}),$$

(其中  $\varphi$  为地球上点的经度,  $\psi$  为地球上点的纬度) 与地球体的所有子午线成定角相交.

**证** 建立坐标系: 赤道平面为  $Oxy$  平面, 球心为坐标原点,  $Ox$  轴正向过  $0^\circ$  子午线,  $Oz$  轴正向过北极, 取  $Oxyz$  坐标系为右手系.

下面建立斜驶线和子午线在直角坐标系中的方程. 假设讨论地球上的点的经度为  $\varphi (0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi)$ , 纬度为  $\psi \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ,

则它在上述标系下的坐标为

$$\begin{cases} x = R\cos\psi\cos\varphi, \\ y = R\cos\psi\sin\varphi, \\ z = R\sin\psi. \end{cases}$$

其中  $R$  为地球半径, 对  $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\psi}{2}\right) = e^{k\varphi}$  两边求微分有

$$\frac{d\psi}{2\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\psi}{2}\right)} = ke^{k\varphi}d\varphi = k\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\psi}{2}\right)d\varphi$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\varphi}{d\psi} &= \left[2\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\psi}{2}\right)k\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\psi}{2}\right)\right]^{-1} \\ &= \left[k\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \psi\right)\right]^{-1} = \frac{1}{k\cos\psi}. \end{aligned}$$

现把斜驶线方程看作  $\varphi$  和  $\psi$  的隐函数, 因此在  $(\varphi_0, \psi_0)$  点处有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{d\psi} &= -R\sin\psi_0\cos\varphi_0 - R\cos\psi_0\sin\varphi_0 \frac{d\varphi}{d\psi} \\ &= -R\left(\sin\psi_0\cos\varphi_0 + \frac{\sin\varphi_0}{k}\right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{d\psi} &= -R\sin\psi_0\sin\varphi_0 + R\cos\psi_0\cos\varphi_0 \frac{d\varphi}{d\psi} \\ &= -R\left(\sin\psi_0\sin\varphi_0 - \frac{\cos\varphi_0}{k}\right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dz}{d\psi} = R\cos\psi_0.$$

从而, 可取斜驶线切向量

$$\vec{v}_1$$

$$= \left\{ \sin\psi_0\cos\varphi_0 + \frac{\sin\varphi_0}{k}, \sin\psi_0\sin\varphi_0 - \frac{\cos\varphi_0}{k}, -\cos\psi_0 \right\},$$

当  $\varphi$  为常数时, 即得子午线, 其参数方程为

$$\begin{cases} x = R\cos\psi\cos\varphi_0, \\ y = R\cos\psi\sin\varphi_0, \\ z = R\sin\psi. \end{cases}$$

于是子午线在点 $(\varphi_0, \psi_0)$ 的切向量为

$$\vec{v}_2 = \{\sin\psi_0 \cos\varphi_0, \sin\psi_0 \sin\varphi_0, -\cos\psi_0\},$$

从而有  $\cos(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2) = \frac{\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2}{|\vec{v}_1| |\vec{v}_2|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{k^2}}} = \text{常数}.$

故斜驶线与子午线相交成定角.

【3537】 求出在点 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 曲线

$$z = f(x, y), \quad \frac{x - x_0}{\cos\alpha} = \frac{y - y_0}{\sin\alpha},$$

(其中 $f$ 为微分函数)的切线与 $Oxy$ 平面所成的角度的正切.

解 把曲线看作两条曲线的交线, 则所给曲线在 $M_0$ 点的切线方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{x - x_0}{f'_y(x_0, y_0) - 1} \\ -\frac{1}{\sin\alpha} & 0 \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & \frac{y - y_0}{f'_x(x_0, y_0)} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\cos\alpha} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} \frac{z - z_0}{f'_x(x_0, y_0) - f'_y(x_0, y_0)} \\ \frac{1}{\cos\alpha} & -\frac{1}{\sin\alpha} \end{vmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

即  $\frac{x - x_0}{\cos\alpha} = \frac{y - y_0}{\sin\alpha} = \frac{z - z_0}{f'_x(x_0, y_0)\cos\alpha + f'_y(x_0, y_0)\sin\alpha},$

因此, 切线与 $Oxy$ 平面所成角 $\varphi$ 的正切为

$$\begin{aligned} \tan\varphi &= \frac{f'_x(x_0, y_0)\cos\alpha + f'_y(x_0, y_0)\sin\alpha}{\sqrt{\cos^2\alpha + \sin^2\alpha}} \\ &= f'_x(x_0, y_0)\cos\alpha + f'_y(x_0, y_0)\sin\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

【3538】 求函数 $u = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$ 在点 $M(1, 2, -2)$ 沿曲线

$$x = t, y = 2t^2, z = -2t^4,$$

在该点的切线方向上的导数.



$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{y^2 + z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} &= -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},\end{aligned}$$

在点  $M(1, 2, -2)$  它们的值分别为  $\frac{8}{27}, -\frac{2}{27}, \frac{2}{27}$ , 又曲线在该点的切线的方向余弦为  $\frac{1}{9}, \frac{4}{9}, -\frac{8}{9}$ . 从而所求的导数为

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \right|_M = \frac{8}{27} \cdot \frac{1}{9} + \left(-\frac{2}{27}\right) \cdot \frac{4}{9} + \frac{2}{27} \cdot \left(-\frac{8}{9}\right) = -\frac{16}{243}.$$

对于下列曲面, 写出指定点的切面和法线方程 (3539 ~ 3547).

**【3539】** 在点  $M_0(1, 2, 5), z = x^2 + y^2$ .

**解** 思路: 当曲面由方程  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  给出时, 法向量为  $\vec{n} = \left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \right\}$ . 特别曲面由显式方程  $z = f(x, y)$  给出时, 法向量  $\vec{n} = \{f'_x, f'_y, -1\}$ , 本题中,

$$\vec{n} = \{2x, 2y, -1\} \Big|_{M_0} = \{2, 4, -1\}.$$

于是, 切面方程为

$$2(x-1) + 4(y-2) - (z-5) = 0,$$

即  $2x + 4y - z = 5$ .

法线方程为  $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{4} = \frac{z-5}{-1}$ .

**【3540】** 在点  $M_0(3, 4, 12), x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 169$ .

**解** 设  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 169 = 0$ , 则在点  $n_0$  处

$$\vec{n} = \{2x, 2y, 2z\} \Big|_{M_0} = \{6, 8, 24\} = 2\{3, 4, 12\}.$$

于是切面方程为

$$3(x-3) + 4(y-4) + 12(z-12) = 0,$$

即  $3x + 4y + 12z = 169$ .

法线方程为

$$\frac{x-3}{3} = \frac{y-4}{4} = \frac{z-12}{12},$$

即  $\frac{x}{3} = \frac{y}{4} = \frac{z}{12}.$

【3541】 在点  $M_0(1, 1, \frac{\pi}{4})$ ,  $z = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ .

解  $\vec{n} = \left\{ \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, -1 \right\} \Big|_{M_0} = \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -1 \right\},$

于是, 切面方程为

$$z - \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}(y-1),$$

即  $z = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}(x-y),$

法线方程为  $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z-\frac{\pi}{4}}{2}.$

【3542】 在点  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ ,  $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1$ .

解  $\vec{n} = 2\{ax_0, by_0, cz_0\}$ , 于是, 切面方程为

$$ax_0(x-x_0) + by_0(y-y_0) + cz_0(z-z_0) = 0,$$

又  $ax_0^2 + by_0^2 + cz_0^2 = 1,$

故切面方程可写为

$$ax_0x + by_0y + cz_0z = 1.$$

法线方程为

$$\frac{x-x_0}{ax_0} = \frac{y-y_0}{by_0} = \frac{z-z_0}{cz_0}.$$

【3543】 在点  $M_0(1, 1, 1)$ ,  $z = y + \ln \frac{x}{z}$ .

解  $F(x, y, z) = y + \ln x - \ln z - z = 0,$

$$\vec{n} = \left\{ \frac{1}{x}, 1, -\frac{1}{z} - 1 \right\} \Big|_{M_0} = \{1, 1, -2\},$$

于是,切面方程为

$$(x-1) + (y-1) - 2(z-1) = 0,$$

即  $x + y - 2z = 0$ .

法线方程为  $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-2}$ .

【3544】 在点  $M_0(2, 2, 1)$ ,  $2^{\frac{x}{z}} + 2^{\frac{y}{z}} = 8$ .

解  $F(x, y, z) = 2^{\frac{x}{z}} + 2^{\frac{y}{z}} - 8$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{n} &= \left\{ \frac{1}{z} 2^{\frac{x}{z}} \ln 2, \frac{1}{z} 2^{\frac{y}{z}} \ln 2, (x \cdot 2^{\frac{x}{z}} + y \cdot 2^{\frac{y}{z}}) \left( -\frac{1}{z^2} \ln 2 \right) \right\} \Big|_{M_0} \\ &= 4 \ln 2 \{1, 1, -4\},\end{aligned}$$

于是,切面方程为  $(x-2) + (y-2) - 4(z-1) = 0$ ,

即  $x + y - 4z = 0$ .

法线方程为  $\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-4}$ .

【3545】 在点  $M_0(\varphi_0, \psi_0)$ ,  $x = a \cos \psi \cos \varphi$ ,  $y = b \cos \psi \sin \varphi$ ,  $z = c \sin \psi$ .

解 思路:当曲面由参数方程

$$x = x(u, v), y = y(u, v), z = z(u, v),$$

给出时,曲面上分别令  $u = u_0, v = v_0$  得到的两条曲线的切向量分别为

$$\vec{v}_1 = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right\}, \vec{v}_2 = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right\},$$

切面的法向量为

$$\vec{n} = \vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_2 = \left\{ \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} \right\}$$

于是对本题

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{v}_1 &= \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \right\} \Big|_{M_0} \\ &= \{-a \cos \psi_0 \sin \varphi_0, b \cos \psi_0 \cos \varphi_0, 0\}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \cos\psi_0 \{-a\sin\varphi_0, b\cos\varphi_0, 0\}, \\
\vec{v}_2 &= \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial \psi} \right\} \Big|_{M_0} \\
&= \{-a\sin\psi_0\cos\varphi_0, -b\sin\psi_0\sin\varphi_0, c\cos\psi_0\}, \\
n &= \vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_2 = abc \left\{ \frac{\cos\psi_0\cos\varphi_0}{a}, \frac{\cos\psi_0\sin\varphi_0}{b}, \frac{\sin\psi_0}{c} \right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

于是切面方程为

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{\cos\psi_0\cos\varphi_0}{a}(x - a\cos\psi_0\cos\varphi_0) + \frac{\cos\psi_0\sin\varphi_0}{b} \cdot (y - b\cos\psi_0\sin\varphi_0) \\
&+ \frac{\sin\psi_0}{c}(z - c\sin\psi_0) = 0,
\end{aligned}$$

即  $\frac{x}{a}\cos\psi_0\cos\varphi_0 + \frac{y}{b}\cos\psi_0\sin\varphi_0 + \frac{z}{c}\sin\psi_0 = 1.$

法线方程为

$$\frac{x - a\cos\psi_0\cos\varphi_0}{\frac{\cos\psi_0\cos\varphi_0}{a}} = \frac{y - b\cos\psi_0\sin\varphi_0}{\frac{\cos\psi_0\sin\varphi_0}{b}} = \frac{z - c\sin\psi_0}{\frac{\sin\psi_0}{c}},$$

即  $\frac{x\sec\psi_0\sec\varphi_0 - a}{bc} = \frac{y\sec\psi_0\csc\varphi_0 - b}{ac} = \frac{z\csc\psi_0 - c}{ab}.$

【3546】 在点  $M_0(\varphi_0, r_0)$ ,  $x = r\cos\varphi$ ,  $y = r\sin\varphi$ ,  $z = r\cot\alpha$ .

解  $\vec{v}_1 = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \right\} \Big|_{M_0} = r_0 \{-\sin\varphi_0, \cos\varphi_0, 0\},$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \right\} \Big|_{M_0} = \{\cos\varphi_0, \sin\varphi_0, \cot\alpha\},$$

$$\vec{n} = \vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_2 = r_0 \{\cos\varphi_0\cot\alpha, \sin\varphi_0\cot\alpha, -1\}.$$

于是切面方程为

$$\begin{aligned}
&\cos\varphi_0\cot\alpha(x - r_0\cos\varphi_0) \\
&+ \sin\varphi_0\cot\alpha \cdot (y - r_0\sin\varphi_0) - (z - r_0\cot\alpha) = 0,
\end{aligned}$$

即

$$x\cos\varphi_0 + y\sin\varphi_0 - z\tan\alpha = 0,$$

法线方程为

$$\frac{x - r_0 \cos \varphi_0}{\cos \varphi_0 \cot \alpha} = \frac{y - r_0 \sin \varphi_0}{\sin \varphi_0 \cot \alpha} = \frac{z - r_0 \cot \alpha}{-1},$$

即 
$$\frac{x - r_0 \cos \varphi_0}{\cos \varphi_0} = \frac{y - r_0 \sin \varphi_0}{\sin \varphi_0} = \frac{z - r_0 \cot \alpha}{-\tan \alpha}.$$

【3547】 在点  $M_0(u_0, v_0)$ ,  $x = u \cos v$ ,  $y = u \sin v$ ,  $z = av$ .

解 
$$\vec{v}_1 = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right\} \Big|_{M_0} = \{\cos v_0, \sin v_0, 0\},$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right\} \Big|_{M_0} = \{-u_0 \sin v_0, u_0 \cos v_0, a\},$$

$$\vec{n} = \vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_2 = \{a \sin v_0, -a \cos v_0, u_0\}.$$

于是切面方程为

$$a \sin v_0 (x - u_0 \cos v_0) - a \cos v_0 (y - u_0 \sin v_0) + u_0 (z - av_0) = 0,$$

即 
$$ax \sin v_0 - ay \cos v_0 + u_0 z = au_0 v_0.$$

法线方程为

$$\frac{x - u_0 \cos v_0}{a \sin v_0} = \frac{y - u_0 \sin v_0}{-a \cos v_0} = \frac{z - av_0}{u_0}.$$

【3548】 当切点  $M(u, v)$  ( $u \neq v$ ) 无限接近于曲面边界线  $u = v$  上的点  $M_0(u_0, v_0)$  时, 求下列曲面的切平面极限位置:

$$x = u + v, \quad y = u^2 + v^2, \quad z = u^3 + v^3.$$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \vec{n}(u, v) &= \{1, 2u, 3u^2\} \times \{1, 2v, 3v^2\} \\ &= (v - u) \{6uv, -3(u + v), 2\}, \end{aligned}$$

则  $\vec{n}$  方向上的单位向量为

$$\vec{n}^0(u, v) = \left\{ \frac{6uv}{l}, -\frac{3(u+v)}{l}, \frac{2}{l} \right\},$$

其中 
$$l = \sqrt{36u^2v^2 + 9(u+v)^2 + 4}.$$

于是 
$$\lim_{\substack{u \rightarrow u_0 \\ v \rightarrow v_0}} \vec{n}^0 = \left\{ \frac{6u_0^2}{l_0}, -\frac{6u_0}{l_0}, \frac{2}{l_0} \right\},$$

其中 
$$l_0 = \sqrt{36u_0^4 + 36u_0^2 + 4}.$$

而 
$$M_0(u_0, v_0) = (2u_0, 2u_0^2, 2u_0^3),$$

于是切面在  $M_0$  点的极限位置为

$$3u_0^2x - 3u_0y + z = 3u_0^2(2u_0) - 3u_0(2u_0^2) + 2u_0^3 = 2u_0^3,$$

即 
$$\frac{3x}{u_0} - \frac{3y}{u_0^2} + \frac{z}{u_0^3} = 2.$$

【3549】 在曲面  $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + 2xy + 2xz + 4yz = 8$  上, 求出切平面平行于坐标平面的所有切点.

解  $\vec{n} = \{2(x+y+z), 2(x+2y+2z), 2(x+2y+3z)\},$

当 
$$\begin{cases} x+y+z=0, \\ x+2y+2z=0, \\ x+2y+3z=\lambda. \end{cases}$$

时,  $\vec{n}$  与  $\vec{k} = (0, 0, 1)$  平行. 即切平面平行于  $Oxy$  平面, 解上述方程有  $x=0, y=-\lambda, z=\lambda$ . 把求得的  $x, y, z$  代入所给的曲面方程, 有  $\lambda = \pm 2\sqrt{2}$ , 于是切平面平行于  $Oxy$  坐标平面的切点为  $(0, \pm 2\sqrt{2}, \mp 2\sqrt{2})$ . 同理有切平面平行于  $Oxz$  坐标平面和  $Oyz$  坐标平面的诸切点分别为  $(\pm 4, \mp 2, 0)$  及  $(\pm 2, \mp 4, \pm 2)$ .

【3550】 在椭球面  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  上怎样的点处的法线与坐标轴形成相等的角?

解  $\vec{n} = 2\left\{\frac{x}{a^2}, \frac{y}{b^2}, \frac{z}{c^2}\right\},$

由题意, 有  $\frac{\frac{x}{a^2}}{l} = \frac{\frac{y}{b^2}}{l} = \frac{\frac{z}{c^2}}{l}, \left(l = \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}}\right).$

即  $\frac{x}{a^2} = \frac{y}{b^2} = \frac{z}{c^2} = \lambda.$

把上式代入椭球面方程有

$$\lambda = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}.$$

于是, 所求的点为

$$x = \pm \frac{a^2}{d}, y = \pm \frac{b^2}{d}, z = \pm \frac{c^2}{d},$$

其中  $d = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}.$



【3551】 求曲面  $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21$  平行于平面  $x + 4y + 6z = 0$  的各个切平面.

解  $\vec{n} = 2\{x, 2y, 3z\}$ , 由题设有

$$x = \lambda, 2y = 4\lambda, 3z = 6\lambda.$$

即  $x = \lambda, y = 2\lambda, z = 2\lambda$ .

把它们代入方程  $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21$ ,

得  $\lambda = \pm 1$ , 故切点为  $(\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 2)$ , 于是所求的切平面方程为

$$(x \mp 1) + 4(y \mp 2) + 6(z \mp 2) = 0,$$

即  $x + 4y + 6z = \pm 21$ .

【3552】 证明: 曲面  $xyz = a^3 (a > 0)$  的切平面与坐标面围成定体积的四面体.

证 在曲面上任取一点  $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ , 则曲面在该点的切平面方程为  $y_0 z_0(x - x_0) + x_0 z_0(y - y_0) + x_0 y_0(z - z_0) = 0$ , 它与各坐标面的交点为  $A(3x_0, 0, 0), B(0, 3y_0, 0), C(0, 0, 3z_0)$ . 注意到各个坐标轴的垂直关系, 即知以  $A, B, C, D$  各点为顶点的四面体的体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V_{ABCO} &= \frac{1}{3} OC \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} OA \cdot OB \right) = \frac{1}{6} 3z_0 \cdot 3x_0 \cdot 3y_0 \\ &= \frac{9}{2} x_0 y_0 z_0 = \frac{9}{2} a^3. \end{aligned}$$

它为一个常数.

【3553】 证明: 曲面  $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = \sqrt{a} (a > 0)$  的切平面在坐标轴上割下若干段, 它们的和等于常数.

证 在曲面上任取一点  $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ , 则曲面在该点的切平方程为  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}}(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y_0}}(y - y_0) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z_0}}(z - z_0) = 0$ ,

即  $\sqrt{y_0 z_0}(x - x_0) + \sqrt{x_0 z_0}(y - y_0) + \sqrt{x_0 y_0} \cdot (z - z_0) = 0$ .

此切面在坐标轴上所割下的各线段分别为  $\sqrt{ax_0}, \sqrt{ay_0}, \sqrt{az_0}$ , 其

和  $\sqrt{a}(\sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0}) = \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a} = a$ .

它是常数。

【3554】 证明:锥面  $z = xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  的切面通过它的顶点。

$$\text{证} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{y}{x}f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right),$$

于是,锥面在任一点  $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  的切平面方程为

$$z - z_0 = \left[ f\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) - \frac{y_0}{x_0}f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) \right](x - x_0) + f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right)(y - y_0),$$

$$\text{化简有} \quad z = \left[ f\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) - \frac{y_0}{x_0}f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) \right]x + f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right)y,$$

它显然通过锥面  $z = xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  的顶点  $(0, 0, 0)$ 。

【3555】 证明:旋转曲面  $z = f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$  ( $f' \neq 0$ ) 的法线与它的旋转轴相交。

证 在旋转面上任取一点  $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ , 其中

$$z_0 = f(\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}),$$

则曲面在该点的法向量为

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{n} &= \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, -1 \right\} \Big|_{P_0} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}} \cdot \{x_0 f', y_0 f', -\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}\}. \end{aligned}$$

于是,法线方程为

$$\frac{x - x_0}{x_0 f'} = \frac{y - y_0}{y_0 f'} = \frac{z - z_0}{-\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}}.$$

显然,法线通过  $Oz$  轴上的点

$$\left[ 0, 0, f(\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}) + \frac{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}}{f'(\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2})} \right],$$

即法线和  $Oz$  轴相交。

【3556】 求椭球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy = 1$  在坐标面上的投影。

解 先考虑椭球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy = 1$  在  $Oxy$  平面上的射影,该射影即通过所给曲面上的每一点向  $Oxy$  平面作垂线所



得到的垂足的全体,它是  $Oxy$  平面上的一个区域,这个区域的边界由曲面上这样的点的投影构成:这一点向  $Oxy$  平面作的垂线在它的切面内(这里用到了椭球面的凸性),即该点的法线与  $Oxy$  平面平行,又该点的法向量为  $\{2x-y, 2y-x, 2z\}$ ,因此该点的坐标

$$\text{满足} \begin{cases} 2z = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy = 1. \end{cases}$$

这些点的投影为

$$\begin{cases} z = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 - xy = 1. \end{cases}$$

它即椭球在  $Oxy$  平面上射影的边界.

同理考虑切面与  $Oxz$  平面垂直,则有

$$2y - x = 0.$$

因此,对  $Oxz$  平面投影为边界点的椭球面上的点应满足方程

$$\begin{cases} 2y - x = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy = 1. \end{cases}$$

这是椭球面与平面的交线,将它改写为柱面与平面的交线

$$\begin{cases} 2y - x = 0, \\ \frac{3x^2}{4} + z^2 = 1. \end{cases}$$

于是,椭球面在  $Oxz$  平面上射影的边界由方程

$$\begin{cases} y = 0, \\ \frac{3x^2}{4} + z^2 = 1. \end{cases}$$

所确定. 同理可确定椭球面在  $Oyz$  平面上的射影的边界由方程

$$\begin{cases} x = 0, \\ \frac{3y^2}{4} + z^2 = 1. \end{cases}$$

所确定,于是,椭圆球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy = 1$  在  $Oxy$  平面上的射影为圆:  $x^2 + y^2 - xy \leq 1, z = 0$ , 在  $Oyz$  平面上的射影为椭圆:

$\frac{3}{4}y^2 + z^2 \leq 1, x = 0$ , 在  $Oxz$  平面上的射影为椭圆  $\frac{3}{4}x^2 + z^2 \leq 1$ ,



$y = 0$ .

【3557】 把一个正方形  $\{0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$  分割成直径  $\leq \delta$  的有限个小块  $\sigma$ , 若曲面  $z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$  在属于同一小块  $\sigma$  的任意两点  $P(x, y)$  和  $P_1(x_1, y_1)$  的法线方向相差小于  $1^\circ$ , 求  $\delta$  数的上限.

解 令曲面在点  $p(x, y), p_1(x_1, y_1)$  的法向量分别为  $\vec{n}, \vec{n}_1$  则

$$\vec{n} = \{2x, 2y, 1\}, |\vec{n}| \geq 1,$$

$$\vec{n}_1 = \{2x_1, 2y_1, 1\}, |\vec{n}_1| \geq 1,$$

且有  $\vec{n} \times \vec{n}_1 = \{2(y - y_1), 2(x_1 - x), 4(xy_1 - x_1y)\},$

$$\sin(\widehat{\vec{n}_1, \vec{n}}) = \frac{|\vec{n} \times \vec{n}_1|}{|\vec{n}| |\vec{n}_1|} \leq |\vec{n} \times \vec{n}_1|$$

$$= 2\sqrt{(y - y_1)^2 + (x - x_1)^2 + 4(xy_1 - x_1y)^2}.$$

又  $(xy_1 - x_1y)^2 = [x(y_1 - y) + y(x - x_1)]^2$

$$\leq 2[x^2(y_1 - y)^2 + y^2(x - x_1)^2]$$

$$\leq 2[(y - y_1)^2 + (x - x_1)^2],$$

记  $\rho = \sqrt{(y - y_1)^2 + (x - x_1)^2},$

则有  $\sin(\widehat{\vec{n}, \vec{n}_1}) \leq 2\sqrt{\rho^2 + 8\rho^2} = 6\rho.$

当  $\varphi = (\widehat{\vec{n}, \vec{n}_1}) < 1^\circ$  时,  $\varphi \approx \sin(\widehat{\vec{n}_1, \vec{n}})$ , 于是, 要  $\varphi < \frac{\pi}{180}$ , 只要

$$6\rho < \frac{\pi}{180} \approx 0.003,$$

即可. 从而有  $\delta < 0.003$ .

【3558】 设  $z = f(x, y)$ , 这里  $(x, y) \in D$  ①  
为曲面方程,  $\Phi(P_1, P)$  为曲面 ① 在  $P(x, y) \in D$  和  $P_1(x_1, y_1) \in D$  点上的法线之间的夹角.

证明: 若域  $D$  有界且封闭, 而函数  $f(x, y)$  在  $D$  域具有二阶有界导数, 则李雅普诺夫的不等式:

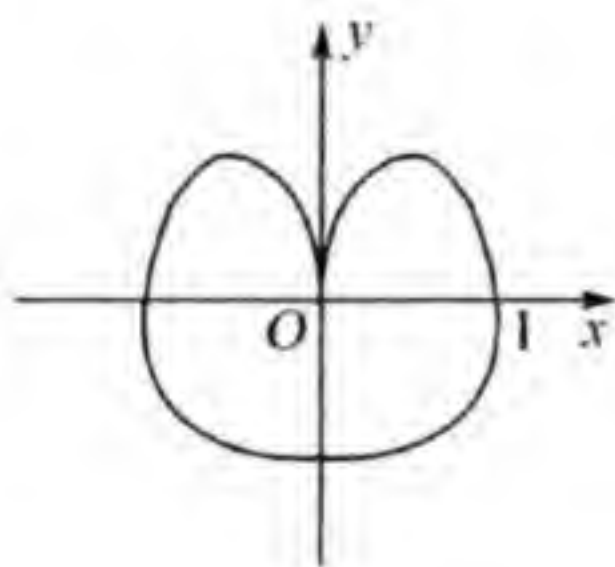
$$\varphi(P_1, P) < C_\rho(P_1, P) \quad \text{②}$$

成立,其中: $C$  为常数, $\rho(P_1, P)$  为  $P_1$  和  $P$  点之间的距离.

证 该题缺少区域为凸的条件,否则结论不成立,如

$$z = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0, \quad x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, \\ y^3, & y > 0, \quad x \geq y^4, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, \\ -y^3, & y > 0, \quad x \leq -y^4, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

如 3558 题图所示,函数在单位圆内缺个角的闭区域内有定义且有连续的二阶偏导数



3558 题图

取  $P_n\left(\frac{1}{n^3}, \frac{1}{n}\right)$  与  $P'_n\left(-\frac{1}{n^3}, \frac{1}{n}\right)$ , 则

$$\vec{n} = \vec{n}(P_n) = \{0, 3y^2, -1\}|_{P_n} = \left\{0, \frac{3}{n^2}, -1\right\},$$

$$\vec{n}' = \vec{n}(P'_n) = \{0, -3y^2, -1\}|_{P'_n} = \left\{0, -\frac{3}{n^2}, -1\right\},$$

$$\vec{n} \times \vec{n}' = \left\{-\frac{6}{n^2}, 0, 0\right\},$$

$$\sin\varphi_n = \frac{|\vec{n} \times \vec{n}'|}{|\vec{n}| |\vec{n}'|} = \frac{\frac{6}{n^2}}{1 + \frac{9}{n^4}} \rightarrow 0, (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

又  $\rho_n(P_n, P'_n) = \frac{2}{n^3},$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\varphi_n}{\rho_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\sin\varphi_n}{\rho_n} \cdot \frac{\varphi}{\sin\varphi_n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin\varphi_n}{\rho_n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{6}{n^2}}{\frac{1 + \frac{9}{n^4}}{\frac{2}{n^3}}} = +\infty,$$

于是不存在常数  $C$ , 使  $\varphi_n < C\rho_n$ .

下面证明当  $D$  为凸的有界闭域时, 不等式 ② 是正确的.

由 3255 题知: 当  $f(x, y)$  在  $D$  内有二阶连续的偏导数时,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  在  $D$  内皆为二元连续的, 又因  $D$  有界, 故  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  在  $D$  上皆有界, 记

$$\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right| < M, \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right| < M.$$

又由 3254 题的证明过程知:

当  $D$  是凸域,  $f(x, y)$  有有界二阶偏导数时, 对  $D$  中任意两点  $P$  及  $P_1$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  满足李普希兹条件, 即存在常数  $l$ , 使

$$\left| \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial x} \right| < l\rho(P_1, P),$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial y} \right| < l\rho(P_1, P).$$

由  $\vec{n}(P_1) = \left\{ \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial y}, -1 \right\},$

$$\vec{n}(P) = \left\{ \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial y}, -1 \right\},$$

知: 对于  $\varphi = \varphi(P_1, P)$  有下列不等式

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 \varphi &= \frac{|\vec{n}(P_1) \times \vec{n}(P)|^2}{|\vec{n}(P_1)|^2 |\vec{n}(P)|^2} \leq |\vec{n}(P_1) \times \vec{n}(P)|^2 \\ &= \left[ \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial y} \right]^2 + \left[ \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial x} \right]^2 \\ &\quad + \left[ \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial y} \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial x} \right]^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&< L^2 \rho^2 + L^2 \rho^2 \\
&\quad + 2 \left[ \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial x} \right]^2 \cdot \left[ \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial y} \right]^2 \\
&\quad + 2 \left[ \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial y} \right]^2 \left[ \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial x} \right]^2 \\
&< 2L^2 \rho^2 + 2M^2 L^2 \rho^2 + 2M^2 L^2 \rho = 2L^2 \rho^2 (1 + 2M^2).
\end{aligned}$$

于是  $\sin \varphi < C_1 \rho(P_1, P)$ ,

其中  $C_1^2 = 2L^2(1 + 2M^2)$ .

从而有  $\varphi(P_1, P) < \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \varphi$  (1290 题结论)

$$< \frac{\pi}{2} C_1 \rho(P_1, P) = C \rho(P_1, P),$$

其中  $C = \frac{\pi}{2} C_1$  为常数, 证毕.

**【3559】** 圆柱  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  与曲面  $bz = xy$  在公共点  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  相交成怎样的角?

**解** 两曲面在  $M_0$  点的法向量为

$$\vec{n}_1 = \{y_0, x_0, -b\},$$

及  $\vec{n}_2 = \{2x_0, 2y_0, 0\}$ ,

于是, 交角  $\varphi$  满足

$$\begin{aligned}
\cos \varphi &= \frac{\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2}{|\vec{n}_1| |\vec{n}_2|} = \frac{2x_0 y_0 + 2x_0 y_0 + 0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + b^2} \sqrt{4x_0^2 + 4y_0^2}} \\
&= \frac{4bx_0}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cdot 2a} = \frac{2bx_0}{a \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

**【3560】** 证明: 球坐标的坐标曲面

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2, y = x \tan \varphi,$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2 \tan^2 \theta$$

两两正交.

**证** 各曲面在交点  $P(x, y, z)$  处的法向量分别为

$$\vec{n}_1 = \{2x, 2y, 2z\},$$

$$\vec{n}_2 = \{\tan\varphi, -1, 0\},$$

$$\vec{n}_3 = \{2x, 2y, -2z\tan^2\theta\}.$$

由  $\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2 = 2x\tan\varphi - 2y = 2y - 2y = 0,$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_3 &= 4x^2 + 4y^2 - 4z^2\tan^2\theta \\ &= 4z\tan^2\theta - 4z\tan^2\theta = 0,\end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{n}_2 \cdot \vec{n}_3 = 2x\tan\varphi - 2y = 0.$$

于是, 这些曲面在其交点处分别两两正交.

**【3561】** 证明: 球面

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2ax, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2by,$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2cz$$

形成三个正交系.

证 设

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2ax,$$

与  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2by,$

交于  $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  点, 则它们在  $P_0$  点的法向量为

$$\vec{n}_1 = \{2(x_0 - a), 2y_0, 2z_0\},$$

$$\vec{n}_2 = \{2x_0, 2(y_0 - b), 2z_0\},$$

由 
$$\begin{aligned}\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2 &= 4[x_0(x_0 - a) + y_0(y_0 - b) + z_0^2] \\ &= 2[2x_0^2 + 2y_0^2 + 2z_0^2 - 2ax_0 - 2by_0] \\ &= 2[(x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 - 2ax_0) \\ &\quad + (x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 - 2by_0)] = 0.\end{aligned}$$

于是这两球在其交点处直交, 同理, 可证其它球的两两正交性.

**【3562】** 当  $\lambda = \lambda_1, \lambda = \lambda_2, \lambda = \lambda_3$  时, 每一个点  $M(x, y, z)$  有三个二阶曲面

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2 - \lambda^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 - \lambda^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2 - \lambda^2} = -1 \quad (a > b > c > 0),$$

证明这些曲面的正交性.

证 先证  $\lambda_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$  的存在性.

令  $F(\lambda^2) = x^2(b^2 - \lambda^2)(c^2 - \lambda^2) + y(a^2 - \lambda^2)(c^2 - \lambda^2)$

$$+ z^2(a^2 - \lambda^2)(b^2 - \lambda^2) \\ + (a^2 - \lambda^2)(b^2 - \lambda^2)(c^2 - \lambda^2).$$

则  $F(a^2) = x^2(b^2 - a^2)(c^2 - a^2) > 0,$

$$F(b^2) = y^2(a^2 - b^2)(c^2 - b^2) < 0,$$

$$F(c^2) = z^2(a^2 - c^2)(b^2 - c^2) > 0,$$

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} F(\lambda^2) = -\infty.$$

因此,  $F(\lambda^2) = 0$  在  $(a^2, +\infty), (b^2, a^2), (c^2, b^2)$  内各有一根, 记为  $\lambda_1^2, \lambda_2^2, \lambda_3^2$ , 但  $F(\lambda^2)$  是关于  $\lambda^2$  的三次多项式.

因此, 也仅有三个实根  $\lambda_i^2 (i = 1, 2, 3)$ , 且知  $\lambda_i \neq \lambda_j (i \neq j, i, j = 1, 2, 3)$ , 由  $F(\lambda_i^2) = 0$  不难得到

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2 - \lambda_i^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 - \lambda_i^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2 - \lambda_i^2} = -1, (i = 1, 2, 3).$$

下面再证明这三个二次曲面是两两直交的, 由于

$$\vec{n}_i = \left\{ \frac{2x}{a^2 - \lambda_i^2}, \frac{2y}{b^2 - \lambda_i^2}, \frac{2z}{c^2 - \lambda_i^2} \right\}, (i = 1, 2, 3),$$

及当  $i \neq j$  时

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{n}_i \cdot \vec{n}_j &= \frac{4x^2}{(a^2 - \lambda_i^2)(a^2 - \lambda_j^2)} + \frac{4y^2}{(b^2 - \lambda_i^2)(b^2 - \lambda_j^2)} \\ &\quad + \frac{4z^2}{(c^2 - \lambda_i^2)(c^2 - \lambda_j^2)} \\ &= \frac{4}{\lambda_i^2 - \lambda_j^2} \left[ \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2 - \lambda_i^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 - \lambda_i^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2 - \lambda_i^2} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2 - \lambda_j^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 - \lambda_j^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2 - \lambda_j^2} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{4}{\lambda_i^2 - \lambda_j^2} [(-1) - (-1)] = 0. \end{aligned}$$

**【3563】** 求函数  $u = x + y + z$  沿球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  在点  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  外法线方向上的导数.

在球体的什么点使上述导数具有: (a) 最大值, (b) 最小值, (c) 等于零?

解  $r_0 = \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2} = 1,$



则在  $M_0$  点处球面的外法线单位向量为

$$\left\{ \frac{x_0}{r_0}, \frac{y_0}{r_0}, \frac{z_0}{r_0} \right\} = \{x_0, y_0, z_0\},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} &= \left\{ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right\} \cdot \{x_0, y_0, z_0\} \\ &= \{1, 1, 1\} \cdot \{x_0, y_0, z_0\} = x_0 + y_0 + z_0. \end{aligned}$$

(1) 由 1294 题结论有

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 + y_0 + z_0 &= 1 \cdot x_0 + 1 \cdot y_0 + 1 \cdot z_0 \\ &\leq \sqrt{3} \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2} = \sqrt{3}. \end{aligned}$$

当  $x_0 = y_0 = z_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$  时, 上述等式成立, 此点恰在球面上, 因此, 在  $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$  处  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$  取得最大值.

(2) 同理有

$$\begin{aligned} -(x_0 + y_0 + z_0) &= (-1)x_0 + (-1)y_0 + (-1)z_0 \\ &\leq \sqrt{3}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } x_0 + y_0 + z_0 \geq -\sqrt{3}.$$

于是在点  $\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$  处,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$  取得最小值.

(3) 当  $x + y + z = 0$  及  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  时,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = 0$ , 因此,

所求的点为由方程  $\begin{cases} x + y + z = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1. \end{cases}$  所定的解  $(x, y, z)$ , 它在单位球面与过圆心的平面  $x + y + z = 0$  的交线的圆上.

**【3564】** 求函数  $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  在点  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  沿椭球面  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  外法线方向上的导数.

$$\text{解 } \vec{n} = \left\{ \frac{2x_0}{a^2}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2}, \frac{2z_0}{c^2} \right\},$$

此法向量的单位向量为

$$\vec{n}^0 = \left\{ \frac{x_0}{a^2 A}, \frac{y_0}{b^2 A}, \frac{z_0}{c^2 A} \right\},$$

其中  $A = \sqrt{\frac{x_0^2}{a^4} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^4} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^4}}.$

于是 
$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right|_{M_0} &= \frac{x_0}{a^2 A} \cdot 2x_0 + \frac{y_0}{b^2 A} \cdot 2y_0 + \frac{z_0}{c^2 A} \cdot 2z_0 \\ &= \frac{2}{A} \left( \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} \right) = \frac{2}{A} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{x_0^2}{a^4} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^4} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^4}}}. \end{aligned}$$

【3565】 设  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$  和  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial n}$  为函数  $u$  和  $v$  在沿曲面  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  上

的点的法线方向上的导数. 证明:  $\frac{\partial}{\partial n}(uv) = u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}.$

证 
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial n}(uv) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(uv) \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(uv) \cos \beta + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(uv) \cos \gamma \\ &= u \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right) \\ &\quad + v \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right) \\ &= u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}. \end{aligned}$$

求单参数平面曲线族的包络线(3566 ~ 3569).

【3566】  $x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha = p \quad (p = \text{const}).$

解 令  $f(x, y, \alpha) = x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha - p = 0,$

有  $f'_\alpha(x, y, \alpha) = -x \sin \alpha + y \cos \alpha = 0,$

消去  $\alpha$  有  $x^2 + y^2 = p^2.$  ①

由于原曲线族没有奇点, 且 ① 也不是原曲线族的某一支, 故 ① 为原曲线族的包线方程.

【3567】  $(x-a)^2 + y^2 = \frac{a^2}{2}.$

解 由

$$\begin{cases} (x-a)^2 + y^2 - \frac{a^2}{2} = 0, \\ 2(x-a) + a = 0. \end{cases}$$

消去  $a$  有  $y = \pm x$ , 与 3566 题的理由相同, 它是包线方程.

**【3568】**  $y = kx + \frac{a}{k} \quad (a = \text{const}).$

解 由

$$\begin{cases} kx - y + \frac{a}{k} = 0, \\ x - \frac{a}{k^2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

消去  $k$ , 有  $y^2 = 4ax$ , 与 3566 题的理由相同, 它是包线方程.

**【3569】**  $y^2 = 2px + p^2.$

解 由

$$\begin{cases} 2px - y^2 + p^2 = 0, \\ x + p = 0, \end{cases}$$

消去  $p$ , 有  $x^2 + y^2 = 0$ , 它仅为一点  $(0, 0)$ , 于是原曲线族无包络线.

**【3570】** 设线段长度为  $l$ , 其两端沿坐标轴滑动, 求由此产生的线段族的包络线.

解 如 3570 题图所示, 直线方程为

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1,$$

但  $a = l\sin\theta, b = l\cos\theta,$

所以  $\frac{x}{\sin\theta} + \frac{y}{\cos\theta} = l. \quad \textcircled{1}$

对  $\theta$  求导数有

$$-\frac{x}{\sin^2\theta}\cos\theta + \frac{y}{\cos^2\theta}\sin\theta = 0,$$

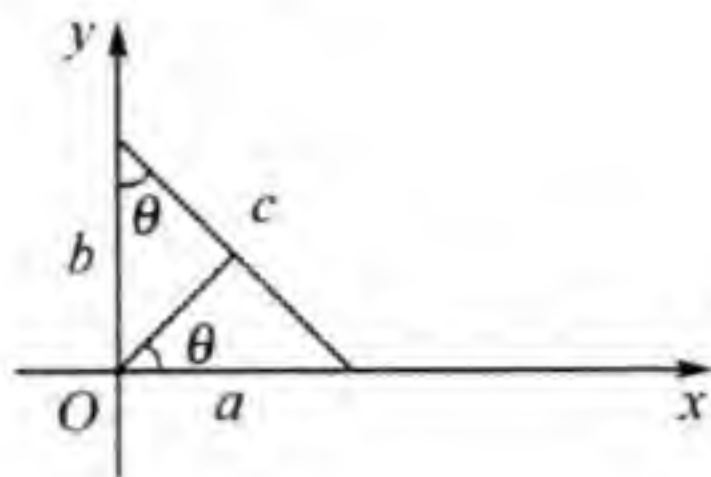
即  $\frac{x}{\sin^3\theta} = \frac{y}{\cos^3\theta}. \quad \textcircled{2}$

由  $\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}$  消去  $\theta$ , 有



$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = l^{\frac{2}{3}},$$

与 3566 题类似,它是包线方程.



3570 题图

【3571】 求具有固定面积  $S$  的椭圆族  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  的包络线.

解 设椭圆族为

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1,$$

椭圆面积为  $S$ , 由题意有

$$\pi ab = S,$$

即 
$$a = \frac{S}{\pi b}.$$

于是 
$$\frac{\pi^2 b^2 x^2}{S^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1. \quad (1)$$

对  $b$  求导数有

$$\frac{2\pi b x^2}{S^2} + \frac{2y^2}{b^3} = 0. \quad (2)$$

由 (2) 式

$$b^4 = \frac{y^2 S^2}{\pi^2 x^2}, b^2 = \pm \frac{yS}{\pi x}.$$

把它们代入 (1) 有

$$\pm \frac{\pi xy}{S} \pm \frac{\pi xy}{S} = 1,$$

即 
$$|xy| = \frac{S}{2\pi}.$$

与 3566 题类似,它是包线方程.

【3572】 导弹在真空中射出,其初始速度为  $v_0$ . 当投射角在垂直平面上变化时,求导弹轨迹的包络线.

解 导弹轨道方程为

$$y = x \tan \alpha - \frac{gx^2}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha}. \quad (1)$$

对  $\alpha$  求导数,得

$$0 = \frac{x}{\cos^2 \alpha} - \frac{gx^2 \sin \alpha}{v_0^2 \cos^3 \alpha}. \quad (2)$$

由 (2) 式得

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{v_0^2}{xg},$$

代入 (1) 式有

$$\begin{aligned} y &= x \tan \alpha - \frac{gx^2}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha} = x \frac{v_0^2}{xg} - \frac{gx^2}{2v_0^2} \left( 1 + \frac{v_0^4}{x^2 g^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{v_0^2}{2g} - \frac{gx^2}{2v_0^2}. \end{aligned}$$

与 3566 相似,这是包线方程.

【3573】 证明:平面曲线的法线的包络线是这条曲线的渐屈线.

证 设平面曲线由  $y = f(x)$  表示,曲线  $y = f(x)$  在点  $P(x, y)$  的法线方程为

$$(X - x) + y'(X - y) = 0, \quad (1)$$

对  $x$  求导数有

$$-1 + y''(\bar{Y} - y) - y'^2 = 0,$$

$$\text{即} \quad y''(\bar{Y} - y) = 1 + y'^2. \quad (2)$$

由 (1), (2) 有

$$\begin{cases} X = x - \frac{y'(1 + y'^2)}{y''}, \\ \bar{Y} = y + \frac{1 + y'^2}{y''}, \end{cases}$$

它是  $y = f(x)$  的渐屈线方程. 由 3566 题的理由知,它是平面曲线

的法线的包线方程.

【3574】 研究下列曲线族的判别曲线性质( $c$  为变量参数):

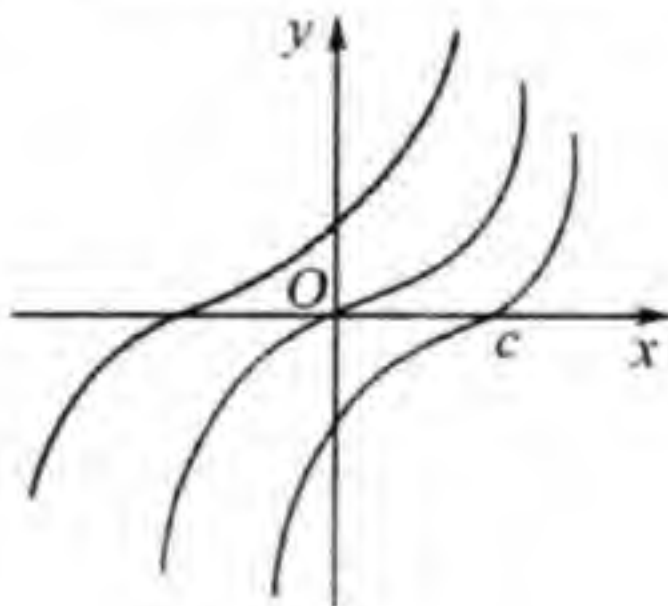
- (1) 立方抛物线  $y = (x - c)^3$ ;
- (2) 半立方抛物线  $y^2 = (x - c)^3$ ;
- (3) 尼尔抛物线  $y^3 = (x - c)^2$ ;
- (4) 环索线  $(y - c)^2 = x^2 \frac{a - x}{a + x}$ .

解 (1) 由

$$\begin{cases} f(x, y, c) = y - (x - c)^3 = 0, \\ f'_c(x, y, c) = 3(x - c)^2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

消去  $c$ , 得  $y = 0$ , 它是判别曲线的方程.

原曲线无奇点, 且  $y = 0$  也不是原曲线族的某一支, 因此, 它是包线, 此包线与原曲线在  $(c, 0)$  点相切, 且  $(c, 0)$  点是曲线的拐点, 即它又是原曲线族拐点的轨迹如图 3574 题(1) 所示.



3574 题图(1)

(2) 由

$$\begin{cases} y^2 - (x - c)^3 = 0, \\ 3(x - c)^2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

消去  $c$  有判别曲线  $y = 0$ , 原曲线的奇点  $(c, 0)$ , 因此它是奇点的轨迹, 要看它是否为包线, 还要看去奇点的两支是否与判别曲线相切. 事实上, 两支分别为

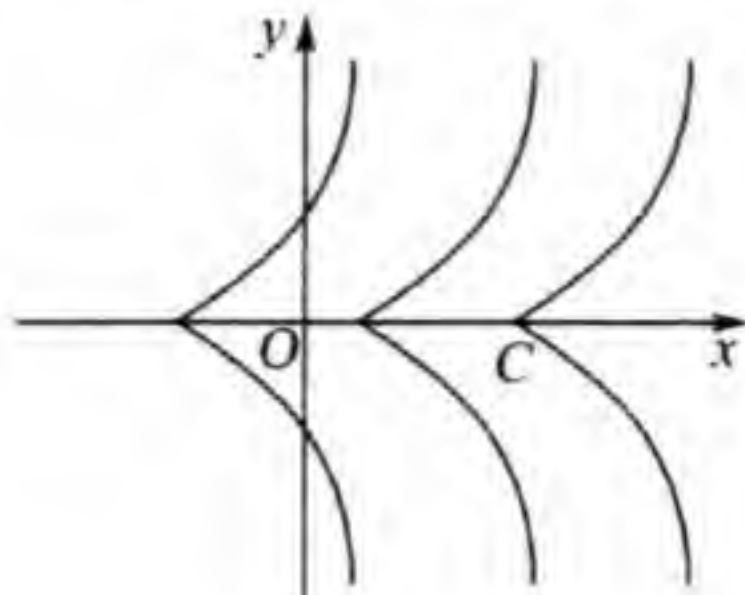
$$y_1 = (x - c)^{\frac{3}{2}}, y_2 = -(x - c)^{\frac{3}{2}},$$

皆有



$$y'_1(c) = 0, y'_2(c) = 0.$$

因此,  $y = 0$  为原曲线族的包线, 如 3574 题图(2) 所示.



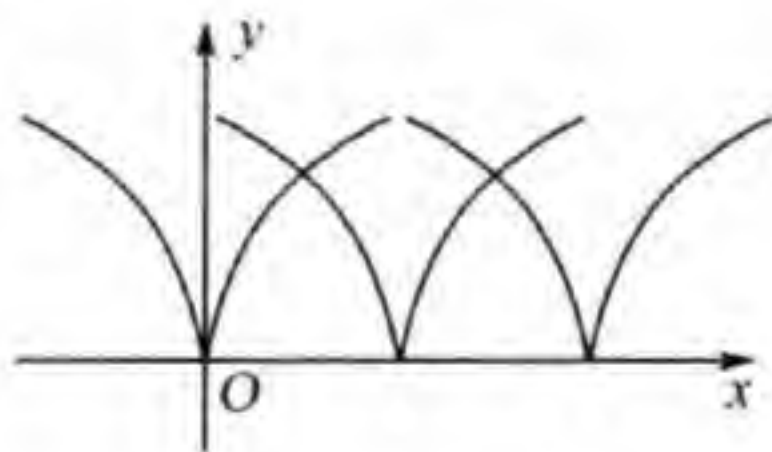
3574 题图(2)

(3) 由

$$\begin{cases} y^3 - (x-c)^2 = 0, \\ 2(x-c) = 0. \end{cases}$$

消去  $c$ , 得判别曲线  $y = 0$ .

原曲线的奇点  $(c, 0)$ , 由于  $y = (x-c)^{2/3}$  在  $x = c$  处的导数为无穷, 因此, 它与  $y = 0$  不相切, 从而它无包线, 奇点  $(c, 0)$  为尖点, 如 3574 题图(3) 所示.



3574 题图(3)

(4) 由

$$\begin{cases} (y-c)^2 - x^2 \frac{a-x}{a+x} = 0, \\ -2(y-c) = 0. \end{cases}$$

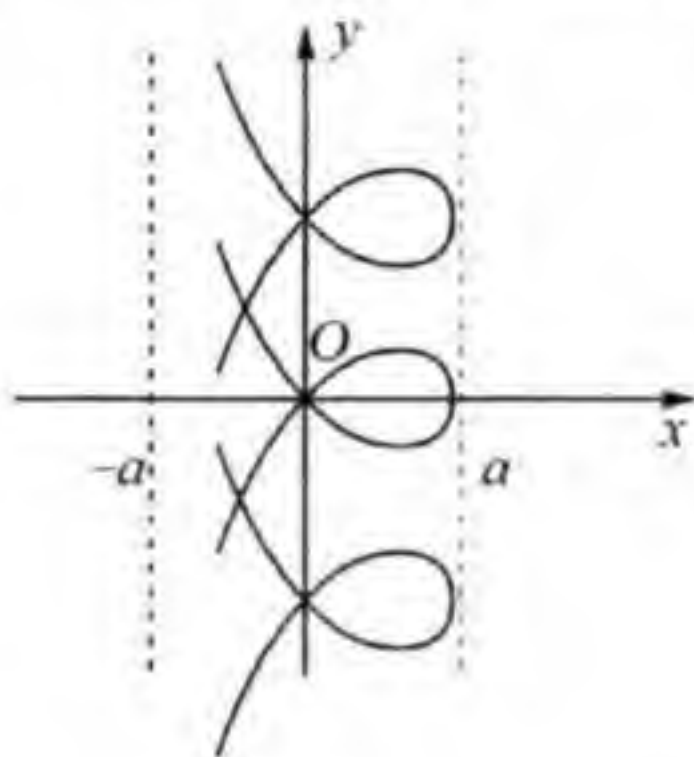
消去  $c$ , 有  $x^2(a-x) = 0$ , 即判别曲线为直线  $x = 0$  和  $x = a$ .

显然  $x = 0$  为原曲线族奇点的轨迹, 且是二重点的轨迹, 事实上

$$A = f''_{xx}(0, c) = 2, B = f''_{xy}(0, c) = 0,$$

$$C = f''_{yy}(0, c) = -2, AC - B^2 = -4 < 0.$$

于是  $x = 0$  不是包线, 但在  $x = a$  处  $f'_x(a, y) \neq 0 (a \neq 0)$ , 因此  $x = a$  不是原曲线族奇点的轨迹, 同时它又不是原曲线族的某一支, 因此,  $x = a$  是原曲线族的包线, 如 3574 题图(4) 所示.



3574 题图(4)

【3575】 确定半径为  $r$ , 其中心位于圆周  $x = R \cos t, y = R \sin t, z = 0$  ( $t$  为参数,  $R > r$ ) 上的球族包络线.

解 由

$$\begin{cases} (X - R \cos t)^2 + (Y - R \sin t)^2 + Z^2 = r^2, & \textcircled{1} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2R \sin t (X - R \cos t) - 2R \cos t (Y - R \sin t) = 0, & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

把 ② 式化简有

$$X \sin t - Y \cos t = 0,$$

于是  $\tan t = \frac{Y}{X}, \cos t = \pm \frac{X}{\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}},$

$$\sin t = \pm \frac{Y}{\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}}. \quad \textcircled{3}$$

把 ③ 式代入 ① 式有

$$(X^2 + Y^2) \left( 1 \pm \frac{R}{\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}} \right)^2 + Z^2 = r^2.$$

当取“+”号时, 由于  $R^2 > r^2$ , 故它不代表任何点的轨迹, 当取

“-”号时,由于原曲面族无奇点,且 $(\sqrt{X^2+Y^2}-R)^2+Z^2=r^2$ 不是原曲面族的某一个,因此,它是原曲面族的包面(圆环).

**【3576】** 求球族:

$(x-t\cos\alpha)^2+(y-t\cos\beta)^2+(z-t\cos\gamma)^2=1$  的包络面,其中:  
 $\cos^2\alpha+\cos^2\beta+\cos^2\gamma=1, t$  为参数.

解 由

$$\begin{cases} (x-t\cos\alpha)^2+(y-t\cos\beta)^2+(z-t\cos\gamma)^2-1=0, \\ -2\cos\alpha(x-t\cos\alpha)-2\cos\beta(y-t\cos\beta)-2\cos\gamma(z-t\cos\gamma)=0. \end{cases}$$

据 ② 式有

$$t = x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma. \quad (3)$$

把 ③ 式代入 ① 式有

$$x^2+y^2+z^2-(x\cos\alpha+y\cos\beta+z\cos\gamma)^2=1. \quad (4)$$

由于原曲面族的奇点均不在此方程所表示的曲面上,并且曲面 ④ 也不是原曲面族中的某一个,因此,曲面 ④ 为原曲面族的包面.

**【3577】** 求体积  $V$  恒定的椭球面族  $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1$  的包络面.

解 令

$$F(x, y, z, a, b, c) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} + \lambda abc,$$

于是包络面的方程由方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, & (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} abc = \frac{3V}{4\pi}, & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_a = -\frac{2x^2}{a^3} + \lambda bc = 0, & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_b = -\frac{2y^2}{b^3} + \lambda ac = 0, & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_c = -\frac{2z^2}{c^3} + \lambda ab = 0. & (5) \end{cases}$$



确定,由③,④,⑤可解得

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} = \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2} = \frac{\lambda abc}{2} = \mu. \quad (6)$$

把⑥式代入①式有

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} = \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2} = \mu = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$\text{于是 } a = \sqrt{3}|x|, b = \sqrt{3}|y|, c = \sqrt{3}|z|. \quad (7)$$

把⑦式代入②式有

$$|xyz| = \frac{V}{4\pi\sqrt{3}}. \quad (8)$$

由于原曲面族无奇点,且曲面⑧也不是原曲面族中的某一个,于是知曲面⑧为原曲面族的包络面.

**【3578】** 求半径为 $\rho$ ,其中心位于圆锥面 $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ 的球族的包络面.

**解** 设球心为 $(a, b, c)$ ,则球面的方程为

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 = \rho^2,$$

其中  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ . 引入辅助函数

$$F(x, y, z, a, b, c),$$

$$= (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 + \lambda(a^2 + b^2 - c^2),$$

则包面方程由方程组

$$\begin{cases} (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 = \rho^2, & (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 = c^2, & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_a = -2(x-a) + 2\lambda a = 0, & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_b = -2(y-b) + 2\lambda b = 0, & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_c = -2(z-c) - 2\lambda c = 0. & (5) \end{cases}$$

确定,由③,④,⑤有

$$\frac{x}{a} - 1 = \frac{y}{b} - 1 = -\frac{z}{c} + 1 = \lambda.$$

引入记号  $\frac{1}{\mu} = \frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = 2 - \frac{z}{c},$

则有  $a = \mu x, b = \mu y, c = \frac{\mu z}{2\mu - 1},$  ⑥

把 ⑥ 式代入 ①, ② 两式, 得

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{(2\mu - 1)^2} = \frac{\rho^2}{(\mu - 1)^2}, \end{cases} \quad ⑦$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - \frac{z^2}{(2\mu - 1)^2} = 0. \end{cases} \quad ⑧$$

⑦ + ⑧ 有

$$2(x^2 + y^2) = \frac{\rho^2}{(\mu - 1)^2},$$

即  $\sqrt{2}\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} |2\mu - 2|.$  ⑨

由 ⑧ 有

$$2\mu - 1 = \pm \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad ⑩$$

把 ⑩ 代入 ⑨ 有

$$\sqrt{2}\rho = |\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \pm z|. \quad ⑪$$

由于原曲面族无奇点, 且曲面 ⑪ 也不是原曲面族的某一个. 因此, 曲面 ⑪ 为原曲面族的包面.

**【3579】** 发光点位于坐标原点, 若  $x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 > R^2$ , 确定由球

$$(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 \leq R^2,$$

投影生成的阴影锥体.

**解** 所求的阴影圆锥的表面, 可看作是一个过原点的平面族的包面, 此平面族的方程为

$$ax + by + cz = 0,$$

其中  $a, b, c$  满足约束条件

$$\begin{cases} ax_0 + by_0 + cz_0 = \pm R, \\ a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1. \end{cases}$$

引进辅助函数

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y, z, a, b, c) \\ = ax + by + cz + \lambda(ax_0 + by_0 + cz_0) \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \mu(a^2 + b^2 + c^2),$$

则包面方程由方程组

$$\begin{cases} ax + by + cz = 0, & \text{①} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1, & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} ax_0 + by_0 + cz_0 = \pm R, & \text{③} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_a = x + \lambda x_0 + 2\mu a = 0, & \text{④} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_b = y + \lambda y_0 + 2\mu b = 0, & \text{⑤} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_c = z + \lambda z_0 + 2\mu c = 0. & \text{⑥} \end{cases}$$

确定. 方程 ④, ⑤, ⑥ 要能解出  $\lambda, \mu$ , 其中  $a, b, c$  必须满足关系式

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & x_0 & a \\ y & y_0 & b \\ z & z_0 & c \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \text{⑦}$$

记

$$r_1 = \begin{vmatrix} y & y_0 \\ z & z_0 \end{vmatrix}, r_2 = \begin{vmatrix} z & z_0 \\ x & x_0 \end{vmatrix}, r_3 = \begin{vmatrix} x & x_0 \\ y & y_0 \end{vmatrix},$$

则上述关系式可记为

$$ar_1 + br_2 + cr_3 = 0. \quad \text{⑧}$$

由 ①, ③, ⑧ 解得

$$a = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & y & z \\ \pm R & y_0 & z_0 \\ 0 & r_2 & r_3 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ x_0 & y_0 & z_0 \\ r_1 & r_2 & r_3 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{\pm R(zr_2 - yr_3)}{(r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2)},$$

或

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 &= \frac{R^2(zr_2 - yr_3)^2}{(r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2)^2}, b^2 = \frac{R^2(xr_3 - zr_1)^2}{(r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2)^2}, \\ c^2 &= \frac{R^2(xr_2 - yr_1)^2}{(r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2)^2}. \end{aligned} \quad \text{⑨}$$

把 ⑨ 式代入 ② 式有



$$\begin{aligned}
& (r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2)^2 \\
&= R^2[(yr_3 - zr_2)^2 + (xr_3 - zr_1)^2 + (xr_2 - yr_1)^2] \\
&= R^2[(r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \\
&\quad - (xr_1 + yr_2 + zr_3)^2] \\
&= R^2(r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2),
\end{aligned}$$

其中利用了

$$xr_1 + yr_2 + zr_3 = 0.$$

于是有

$$r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2 = R^2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2). \quad (10)$$

由于原平面族无奇点,且曲面⑩不是平面族的某一个.因此,曲面⑩即为包面,所求的阴影圆锥为此锥面的内部,即满足不等式

$$r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2 \leq R^2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$

的空间区域,同时要除去球前部的区域.

**【3580】** 若参数  $p$  和  $q$  受方程  $p^2 + q^2 = 1$  限制,求平面族的包络面  $z - z_0 = p(x - x_0) + q(y - y_0)$ .

**解** 引进辅助函数

$$\begin{aligned}
& F(x, y, z, p, q) \\
&= z - z_0 - p(x - x_0) - q(y - y_0) + \lambda(p^2 + q^2),
\end{aligned}$$

则包络面方程由方程组

$$\begin{cases}
z - z_0 = p(x - x_0) + q(y - y_0), & (1) \\
p^2 + q^2 = 1, & (2) \\
F'_p = -(x - x_0) + 2\lambda p = 0, & (3) \\
F'_q = -(y - y_0) + 2\lambda q = 0. & (4)
\end{cases}$$

确定. ③  $\times p$  + ④  $\times q$  有

$$2\lambda = z - z_0.$$

于是,由 ③, ④ 有

$$p = \frac{x - x_0}{z - z_0}, q = \frac{y - y_0}{z - z_0}. \quad (5)$$

把 ⑤ 式代入 ① 式得

$$(z - z_0)^2 = (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2$$

由于原平面族无奇点,且易见上述曲面不是平面,故上述曲面即为包络面.

## § 6. 泰勒公式

### 1. 泰勒公式

若函数  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(a, b)$  的某个邻域内具有  $n+1$  (包括  $n+1$  阶) 阶的一切连续偏导数,则在这个邻域内下式成立:

$$f(x, y) = f(a, b) + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i!} \left[ (x-a) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-b) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^i f(a, b) + R_n(x, y). \quad (1)$$

其中:

$$R_n(x, y) = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \left[ (x-a) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-b) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^{n+1} \times f[a + \theta_n(x-a), b + \theta_n(y-b)] \quad (0 < \theta_n < 1).$$

### 2. 泰勒级数

若函数  $f(x, y)$  可无限次微分且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n(x, y) = 0$ , 则这个函数可写成幂级数形式:

$$f(x, y) = f(a, b) + \sum_{i+j \geq 1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i!j!} f_{x^i y^j}^{(i+j)}(a, b) (x-a)^i (y-b)^j. \quad (2)$$

当  $a = b = 0$  时,式①和②分别称为马克劳林公式和马克劳林级数.

对大于两个以上变量的函数来说,类似的公式成立.

### 3. 平面曲线的奇点

在点  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  可微分两次的曲线  $F(x, y) = 0$  若满足  $F(x_0, y_0) = 0, F'_x(x_0, y_0) = 0, F'_y(x_0, y_0) = 0,$

及  $A = F''_{xx}(x_0, y_0), B = F''_{xy}(x_0, y_0), C = F''_{yy}(x_0, y_0)$  不全为零. 这时,若:

1.  $AC - B^2 > 0$ , 则  $M_0$  为孤立奇点;

2.  $AC - B^2 < 0$ , 则  $M_0$  为二重点(节);

3.  $AC - B^2 = 0$ , 则  $M_0$  为上升点或孤立点.

在  $A = B = C = 0$  的情况下, 可能有更复杂的奇点形式, 在不属于光滑的  $C^{(2)}$  类曲线中, 奇点可能有更复杂的性质: 中断点, 角点等等.

【3581】 在点  $A(1, -2)$  的邻域内按照泰勒公式展开函数

$$f(x, y) = 2x^2 - xy - y^2 - 6x - 3y + 5.$$

解  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 4x - y - 6, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -x - 2y - 3,$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 4, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -1, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -2.$$

所有三阶偏导函数皆为零. 因此,  $R_2(x, y) = 0$ . 在点  $A(1, -2)$

处,  $f(1, -2) = 5, \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=-2}} = 0, \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=-2}} = 0,$

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=-2}} = 4, \left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=-2}} = -1,$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=-2}} = -2.$$

于是  $f(x, y) = 5 + 2(x-1)^2 - (x-1)(y+2) - (y+2)^2.$

【3582】 在点  $A(1, 1, 1)$  的邻域内, 按照泰勒公式展开函数

$$f(x, y, z) = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz.$$

解  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3yz, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3y^2 - 3xz,$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 3z^2 - 3xy,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 6x, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 6y, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = 6z,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -3z, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} = -3x, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} = -3y,$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial z^3} = 6, \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = -3.$$

其余的三阶混合偏导数皆为零, 所有的四阶偏导数皆为零. 因此,



$R_3(x, y, z) = 0$ , 在点  $A(1, 1, 1)$  处

$$f(1, 1, 1) = 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} = -3,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = 6,$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial z^3} = 6,$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = -3, \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = \dots = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial z^2 \partial x} = 0.$$

于是

$$f(x, y, z)$$

$$= f(1, 1, 1) + \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{1}{i!} \left[ (x-1) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right.$$

$$\left. + (y-1) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + (z-1) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right]^i f(1, 1, 1)$$

$$= 3[(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-1)^2$$

$$- (x-1)(y-1) - (x-1)(z-1)$$

$$- (y-1)(z-1)] + (x-1)^3 + (y-1)^3$$

$$+ (z-1)^3 - 3(x-1)(y-1)(z-1).$$

**【3583】** 当  $x = 1, y = -1$  变到  $x_1 = 1 + h, y_1 = -1 + k$  时, 求出所得函数  $f(x, y) = x^2 y + xy^2 - 2xy$  的增量.

解 记

$$A(1, -1), P(1+h, -1+k),$$

则

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_A = (2xy + y^2 - 2y) \Big|_A = 1,$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_A = (x^2 + 2xy - 2x) \Big|_A = -3,$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right|_A = 2y \Big|_A = -2,$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right|_A = 2x \Big|_A = 2,$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_A = (2x + 2y - 2) \Big|_A = -2,$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} \right|_A = \left. \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} \right|_A = 0,$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} \right|_A = \left. \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2} \right|_A = 2,$$

所有四阶偏导函数皆为零. 因此,  $R_3(x, y) = 0$ , 于是由泰勒公式

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta f &= f(P) - f(A) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{1}{i!} \left( h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^i f(A) \\ &= (h - 3k) + (-h^2 - 2hk + k^2) + hk(h + k), \end{aligned}$$

**【3584】** 若  $f(x, y, z) = Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Dxy$   
 $+ 2Exz + 2Fyz,$

试按照数值  $h, k$  和  $l$  的正整数幂展开函数  $f(x + y, y + k, z + l)$ .

解  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2(Ax + Dy + Ez),$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2A, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 2D,$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2(By + Dx + Fz), \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2B, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} = 2F,$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 2(Cz + Ex + Fy), \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = 2C, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial x} = 2E.$$

所有三阶偏导函数皆为零. 故  $R_2(x, y) = 0$ , 于是由泰勒公式有

$$\begin{aligned} &f(x + h, y + k, z + l) \\ &= f(x, y, z) + \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{1}{i!} \left( h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + l \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^i f(x, y, z) \\ &= f(x, y, z) + 2[h(Ax + Dy + Ez) + k(By + Dx + Fz) \\ &\quad + l(Cz + Ex + Fy)] \\ &\quad + [Ah^2 + Bk^2 + Cl^2 + 2Dhk + 2Fhl + 2Fkl] \\ &= f(x, y, z) + 2[h(Ax + Dy + Ez) \\ &\quad + k(Dx + By + Fz) \\ &\quad + l(Ex + Fy + Cz)] + f(h, k, l). \end{aligned}$$

【3585】 写出函数  $f(x, y) = x^y$  在点  $A(1, 1)$  邻域内直到二阶项(包括二阶项)的展开式.

解  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = yx^{y-1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x^y \ln x,$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = y(y-1)x^{y-2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = x^{y-1} + yx^{y-1} \ln x,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = x^y \ln^2 x,$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} = y(y-1)(y-2)x^{y-3},$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} = x^y \ln^3 x,$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = (2y-1)x^{y-2} + y(y-1)x^{y-2} \ln x,$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2} = yx^{y-1} \ln^2 x + 2x^{y-1} \ln x.$$

由泰勒公式在点  $(1, 1)$  附近展开到二次项有

$$\begin{aligned} x^y &= 1 + (x-1) + (x-1)(y-1) \\ &\quad + R_2[1 + \theta(x-1), 1 + \theta(y-1)], 0 < \theta < 1. \end{aligned}$$

其中余项

$$\begin{aligned} R_2(x, y) &= \frac{1}{3!} \{ y(y-1)(y-2)x^{y-3} dx^3 \\ &\quad + 3[(2y-1)x^{y-2} + y(y-1)x^{y-2} \ln x] dx^2 dy \\ &\quad + 3[yx^{y-1} \ln^2 x + 2x^{y-1} \ln x] dx dy^2 + x^y \ln^3 x dy^3 \} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} x^y \left[ \left( \frac{y}{x} dx + \ln x dy \right)^3 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 3 \left( \frac{y}{x} dx + \ln x dy \right) \cdot \left( -\frac{y}{x^2} dx^2 + \frac{2}{x} dx dy \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left( \frac{2y}{x^3} dx^3 - \frac{3}{x^2} dx^2 dy \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$



$$dx = x - 1, dy = y - 1.$$

【3586】 按照马克劳林公式展开函数到四阶项(包括四阶项):  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad (1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)}{2!}x^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}-2\right)}{3!}x^3 + \cdots \\ &\approx 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是} \quad f(x, y) &= \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} = [1 + (-x^2 - y^2)]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\approx 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) - \frac{1}{8}(x^2 + y^2)^2. \end{aligned}$$

【3587】 若  $|x|$  和  $|y|$  与 1 比较是很小的量, 对以下表达式推导出精确到二阶项的近似公式:

$$(1) \frac{\cos x}{\cos y}; (2) \arctan \frac{1+x+y}{1-x+y}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad (1) \frac{\cos x}{\cos y} &= \cos x \cdot (1 - \sin^2 y)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \cdots\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 y + \cdots\right) \\ &\approx \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 y\right) \\ &\approx \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}y^2\right) \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - y^2). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \arctan \frac{1+x+y}{1-x+y} &= \arctan \frac{1 + \frac{x}{1+y}}{1 - \frac{x}{x+y}} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \arctan \frac{x}{1+y} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} + \left(\frac{x}{1+y}\right) - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{x}{1+y}\right)^3 + \dots$$

$$\approx \frac{\pi}{4} + x(1-y+y^2) \approx \frac{\pi}{4} + x - xy.$$

【3588】 假定  $x, y, z$  的绝对值很小, 简化下式:

$$\cos(x+y+z) - \cos x \cos y \cos z.$$

解  $\cos(x+y+z) - \cos x \cos y \cos z$

$$\approx 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x+y+z)^2$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2\right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}y^2\right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^2\right)$$

$$\approx 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - (xy + yz - zx)$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}y^2 - \frac{1}{2}z^2\right)$$

$$= -xy - yz - zx.$$

【3589】 按照  $h$  的乘幂并精确到  $h^4$ , 展开函数:

$$F(x, y) = \frac{1}{4} [f(x+h, y) + f(x, y+h) + f(x-h, y) + f(x, y-h)] - f(x, y).$$

解  $F(x, y)$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \{ [f(x+h, y) - f(x, y)] + [f(x, y+h) - f(x, y)]$$

$$+ [f(x-h, y) - f(x, y)] + [f(x, y-h) - f(x, y)] \}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \left[ h \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} h^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{6} h^3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} + \frac{1}{24} h^4 \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^4} \right] \right.$$

$$+ \left[ h \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} h^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1}{6} h^3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} + \frac{1}{24} h^4 \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial y^4} \right]$$

$$+ \left[ -h \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} h^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{6} h^3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} + \frac{1}{24} h^4 \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^4} \right]$$

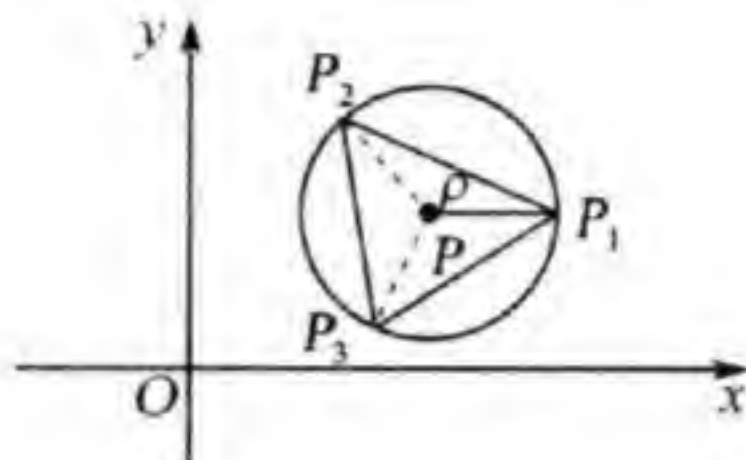
$$\left. + \left[ -h \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} h^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{6} h^3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} + \frac{1}{24} h^4 \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial y^4} \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{h^2}{4} \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right) + \frac{h^4}{48} \left( \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial y^4} \right).$$

【3590】 设  $f(P) = f(x, y)$ ,  $P_i(x_i, y_i)$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ ) 为内接于中心在点  $P(x, y)$  半径为  $\rho$  的圆周内的正三角形顶点, 而且  $x_1 = x + \rho, y_1 = y$ , 按照  $\rho$  的正整数幂并精确到  $\rho^2$  展开函数:

$$F(\rho) = \frac{1}{3} [f(P_1) + f(P_2) + f(P_3)].$$

解



3590 题图

如 3590 题图所示,  $\triangle P_1P_2P_3$  的三顶点分别为  $P_1(x + \rho, y)$ ,  $P_2\left(x - \frac{\rho}{2}, y + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\rho\right)$ ,  $P_3\left(x - \frac{\rho}{2}, y - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\rho\right)$ , 于是

$$\begin{aligned} F(\rho) &= \frac{1}{3} [f(P_1) + f(P_2) + f(P_3)] \\ &\approx \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \left[ f(P) + \rho \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\rho^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right] \right. \\ &\quad + \left[ f(P) - \frac{\rho}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \rho \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\rho^2}{8} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{3\rho^2}{8} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right] \\ &\quad + \left[ f(P) - \frac{\rho}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \rho \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\rho^2}{8} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{3\rho^2}{8} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}\rho^2}{4} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right] \left. \right\} \\ &= f(P) + \frac{\rho^2}{4} \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

【3591】 按照  $h$  和  $k$  的乘幂展开函数:



$$\Delta_{xy}f(x, y) = f(x+h, y+k) - f(x+h, y) - f(x, y+k) + f(x, y).$$

解  $\Delta_{xy}f(x, y)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[ f(x, y) + h \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{h^m k^{n-m}}{m!(n-m)!} \frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x^m \partial y^{n-m}} \right] \\ &\quad - \left[ f(x, y) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{h^n}{n!} \frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x^n} \right] \\ &\quad - \left[ f(x, y) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{k^n}{n!} \frac{\partial^n f}{\partial y^n} \right] + f(x, y) \\ &= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} \frac{h^m k^{n-m}}{m!(n-m)!} \frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x^m \partial y^{n-m}} \\ &= hk \left[ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} + \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} \frac{h^{m-1} k^{n-m-1}}{m!(n-m)!} \frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x^m \partial y^{n-m}} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

【3592】 按照  $\rho$  的乘幂展开函数:

$$F(\rho) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x + \rho \cos \varphi, y + \rho \sin \varphi) d\varphi.$$

解  $F(\rho) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} [f(x, y)$

$$\begin{aligned} &\quad + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{\rho^n \cos^m \varphi \sin^{n-m} \varphi}{m!(n-m)!} \cdot \frac{\partial^n f(x, y)}{\partial x^m \partial y^{n-m}}] d\varphi \\ &= f(x, y) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{\rho^n}{m!(n-m)!} \frac{\partial^n f(x, y)}{\partial x^m \partial y^{n-m}} \cdot \\ &\quad \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^m \varphi \sin^{n-m} \varphi d\varphi. \end{aligned}$$

又  $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^m \varphi \sin^{n-m} \varphi d\varphi$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^m \varphi \sin^{n-m} \varphi d\varphi$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^m(\pi - \varphi) \sin^{n-m}(\pi - \varphi) d\varphi$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^m(\pi + \varphi) \sin^{n-m}(\pi + \varphi) d\varphi \\
& + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^m(2\pi - \varphi) \sin^{n-m}(2\pi - \varphi) d\varphi \\
& = \frac{1}{2\pi} [1 + (-1)^m + (-1)^n + (-1)^{n-m}]. \\
& \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^m \varphi \sin^{n-m} \varphi d\varphi,
\end{aligned}$$

当  $m, n$  中至少有一个为奇数时, 上述积分为零, 当  $m, n$  皆为偶数时, 由 2290 题结论有

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^{2m} \varphi \sin^{2n-2m} \varphi d\varphi & = \frac{4}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2m} \varphi \sin^{2n-2m} \varphi d\varphi \\
& = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi(2m)!(2n-2m)!}{2^{2n+1}m!n!(n-m)!} = \frac{(2m)!(2n-2m)!}{2^{2n}m!n!(n-m)!}.
\end{aligned}$$

代入原式, 且  $m, n$  只能为偶数, 适当改变指标的编号有

$$\begin{aligned}
F(\rho) & = f(x, y) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{\rho^{2n}}{(2m)!(2n-2m)!} \cdot \\
& \quad \frac{\partial^{2n} f(x, y)}{\partial x^{2m} \partial y^{2n-2m}} \cdot \frac{(2m)!(2n-2m)!}{2^{2n}m!n!(n-m)!} \\
& = f(x, y) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right)^{2n} \cdot \\
& \quad \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!} \frac{\partial^{2n} f(x, y)}{\partial x^{2m} \partial y^{2n-2m}} \\
& = f(x, y) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right)^{2n} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)^n f(x, y).
\end{aligned}$$

把下列函数展开成马克劳林级数(3593 ~ 3600).

**【3593】**  $f(x, y) = (1+x)^m(1+y)^n$ .

解  $f(x, y) = (1+x)^m(1+y)^n$

$$\begin{aligned}
& = \left[1 + mx + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!}x^2 + \dots\right] \\
& \quad \left[1 + ny + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}y^2 + \dots\right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 1 + (mx + ny) + \frac{1}{2!}(m(m-1)x^2 + 2mnxy + n(n-1)y^2 + \cdots),$$

其中  $|x| < 1, |y| < 1$ .

【3594】  $f(x, y) = \ln(1 + x + y)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } f(x, y) &= \ln(1 + (x + y)) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} (x + y)^k \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{m=0}^k \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \cdot \frac{k!}{m!(k-m)!} x^m y^{k-m} \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^k \frac{(-1)^{k-1} (k-1)!}{m!(k-m)!} x^m y^{k-m} \quad \text{①} \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m+n-1} (m+n-1)!}{m!n!} x^m y^n. \quad \text{②} \end{aligned}$$

当  $m = 0, n = 0$  时, 规定  $(-1)! = 0$ , ① 式成立, 只要求  $|x + y| < 1$  即可, 但从 ① 式到 ② 式, 必需要求 ① 式绝对收敛, 这样才能各项重新排列, 易知 ① 式级数各项取绝对值后即函数  $-\ln[1 - |x| + |y|]$  的展开式, 它的收敛性要求  $|x| + |y| < 1$ , 也就是  $f(x, y)$  的展开式的收敛区域.

【3595】  $f(x, y) = e^x \sin y$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } f(x, y) &= \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^m}{m!} \right) \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{y^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \right) \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^m y^{2n+1}}{m!(2n+1)!}, \\ &\quad |x| < +\infty, |y| < +\infty. \end{aligned}$$

【3596】  $f(x, y) = e^x \cos y$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } f(x, y) &= \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^m}{m!} \right) \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{y^{2n}}{(2n)!} \right) \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^m y^{2n}}{m!(2n)!}, \\ &\quad |x| < +\infty, |y| < +\infty. \end{aligned}$$



【3597】  $f(x, y) = \sin x \operatorname{sh} y$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } \operatorname{sh} y &= \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^n}{n!} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{y^n}{n!} \right) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}, \quad |y| < +\infty.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{于是 } f(x, y) &= \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m+1}}{(2m+1)!} \right) \cdot \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \right) \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m+1} y^{2n+1}}{(2m+1)!(2n+1)!}, \\ &\quad |x| < +\infty, |y| < +\infty.\end{aligned}$$

【3598】  $f(x, y) = \cos x \operatorname{ch} y$ .

$$\text{解 } \operatorname{ch} y = \frac{e^y + e^{-y}}{2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{2n}}{(2n)!}, \quad |y| < +\infty.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{于是 } f(x, y) &= \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m}}{(2m)!} \right) \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{2n}}{(2n)!} \right) \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m} y^{2n}}{(2m)!(2n)!}, \\ &\quad |x| < +\infty, |y| < +\infty.\end{aligned}$$

【3599】  $f(x, y) = \sin(x^2 + y^2)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } f(x, y) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{2n+1} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2k} y^{2(2n+1-k)}}{k!(2n+1-k)!} \\ &= \sum_{m, n=0}^{\infty} \left( \sin \frac{n+m}{2} \pi \right) \frac{x^{2n} y^{2m}}{m!n!}, \quad x^2 + y^2 < +\infty.\end{aligned}$$

【3600】  $f(x, y) = \ln(1+x) \ln(1+y)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } f(x, y) &= \left( \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m-1} \frac{x^m}{m} \right) \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{y^n}{n} \right) \\ &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m+n} \frac{x^m y^n}{mn}, \quad |x| < 1, |y| < 1.\end{aligned}$$

【3601】 写出函数

$$f(x, y) = \int_0^1 (1+x)^{t^2 y} dt,$$

马克劳林级数展开式的前三项.

解  $(1+x)^{t^2 y}$

$$= e^{t^2 y \ln(1+x)} \approx 1 + t^2 y \ln(1+x) + \frac{1}{2!} (t^2 y \ln(1+x))^2$$

$$\approx 1 + t^2 y \left( x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) = 1 + t^2 xy - \frac{t^2}{2} x^2 y.$$

于是

$$f(x, y) \approx \int_0^1 \left( 1 + t^2 xy - \frac{t^2}{2} x^2 y \right) dt = 1 + \frac{1}{3} y \left( x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right).$$

【3602】 按照二项式  $x-1$  和  $y+1$  的正整数幂把函数  $e^{x+y}$  展开成幂级数.

解  $e^{x+y} = e^{(x-1)+(y+1)} = e^{x-1} \cdot e^{y+1}$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^m (y+1)^n}{m! n!},$$

$$|x| < +\infty, |y| < +\infty.$$

【3603】 写出函数  $f(x, y) = \frac{x}{y}$  在点  $M(1, 1)$  邻域内的泰勒级数展开式.

解 令

$$x = 1 + h, y = 1 + k,$$

于是  $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{1+h}{1+k} = (1+h) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n k^n$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n [1 + (x-1)] (y-1)^n,$$

$$|x| < +\infty, 0 < y < 2.$$

【3604】 设  $z$  是由方程  $z^3 - 2xz + y = 0$  定义的  $x$  和  $y$  的隐函数, 在  $x = 1$  和  $y = 1$  时取  $z = 1$ .

按照二项式  $x-1$  和  $y-1$  的升幂写出函数  $z$  的展开式的前

几项.

解 对原方程求微分有

$$3z^2 dz - 2xdz - 2zdx + dy = 0, \quad (1)$$

对①式求微分有

$$(3z^2 - 2x)d^2z + 6zdz^2 - 4dxdz = 0. \quad (2)$$

以  $x = 1, y = 1, z = 1$  代入①,②两式有

$$dz = 2dx - dy,$$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2z &= (4dx - 6dz)dz \\ &= (4dx - 12dx + 6dy) \cdot (2dx - dy) \\ &= -16dx^2 + 20dxdy - 6dy^2. \end{aligned}$$

于是,在  $x = 1, y = 1$  处

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -1, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -16,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 10, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -6, \dots$$

从而有  $z = 1 + 2(x-1) - (y-1) - [8(x-1)^2 - 10(x-1)(y-1) + 3(y-1)^2] + \dots$

研究以下曲线的奇点类型,并大致作出这些曲线(3605 ~ 3611).

**【3605】**  $y^2 = ax^2 + x^3.$

解 由

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y) = ax^2 + x^3 - y^2 = 0, \\ F'_x(x, y) = 2ax + 3x^2 = 0, \\ F'_y(x, y) = -2y = 0. \end{cases}$$

有  $x = 0, y = 0$ , 故点  $(0, 0)$  为奇点. 又由

$$A = F''_{xx}(0, 0) = 2a, B = F''_{xy}(0, 0) = 0,$$

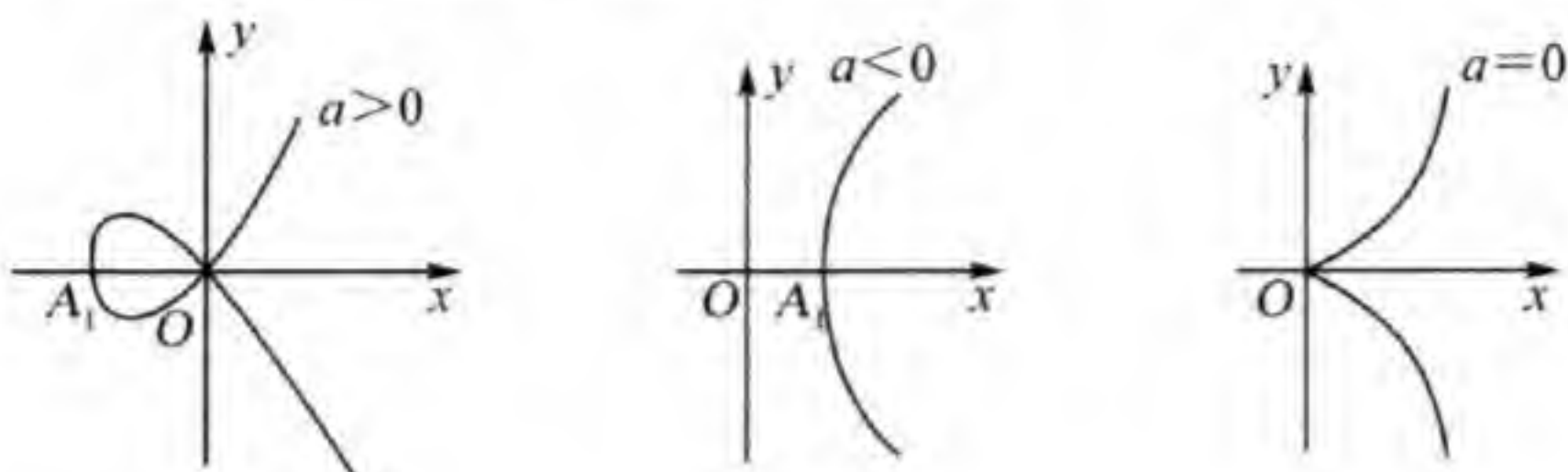
$$C = F''_{yy}(0, 0) = -2, AC - B^2 = -4a.$$

于是当  $a > 0$  时, 点  $(0, 0)$  为二重点, 当  $a < 0$  时, 点  $(0, 0)$  为孤立



点, 当  $a = 0$  时, 原方程为  $y^2 = x^3$ , 由 3574(2) 知点  $(0, 0)$  为尖点.

如 3605 题图所示, 点  $A_1$  为  $(-a, 0)$ .



3605 题图

【3606】  $x^3 + y^3 - 3xy = 0$ .

解 由

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy = 0, \\ F'_x(x, y) = 3x^2 - 3y = 0, \\ F'_y(x, y) = 3y^2 - 3x = 0. \end{cases}$$

有  $x = 0, y = 0$ , 于是点  $(0, 0)$  为奇点, 又

$$A = F''_{xx}(0, 0) = 0, B = F''_{xy}(0, 0) = -3,$$

$$C = F''_{yy}(0, 0) = 0,$$

且  $AC - B^2 = -9 < 0$ ,

故点  $(0, 0)$  为二重点, 图如 370 题(2) 所示.

【3607】  $x^2 + y^2 = x^4 + y^4$ .

解 由

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - x^4 - y^4 = 0, \\ F'_x(x, y) = 2x - 4x^3 = 0, \\ F'_y(x, y) = 2y - 4y^3 = 0. \end{cases}$$

有  $x = 0, y = 0$ , 于是点  $(0, 0)$  为奇点, 又

$$A = F''_{xx}(0, 0) = 2, B = F''_{xy}(0, 0) = 0,$$

$$C = F''_{yy}(0, 0) = 2,$$

且  $AC - B^2 = 4 > 0$ .

故点 $(0,0)$ 为孤立点,图如 1542 题所示.

**【3608】**  $x^2 + y^4 = x^6.$

解 由

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y) = x^2 + y^4 - x^6 = 0, \\ F'_x(x, y) = 2x - 6x^5 = 0, \\ F'_y(x, y) = 4y^3 = 0. \end{cases}$$

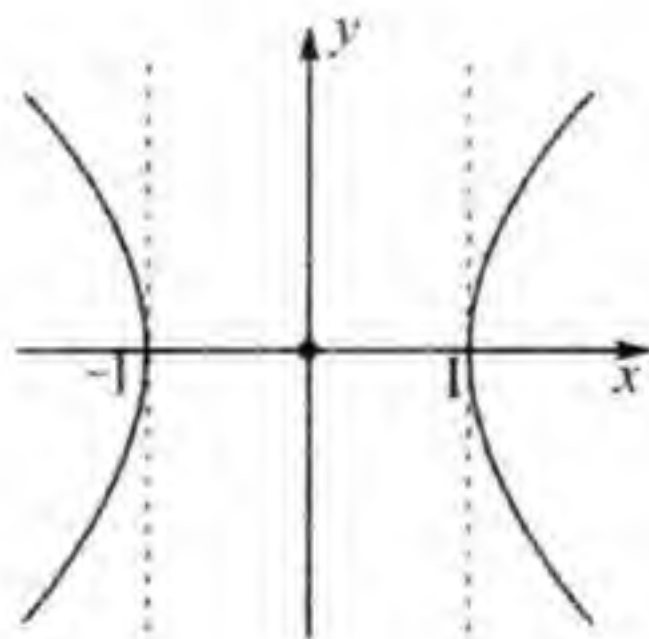
有  $x = 0, y = 0$ , 于是点 $(0,0)$ 为奇点, 又

$$A = F''_{xx}(0,0) = 2, B = F''_{xy}(0,0) = 0,$$

$$C = F''_{yy}(0,0) = 0,$$

且  $AC - B^2 = 0.$

于是点 $(0,0)$ 为上升点或孤立点, 该题中, 点 $(0,0)$ 为孤立点. 事实上, 把原方程改写为  $y^4 = x^6 - x^2$ , 对 $(0,0)$ 点的很小的邻域内的点 $(|x| < 1, |y| < 1)$ , 左端  $y^4 \geq 0$ , 右端  $x^6 - x^2 = x^2(x^4 - 1) \leq 0$ , 除点 $(0,0)$ 外没有适合方程的点, 于是点 $(0,0)$ 为孤立点, 如 3608 题图所示.



3608 题图

**【3609】**  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2).$

解 由

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2)^2 - a^2(x^2 - y^2) = 0, \\ F'_x(x, y) = 4x(x^2 + y^2) - 2a^2x = 0, \\ F'_y(x, y) = 4y(x^2 + y^2) + 2a^2y = 0. \end{cases}$$

有  $x = 0, y = 0$ , 于是点  $(0, 0)$  为奇点, 又

$$A = F''_{xx}(0, 0) = -2a^2, B = F''_{xy}(0, 0) = 0,$$

$$C = F''_{yy}(0, 0) = 2a^2,$$

且  $AC - B^2 = -4a^4 < 0, (a \neq 0)$ .

故点  $(0, 0)$  为二重点, 图象如 3367 题所示.

**【3610】**  $(y - x^2)^2 = x^5.$

解 由

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y) = (y - x^2)^2 - x^5 = 0, \\ F'_x(x, y) = -4x(y - x^2) - 5x^4 = 0, \\ F'_y(x, y) = 2(y - x^2) = 0. \end{cases}$$

有  $x = 0, y = 0$ , 于是点  $(0, 0)$  为奇点, 又

$$A = F''_{xx}(0, 0) = 0, B = F''_{xy}(0, 0) = 0,$$

$$C = F''_{yy}(0, 0) = 2,$$

且  $AC - B^2 = 0$ .

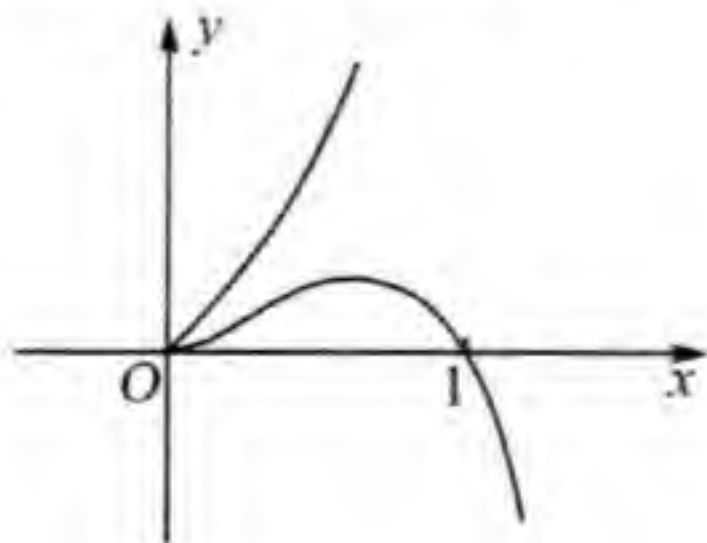
于是对点  $(0, 0)$  还需讨论一下, 由原方程有

$$y = x^2 \pm x^{\frac{5}{2}},$$

右边只允许  $x \geq 0$ , 当  $0 < x < 1$  时, 皆有  $y > 0$ , 且

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0.$$

于是点  $(0, 0)$  为尖点, 如 3610 题图所示.



3610 题图

**【3611】**  $(a + x)y^2 = (a - x)x^2.$



解 由

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y) = (a+x)y^2 - (a-x)x^2 = 0, & ① \\ F'_x(x, y) = y^2 - 2ax + 3ax^2 = 0, & ② \\ F'_y(x, y) = 2(a+x)y = 0. & ③ \end{cases}$$

于是据 ③ 式有  $x = -a$  或  $y = 0$ , 把  $y = 0$  代入 ①, ② 有  $x = 0$ , 把  $x = -a$  代入 ① 式, 有  $(a-x)x^2 = 0$ , 若  $a \neq 0$ , 则得出矛盾的结果, 若  $a = 0$ , 则有  $x = 0, y = 0$ , 于是点  $(0, 0)$  为奇点. 又因

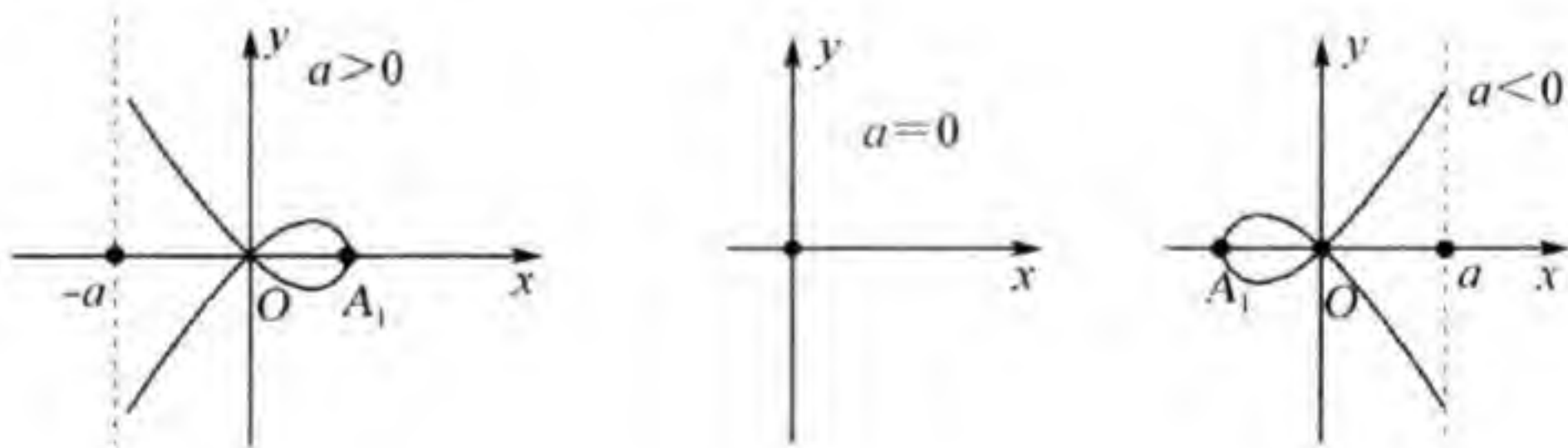
$$A = F''_{xx}(0, 0) = -2a,$$

$$B = F''_{xy}(0, 0) = 0,$$

$$C = F''_{yy}(0, 0) = 2a,$$

且  $AC - B^2 = -4a^2$ ,

于是, 当  $a \neq 0$  时, 点  $(0, 0)$  为二重点, 当  $a = 0$  时, 方程为  $xy^2 = -x^3$ , 从而曲线为  $x = 0$ , 点  $(0, 0)$  为上升点. 如 3611 题图所示, 图中点  $A_1$  为  $(a, 0)$ .



3611 题图

【3612】 研究参数  $a, b, c$  的数值 ( $a \leq b \leq c$ ) 与曲线  $y^2 = (x-a)(x-b)(x-c)$  的形状间的关系.

解 由

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y) = y^2 - (x-a)(x-b)(x-c) = 0, & ① \\ F'_x(x, y) = -(x-a)(x-b) - (x-a)(x-c) - (x-b)(x-c) = 0, & ② \\ F'_y(x, y) = 2y = 0. & ③ \end{cases}$$

于是由 ③ 有  $y = 0$ , 代入 ①, 联立 ①, ② 求解.

当  $a < b < c$  时, ①, ② 无解. 因此无奇点, 此时曲线如 3612 题图(1) 所示

当  $a = b < c$  时, 显然 ①, ② 有解  $x = a, y = 0$ , 由于

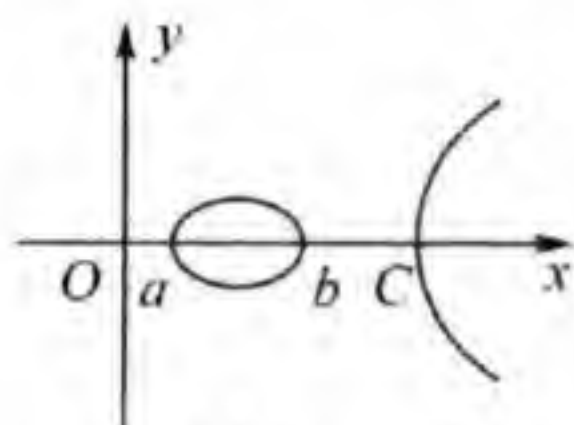
$$A = F''_{xx}(a, 0) = -2(a - c),$$

$$B = F''_{xy}(a, 0) = 0,$$

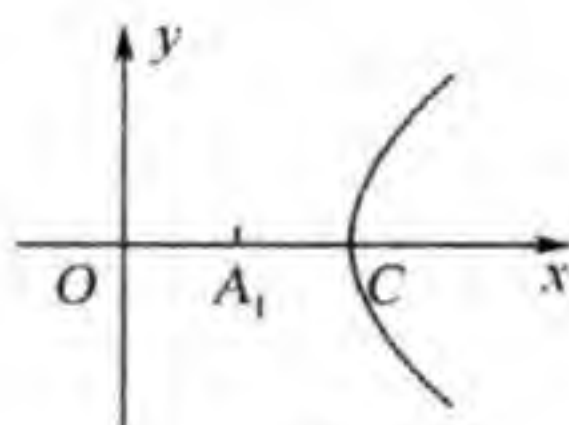
$$C = F''_{yy}(a, 0) = 2.$$

且  $AC - B^2 = -4(a - c) > 0$ ,

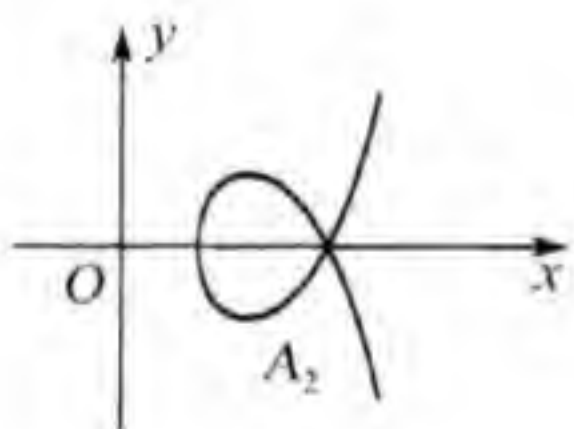
于是点  $A_1(a, 0)$  为孤立点, 如 3612 题图(2) 所示.



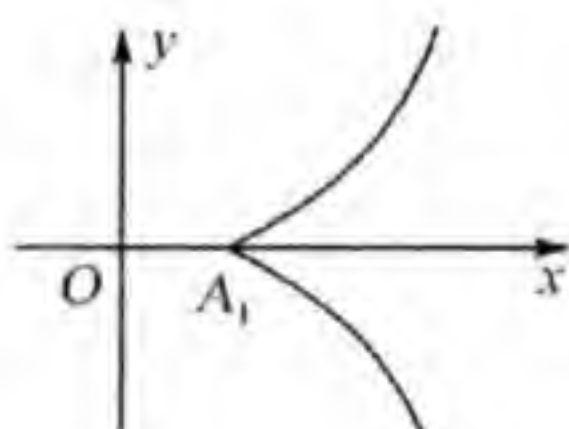
(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

3612 题图

当  $a < b = c$  时, 由 ①, ② 有  $x = b, y = 0$ , 又由

$$A = F''_{xx}(b, 0) = -2(c - a),$$

$$B = F''_{xy}(b, 0) = 0,$$

$$C = F''_{yy}(b, 0) = 2,$$

且  $AC - B^2 = -4(c - a) < 0$ .

故点  $A_2(b, 0)$  为二重点, 如 3612 题图(3) 所示.

当  $a = b = c$  时, 有解  $x = a, y = 0$ , 由于  $AC - B^2 = 0$ , 此时

原方程为  $y^2 = (x-a)^3$ , 由 3574 题(2) 知, 点  $A(a, 0)$  为尖点, 如 3612 题图(4) 所示.

研究超越曲线的奇点(3613 ~ 3620).

【3613】  $y^2 = 1 - e^{-x^2}$ .

解 由

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y) = y^2 - 1 + e^{-x^2} = 0, \\ F'_x(x, y) = -2xe^{-x^2} = 0, \\ F'_y(x, y) = 2y = 0. \end{cases}$$

有  $x = 0, y = 0$ .

于是点  $(0, 0)$  为奇点, 又

$$A = F''_{xx}(0, 0) = -2, B = F''_{xy}(0, 0) = 0,$$

$$C = F''_{yy}(0, 0) = 2,$$

且  $AC - B^2 = -4 < 0$ .

故点  $(0, 0)$  为二重点.

【3614】  $y^2 = 1 - e^{-x^3}$ .

解 由

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y) = y^2 - 1 + e^{-x^3} = 0, \\ F'_x(x, y) = -3x^2e^{-x^3} = 0, \\ F'_y(x, y) = 2y = 0. \end{cases}$$

有  $x = 0, y = 0$ .

故点  $(0, 0)$  为奇点, 又

$$A = F''_{xx}(0, 0) = 0,$$

$$B = F''_{xy}(0, 0) = 0,$$

$$C = F''_{yy}(0, 0) = 2.$$

且  $AC - B^2 = 0$ .

于是对点  $(0, 0)$  还需再讨论, 而原式可解为

$$x = -\sqrt[3]{\ln(1 - y^2)} > 0,$$

在  $(0, 0)$  附近, 第一及第四象限各有原曲线的一支, 因此, 点  $(0, 0)$  为尖点.



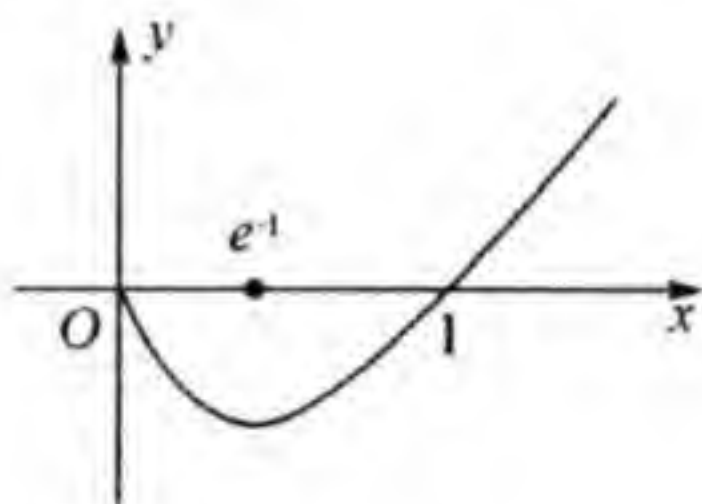
【3615】  $y = x \ln x$ .

解 令

$$F(x, y) = x \ln x - y, F'_x(x, y) = 1 + \ln x,$$

$$F'_y(x, y) = -1 \neq 0.$$

故无奇点, 如 3615 题图所示.



3615 题图

【3616】  $y = \frac{x}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}$ .

解 在  $x = 0$  处, 由

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} y = 0,$$

有  $x = 0$  为可去的第一类间断点, 补充定义  $y|_{x=0} = 0$  后, 函数

$$y = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

在  $x = 0$  处连续, 由  $F'_y(x, y) = 1 \neq 0$ , 于是无奇点, 当  $x \neq 0$  时,

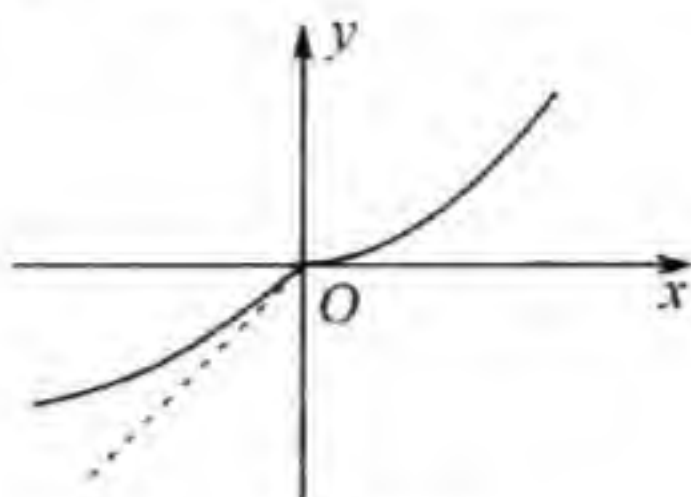
由 
$$y' = \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)e^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1}{(1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}})^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} y' = \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1+z)e^z + 1}{(1+e^z)^2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^z(z+2)}{2e^z(1+e^z)}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{z+2}{2(1+e^z)} = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -0} y' = \lim_{z \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(1-z)e^{-z} + 1}{(1+e^{-z})^2} = 1.$$

于是点 $(0,0)$ 为角点,如 3616 题图所示.



3616 题图

【3617】  $y = \arctan\left(\frac{1}{\sin x}\right).$

解  $x = k\pi, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots,$   
为不连续点,由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow k\pi+0} y = (-1)^k \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow k\pi-0} y = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

于是点  $x = k\pi$  为函数的第一类不连续点.

【3618】  $y^2 = \sin \frac{\pi}{x}.$

解 由  $y = \pm \sqrt{\sin \frac{\pi}{x}},$

知在  $\left(\frac{1}{2k}, \frac{1}{2k-1}\right), k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots,$

内无定义. 在边界点

$$x = \frac{1}{2k} \text{ 及 } x = \frac{1}{2k-1}, y = 0.$$

函数图象有上下两支. 设

$$F(x, y) = y^2 - \sin \frac{\pi}{x},$$

则在边界点, 由于  $F'_x \neq 0, F'_y \neq 0,$  于是也无奇点.

在 $(0,0)$ 点的任何邻域内,有无穷多个曲线的封闭分支,这些分支没有一个过 $(0,0)$ 点,它不属于任何一种类型.

【3619】  $y^2 = \sin x^2.$

$$\text{解 由} \begin{cases} F(x, y) = y^2 - \sin x^2 = 0, \\ F'_x(x, y) = -2x \cos x^2 = 0, \\ F'_y(x, y) = 2y = 0. \end{cases}$$

有  $x = 0, y = 0$ .

于是点  $(0, 0)$  为奇点, 又

$$A = F''_{xx}(0, 0) = -2, B = F''_{xy}(0, 0) = 0,$$

$$C = F''_{yy}(0, 0) = 2,$$

且  $AC - B^2 = -4 < 0$ .

故点  $(0, 0)$  为二重点.

$$\text{【3620】 } y^2 = \sin^3 x.$$

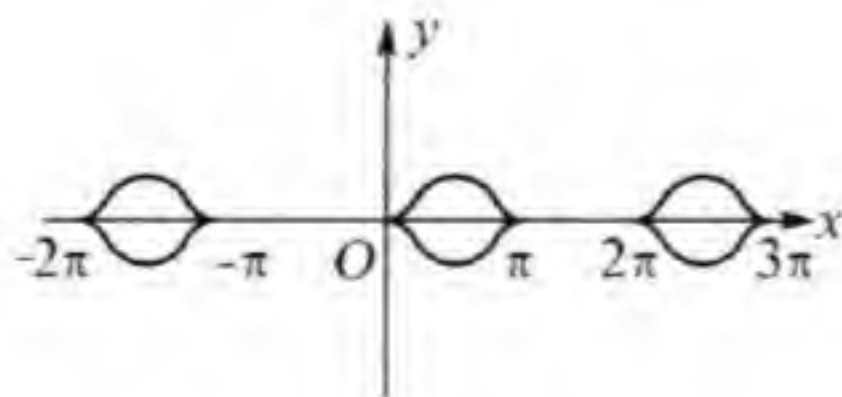
解 易知函数  $y$  的周期为  $2\pi$ , 在  $(2k\pi, (2k+1)\pi)$  内函数有定义, 而在  $((2k-1)\pi, 2k\pi)$  ( $k = 0, \pm 1, \dots$ ) 内无定义. 由

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y) = y^2 - \sin^3 x = 0, \\ F'_x(x, y) = -3\sin^2 x \cos x = 0, \\ F'_y(x, y) = 2y = 0. \end{cases}$$

有  $x = 0, y = 0$ , 于是点  $(0, 0)$  为奇点.

在点  $(0, 0)$  的左侧 (指充分小的范围, 以下相同) 无曲线的点, 而在右侧的第一、第四象限分别有曲线的两支, 因此, 点  $(0, 0)$  为尖点, 如 3620 题图所示.

由周期性知, 点  $(k\pi, 0)$  ( $k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ) 也为尖点, 只是当  $k$  是偶数时, 右侧才有曲线的两枝, 当  $k$  为奇数时, 左侧才有曲线的两枝.



3620 题图



## § 7. 多变量函数的极值

## 1. 极值的定义

设函数  $f(P) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  在点  $P_0$  的邻域内有定义, 如果当  $0 < \rho(P_0, P) < \delta$  时,  $f(P_0) > f(P)$ , 或者  $f(P_0) < f(P)$ , 则称函数  $f(P)$  在点  $P_0$  处有极值(相应地为极大值或极小值).

## 2. 极值的必要条件

可微函数  $f(P)$  只在稳定点  $P_0$ , 即在  $df(P_0) = 0$  处可能达到极值, 所以, 函数  $f(P)$  的极值点满足方程组

$$f'_{x_i}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0 \quad (i = 1, \dots, n).$$

## 3. 极值的充分条件

当  $\sum_{i=1}^n |dx_i| \neq 0$  时, 函数  $f(P)$  在点  $P_0$  处具有:

(1) 极大值, 若

$$df(P_0) = 0, d^2f(P_0) < 0.$$

(2) 极小值, 若

$$df(P_0) = 0, d^2f(P_0) > 0.$$

研究二次微分  $d^2f(P_0)$  的符号可以用相应的二次形简化成典式的方法来进行.

特别是对于有两个自变量  $x$  和  $y$  的函数  $f(x, y)$  在稳定点  $(x_0, y_0)$  ( $df(x_0, y_0) = 0$ ), 在  $D = AC - B^2 \neq 0$  条件下[这里  $A = f''_{xx}(x_0, y_0)$ ,  $B = f''_{xy}(x_0, y_0)$ ,  $C = f''_{yy}(x_0, y_0)$ ]具有:

① 极小值, 若  $D > 0$ ,  $A > 0$  ( $C > 0$ );

② 极大值, 若  $D > 0$ ,  $A < 0$  ( $C < 0$ );

③ 没有极值, 若  $D < 0$ .

## 4. 条件极值

当存在关系式  $\varphi_i(P) = 0$  ( $i = 1, \dots, m; m < n$ ) 时, 求函数  $f(P_0) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  的极值问题可简化为求解拉格朗日函数的普通极值:

$$L(P) = f(P) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \varphi_i(P).$$

其中  $\lambda_i (i = 1, \dots, m)$  为常数因子.

在最简单的情况下, 可根据研究函数  $L(P)$  在稳定点  $P_0$  上的二次微分符号  $d^2L(P_0)$ , 并且在变量  $dx_1, \dots, dx_n$  受以下关系式限制的条件:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial x_j} dx_j = 0 \quad (i = 1, \dots, m).$$

来解决条件极值的存在和性质问题.

### 5. 绝对极值

在有界闭域内可微分的函数  $f(P)$  在这个域内或在稳定点上或在域的边界点上达到自己的最大值和最小值.

研究以下多变量函数的极值(3621 ~ 3649).

【3621】  $z = x^2 + (y-1)^2$ .

$$\text{解 由} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2(y-1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

有驻点  $P_0(0, 1)$ , 显然  $z(0, 1) = 0$ , 当  $(x, y) \neq (0, 1)$  时,  $z > 0$ , 于是函数  $z$  在点  $P_0$  取得极小值  $z(P_0) = 0$ .

【3622】  $z = x^2 - (y-1)^2$ .

$$\text{解 由} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2(y-1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

有驻点  $P_0(0, 1)$ , 由

$$A = z''_{xx}(0, 1) = 2, B = z''_{xy}(0, 1) = 0,$$

$$C = z''_{yy}(0, 1) = -2,$$

又  $AC - B^2 = -4 < 0$ .

于是极值不存在.

【3623】  $z = (x - y + 1)^2$ .

$$\text{解 由} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2(x - y + 1) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2(x - y + 1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

有驻点分布在直线  $x - y + 1 = 0$  上, 在此直线上的点皆有  $z = 0$ , 但  $z \geq 0$  恒成立. 因此函数  $z$  在直线  $x - y + 1 = 0$  上各点取极小值  $z = 0$ .

$$\text{【3624】 } z = x^2 - xy + y^2 - 2x + y.$$

$$\text{解 由} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x - y - 2 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -x + 2y + 1 = 0. \end{cases}$$

有驻点  $P_0(1, 0)$ , 又

$$A = z''_{xx}(1, 0) = 2, B = z''_{xy}(1, 0) = -1,$$

$$C = z''_{yy}(1, 0) = 2,$$

且  $AC - B^2 = 3 > 0$ .

于是函数  $z$  在点  $P_0$  的得极小值

$$z(P_0) = -1.$$

$$\text{【3625】 } z = x^2 y^3 (6 - x - y).$$

$$\text{解 由} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = xy^3(12 - 3x - 2y) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2 y^2(18 - 3x - 4y) = 0. \end{cases}$$

有驻点  $P_0(2, 3)$ , 且直线  $x = 0$ , 直线  $y = 0$  上的点皆为驻点.

易知在  $P_0$  点,  $A = -162, B = -108, C = -144, AC - B^2 > 0$ , 于是函数在点  $P_0$  取得极大值  $z(P_0) = 108$ .

在直线  $x = 0$  和  $y = 0$  上的各点皆有  $z = 0$ .

1°  $y = 0$  的情形

在直线上  $x \neq 0$  及  $x \neq 6$  处,  $x^2(6 - x - y) \neq 0$ , 在确定点的足够小的邻域内也不变号, 但  $y^3$  可正可负, 因此函数  $z$  变号, 即在上述情况下没有极值, 当  $x = 0$  和  $x = 6$  类似地可判断也无极值.



2°  $x = 0$  的情形

在直线上  $y = 0$  及  $y = 6$  的情况与 1° 相同, 无极值, 但当  $0 < y < 6$  时,  $y^3(6 - x - y) > 0$ , 且在所讨论点的足够小的邻域内保持正号, 因此, 在足够小的邻域内,  $z = x^3 y^3(6 - x - y) \geq 0$  也成立, 但邻域内任意近处总有  $z = 0$  的点, 于是, 对于  $x = 0, 0 < y < 6$  的点函数  $z$  取得极小值  $z = 0$ , 同理, 对于直线  $x = 0$  上,  $y < 0$  及  $y > 6$  的各点处, 函数  $z$  取得极大值  $z = 0$ .

【3626】  $z = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy$ .

解 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3y^2 - 3x = 0. \end{cases}$$

有驻点  $P_0(0, 0), P_1(1, 1)$ .

易知在点  $P_0$  处有  $A = 0, B = -3, C = 0$  及  $AC - B^2 = -9 < 0$ , 于是无极值, 而在点  $P_1$  处有  $A = 6, B = -3, C = 6$  及  $AC - B^2 = 27 > 0$ , 于是函数在该点取到极小值  $z(P_1) = -1$ .

【3627】  $z = x^4 + y^4 - x^2 - 2xy - y^2$ .

解 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 4x^3 - 2x - 2y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 4y^3 - 2x - 2y = 0. \end{cases}$$

有驻点  $P_0(0, 0), P_1(1, 1), P_2(-1, 1)$ , 在点  $P_0$  点附近, 当  $x = y$  且足够小时, 有  $z = 2x^4 - 4x^2 < 0$ , 当  $x = -y$  时,  $z = 2x^4 > 0$ . 因此在  $P_0$  点无极值, 易知, 在点  $P_1$  和  $P_2$  处, 皆有  $A = 10, B = -2, C = 10$ , 及  $AC - B^2 = 96 > 0$ , 于是函数  $z$  在点  $P_1$  和  $P_2$  处的极小值  $z = -2$ .

【3627. 1】  $z = 2x^4 + y^4 - x^2 - 2y^2$ .

解 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 12x^3 - 2x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 4y^3 - 4y = 0. \end{cases}$$

有驻点  $(0,0)$ ,  $(0,1)$ ,  $(0,-1)$ ,  $(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6},0)$ ,  $(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6},1)$ ,  $(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6},-1)$ ,

$(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6},0)$ ,  $(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6},1)$ ,  $(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6},-1)$ , 又

$$A = z''_{xx} = 60x^4 - 2, B = z''_{xy} = 0,$$

$$C = z''_{yy} = 12y^2 - 4.$$

故  $A\Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=0}} = -2, C\Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=0}} = -4.$

有  $(AC - B^2)\Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=0}} = 8 > 0.$

于是在  $(0,0)$  处有极大值  $z(0,0) = 0$ . 又

$$A\Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=1}} = -2, \quad C\Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=1}} = 8,$$

于是有  $(AC - B^2)\Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=1}} = -16 < 0.$

故在  $(0,1)$  处无极值. 又

$$A\Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=-1}} = -2, \quad C\Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=-1}} = 8,$$

故  $(AC - B^2)\Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=-1}} = -16 < 0.$

从而在  $(0,-1)$  处无极值. 又

$$A\Big|_{\substack{x=\pm\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ y=0}} = -\frac{1}{3}, \quad C\Big|_{\substack{x=\pm\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ y=0}} = -4,$$

有  $(AC - B^2)\Big|_{\substack{x=\pm\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ y=0}} = \frac{4}{3} > 0.$

于是在  $(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6},0)$ ,  $(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6},0)$  处皆有极大值. 又

$$A \Big|_{\substack{x=\pm\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ y=\pm 1}} = -\frac{1}{3}, C \Big|_{\substack{x=\pm\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ y=\pm 1}} = 8,$$

于是  $(AC - B^2) \Big|_{\substack{x=\pm\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ y=\pm 1}} = -\frac{8}{3} < 0.$

故在  $(\pm\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \pm 1)$  处无极值.

**【3628】**  $z = xy + \frac{50}{x} + \frac{20}{y} \quad (x > 0, y > 0).$

解 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y - \frac{50}{x^2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x - \frac{20}{y^2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

有驻点  $P_0(5, 2)$ , 易知在该点有  $A = \frac{4}{5}, B = 1, C = 5$ , 故  $AC - B^2 = 3 > 0$ , 从而函数  $z$  在该点取得极小值  $z(P_0) = 30$ .

**【3629】**  $z = xy \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} \quad (a > 0, b > 0).$

解 考察函数

$$u = z^2 = x^2 y^2 \left( 1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right), \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1.$$

显然  $z$  的极值均为  $u$  的极值, 且  $u$  在点  $(x, y)$  取得的极值不为零时,  $z$  也在点  $(x, y)$  取得极值,  $u$  在点  $(x, y)$  取得的极值为零时, 情况较复杂, 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2xy^2 \left( 1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) - \frac{2}{a^2} x^3 y^2 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2x^2 y \left( 1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) - \frac{2}{b^2} x^2 y^3 = 0. \end{cases}$$

有驻点  $P_0(0, 0), P_1\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}\right), P_2\left(-\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}\right), P_3\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}\right), P_4\left(-\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ , 由于  $z$  在点  $P_0$  附近变号, 所以  $z(P_0)$  不是极值, 又



$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2y^2 \left( 1 - \frac{6x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right), \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 2x^2 \left( 1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{6y^2}{b^2} \right), \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 4xy \left( 1 - \frac{2x^2}{a^2} - \frac{2y^2}{b^2} \right). \end{cases}$$

在  $P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4$  各点有

$$A = -\frac{8}{9}b^2, B = \pm \frac{4}{9}ab, C = -\frac{8}{9}a^2,$$

$$AC - B^2 = \left( \frac{64}{81} - \frac{16}{81} \right) a^2 b^2 > 0.$$

故函数  $u$  取得正的极大值, 于是, 相应地函数  $z$  在点  $P_1, P_2$  取得极

值  $z(P_1) = z(P_2) = \frac{ab}{3\sqrt{3}}.$

而在点  $P_3$  及  $P_4$  取得极小值

$$z(P_3) = z(P_4) = -\frac{ab}{3\sqrt{3}}.$$

**【3630】**  $z = \frac{ax + by + c}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 1}} \quad (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \neq 0).$

解 令  $x = r \cos \varphi, \quad y = r \sin \varphi,$

则  $z(x, y) = z(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) = \frac{a r \cos \varphi + b r \sin \varphi + c}{\sqrt{r^2 + 1}}.$

从而 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = \frac{a \cos \varphi + b \sin \varphi - cr}{(1 + r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0, & \textcircled{1} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{-ar \sin \varphi + br \cos \varphi}{(1 + r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0, & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

先设  $a, b$  不同时为零, 由 ② 考虑到  $r = 0$  不是解, 于是有

$$a \sin \varphi = b \cos \varphi,$$

于是  $\cos \varphi = \frac{\pm a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \sin \varphi = \frac{\pm b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}. \quad \textcircled{3}$

当  $c = 0$  时无解, 事实上由 ① 有

$$a\cos\varphi + b\sin\varphi = 0,$$

又由 ③ 有  $a = b = 0$ , 这与  $a, b$  不同时为零的假设矛盾.

当  $c \neq 0$  时

$$r = \frac{a\cos\varphi + b\sin\varphi}{c} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{c}.$$

为保证  $r > 0$ , 在  $\cos\varphi$  及  $\sin\varphi$  前取与  $c$  一致的符号, 此时, 有

$$x = \frac{a}{c}, y = \frac{b}{c},$$

$$\text{又 } z''_{rr} = -\frac{c(1+3r^2)}{(1+r^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}},$$

$$z''_{\varphi\varphi} = -\frac{cr^2}{(1+r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}, z''_{r\varphi} = 0,$$

$$\text{及 } z''_{rr}z''_{\varphi\varphi} - (z''_{r\varphi})^2 > 0.$$

于是当  $c > 0$  时,  $z''_{rr} < 0$ , 函数  $z$  在点  $(\frac{a}{c}, \frac{b}{c})$  取得极大值  $z = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$ , 当  $c < 0$  时,  $z''_{rr} > 0$ , 函数在点  $(\frac{a}{c}, \frac{b}{c})$  取得极小值  $z = -\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$ .

下设  $a = b = 0$ , 由假设  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \neq 0$  知  $c \neq 0$ , 此时解方程组 ①, ② 得  $r = 0, \varphi$  任意, 即  $x = 0, y = 0$ , 因为  $z = \frac{c}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 1}}$ , 故当  $c > 0$  时  $z$  在点  $(0, 0)$  取极大值  $z = c$ , 当  $c < 0$  时,  $z$  在点  $(0, 0)$  取极小值  $z = c$ .

综上所述, 若  $c > 0$ , 则  $z$  在点  $(\frac{a}{c}, \frac{b}{c})$  取极大值  $z = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$ ; 若  $c < 0$ , 则  $z$  在点  $(\frac{a}{c}, \frac{b}{c})$  取极小值  $z = -\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$ ; 若  $c = 0$  (由假设,  $a^2 + b^2 \neq 0$ ), 则  $z$  无极值.

$$\text{【3631】 } z = 1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}.$$

$$\text{解 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$$

点 $(0,0)$ 为偏导数无意义的点,当 $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$ 时, $z < 1$ ,故 $z(0,0) = 1$ 为极大值.

**【3632】**  $z = e^{2x+3y}(8x^2 - 6xy + 3y^2).$

解 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2e^{2x+3y}(8x^2 - 6xy + 3y^2 + 8x - 3y) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3e^{2x+3y}(8x^2 - 6xy + 3y^2 - 2x + 2y) = 0. \end{cases}$$

得驻点  $P_0(0,0), P_1(-\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{2})$ .

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 4e^{2x+3y}(8x^2 - 6xy + 3y^2 + 16x - 6y + 4),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 9e^{2x+3y}\left(8x^2 - 6xy + 3y^2 - 4x + 4y + \frac{2}{3}\right),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 6e^{2x+3y}(8x^2 - 6xy + 3y^2 + 6x - y - 1).$$

在点  $P_0$  处,  $A = 16, B = -6, C = 6$  及  $AC - B^2 = 60 > 0$ , 故函数  $z$  取得极小值  $z(P_0) = 0$ , 在点  $P_1$  处,  $A = 14e^{-2}, B = -9e^{-2}, C = \frac{3}{2}e^{-2}$  及  $AC - B^2 = -60e^{-4} < 0$ , 故无极值.

**【3633】**  $z = e^{x^2-y}(5 - 2x + y).$

解 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2e^{x^2-y}(5x - 2x^2 + xy - 1) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{x^2-y}(2x - y - 4) = 0. \end{cases}$$

有驻点  $P_0(1, -2)$ , 又

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 2e^{x^2-y}(10x^2 - 4x^3 + 2x^2y - 6x + y + 5), \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = e^{x^2-y}(3 - 2x + y), \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2e^{x^2-y}(2x^2 - xy - 4x + 1). \end{cases}$$



在点  $P_0$  处,  $A = -2e^3, B = 2e^3, C = -e^3$  及  $AC - B^2 = -2e^6 < 0$ , 于是无极值.

【3634】  $z = (5x + 7y - 25)e^{-(x^2 + xy + y^2)}$ .

解 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 5e^{-(x^2 + xy + y^2)} - (5x + 7y - 25) \cdot (2x + y)e^{-(x^2 + xy + y^2)} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 7e^{-(x^2 + xy + y^2)} - (5x + 7y - 25) \cdot (x + 2y)e^{-(x^2 + xy + y^2)} = 0. \end{cases}$$

①  $\times 7 -$  ②  $\times 5$ , 消去因子  $e^{-(x^2 + xy + y^2)}$ , 有

$$3(5x + 7y - 25)(3x - y) = 0.$$

以  $5x + 7y - 25 = 0$  代入 ①、②, 显然矛盾, 故必有  $5x + 7y - 25 \neq 0$ , 从而  $y = 3x$ , 代入 ① 有  $26x^2 - 25x - 1 = 0$ , 解之有驻点  $P_0(1, 3), P_1(-\frac{1}{26}, -\frac{3}{26})$ . 在点  $P_0$  处,

$$\begin{aligned} A = z''_{xx}(P_0) &= [z'_x(x, 3)]'_x \Big|_{x=1} \\ &= \{e^{-(x^2 + 3x + 9)}[5 - (5x - 4)(2x + 3)]\}'_x \Big|_{x=1} \\ &= [e^{-(x^2 + 3x + 9)}]' \Big|_{x=1} \cdot [5 - (5x - 4)(2x + 3)] \Big|_{x=1} \\ &\quad + [e^{-(x^2 + 3x + 9)}] \Big|_{x=1} \cdot [5 - (5x - 4)(2x + 3)]' \Big|_{x=1} \\ &= -27e^{-13}. \end{aligned}$$

同理有  $B = z''_{xy}(P_0) = -36e^{-13}, C = z''_{yy}(P_0) = -51e^{-13}$ .

于是  $AC - B^2 = 81e^{-26} > 0$ .

从而函数  $z$  在点  $P_0$  取得极大值

$$z(P_0) = e^{-13} \approx 2.26 \cdot 10^{-6}.$$

同理函数  $z$  在点  $P_1$  取得极小值

$$z(P_1) = -26e^{-\frac{1}{52}} \approx -25.50.$$

【3635】  $z = x^2 + xy + y^2 - 4\ln x - 10\ln y$ .

解 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x + y - \frac{4}{x} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x + 2y - \frac{10}{y} = 0, \end{cases} \quad (x > 0, y > 0).$$

有驻点  $P_0(1, 2)$ , 在点  $P_0$  处,  $A = 6, B = 1, C = \frac{9}{2}, AC - B^2 = 26$

$> 0$ , 于是函数  $z$  在点  $P_0$  取得极小值

$$z(P_0) = 7 - 10\ln 2 \approx 0.0685.$$

【3636】  $z = \sin x + \cos y + \cos(x - y).$

$$(0 \leq x \leq \pi/2; 0 \leq y \leq \pi/2)$$

解 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \cos x - \sin(x - y) = 0, \end{cases} \quad ①$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\sin y + \sin(x - y) = 0. \end{cases} \quad ②$$

① + ②,  $\cos x = \sin y$ , 因为  $x, y$  均为锐角, 于是有

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2} - x,$$

代入 ① 得

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x - \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) &= \cos x + \cos 2x = 2\cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{3x}{2} \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

但是  $\cos \frac{x}{2} \neq 0$ ,

故  $\cos \frac{3x}{2} = 0$ .

从而得驻点  $P_0\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ , 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\sin x - \cos(x - y), \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\cos y - \cos(x - y), \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \cos(x - y). \end{cases}$$

有在点  $P_0$  处  $A = -\sqrt{3}$ ,  $B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,  $C = -\sqrt{3}$ ,  $AC - B^2 = \frac{9}{4} > 0$ , 于是函数  $z$  在点  $P_0$  取得极大值

$$z(P_0) = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}.$$

【3637】  $z = \sin x \sin y \sin(x+y)$ .

$$(0 \leq x \leq \pi; 0 \leq y \leq \pi)$$

解 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \sin y \sin(2x+y) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \sin x \sin(x+2y) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

可得下列四个方程组

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I: } & \begin{cases} \sin x = 0, \\ \sin y = 0, \end{cases} & \text{II: } & \begin{cases} \sin x = 0, \\ \sin(2x+y) = 0, \end{cases} \\ \text{III: } & \begin{cases} \sin y = 0, \\ \sin(x+2y) = 0, \end{cases} & \text{IV: } & \begin{cases} \sin(2x+y) = 0, \\ \sin(x+2y) = 0. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

又  $0 \leq x \leq \pi, 0 \leq y \leq \pi$ , 于是我们得到 (1) 和 (2) 的六个解  $P_1(0, 0)$ ,  $P_2(0, \pi)$ ,  $P_3(\pi, 0)$ ,  $P_4(\pi, \pi)$ ,  $P_5\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ ,  $P_6\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$ .

因为所考虑的区域是闭正方形  $0 \leq x \leq \pi, 0 \leq y \leq \pi$ , 于是点  $P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4$  都是该区域的边界点, 因此  $P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4$  不是函数  $z$  达到的极值点, 又由于

$$\begin{aligned} z''_{xx} &= 2\sin y \cos(2x+y), \quad z''_{xy} = \sin 2(x+y), \\ z''_{yy} &= 2\sin x \cos(x+2y). \end{aligned}$$

于是在点  $P_5$  处有

$$AC - B^2 = (-\sqrt{3})(-\sqrt{3}) - \left(\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 > 0,$$

且  $A = -\sqrt{3} < 0$ .

故函数  $z$  在点  $P_5$  取得极大值  $z(P_5) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$ , 在点  $P_6$  有



$$AC - B^2 = (\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{3}) - \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 > 0,$$

且  $A = \sqrt{3} > 0$ , 故函数  $z$  在点  $P_6$  取得极小值  $z(P_6) = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$ .

**【3638】**  $z = x - 2y + \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + 3 \arctan \frac{y}{x}.$

解 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1 + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{3y}{x^2 + y^2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2 + \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{3x}{x^2 + y^2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

有驻点  $P_0(1, 1)$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{-x^2 + 6xy + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{x^2 - 6xy - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{-3x^2 - 2xy + 3y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}.$$

于是在点  $P_0$  处有  $A = \frac{3}{2}, B = -\frac{1}{2}, C = -\frac{3}{2}$  及  $AC - B^2 = -\frac{5}{2} < 0$ , 故无极值.

**【3639】**  $z = xy \ln(x^2 + y^2).$

解 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{2x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{2xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 0. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

把 ① 式乘以  $x$  减去 ② 式乘以  $y$ , 有

$$\frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2} (x^2 - y^2) = 0.$$

于是,  $x = 0, y = 0, x = y, x = -y$  为四组解, 对应地得驻点  $P_1(0, 1), P_2(0, -1), P_3(1, 0), P_4(-1, 0), P_5\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}\right), P_6\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}\right)$ .

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}, P_7\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}\right), P_8\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}\right)$$

代入原式, 有函数  $z$  在点  $P_1, P_2, P_3$  和  $P_4$  皆无极值, 由于

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2xy(x^2 + 3y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2xy(3x^2 + y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{2(x^4 + y^4)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}.$$

于是在点  $P_5, P_6$  处有  $A = 2, B = 0, C = 2, AC - B^2 = 4 > 0$ , 故函数  $z$  在点  $P_5, P_6$  取得极小值

$$z(P_5) = z(P_6) = -\frac{1}{2e} \approx -0.184.$$

在点  $P_7, P_8$  处,  $A = -2, B = 0, C = -2, AC - B^2 = 4 > 0$ , 于是函数  $z$  在点  $P_7, P_8$  取极大值

$$z(P_7) = z(P_8) = \frac{1}{2e} \approx 0.184.$$

**【3640】**  $z = x + y + 4\sin x \sin y$ .

解 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1 + 4\cos x \sin y = 0, & \text{①} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1 + 4\sin x \cos y = 0. & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

于是由 ② - ① 有

$$\sin(x - y) = 0,$$

因而  $x - y = n\pi$ .

由 ② + ① 有

$$\sin(x + y) = \frac{1}{2},$$

从而  $x + y = m\pi - (-1)^{\frac{m\pi}{6}}$ .

于是有驻点  $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ , 其中

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = (-1)^{m+1} \frac{\pi}{12} + (m+n) \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ y_0 = (-1)^{m+1} \frac{\pi}{12} + (m-n) \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{cases}$$

$$(m, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

在点  $P_0$  处有

$$\begin{aligned} AC - B^2 &= (-4\sin x_0 \sin y_0)(-4\sin x_0 \sin y_0) - (4\cos x_0 \cos y_0)^2 \\ &= 16(\sin x_0 \sin y_0 - \cos x_0 \cos y_0) \cdot (\sin x_0 \sin y_0 + \cos x_0 \cos y_0) \\ &= -16\cos(x_0 + y_0)\cos(x_0 - y_0) \\ &= -16\cos\left[m\pi - (-1)^m \frac{\pi}{6}\right]\cos n\pi \\ &= -16(-1)^{m+n}\cos \frac{\pi}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

当  $m, n$  有相同的奇偶性时,  $m+n$  为偶数,  $AC - B^2 < 0$ , 于是无极值, 当  $m, n$  有不同的奇偶性时,  $m+n$  为奇数,  $AC - B^2 > 0$ , 有极值, 由  $A$  的符号决定取极大值还是极小值, 由于

$$\begin{aligned} A &= -4\sin x_0 \sin y_0 = 2[\cos(x_0 + y_0) - \cos(x_0 - y_0)] \\ &= 2\left\{(-1)^m \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - (-1)^n\right\}. \end{aligned}$$

于是当  $m$  为奇数,  $n$  为偶数时,  $A < 0$ , 取极大值, 当  $m$  为偶数,  $n$  为奇数时,  $A > 0$ , 取得极小值, 极值为

$$z(x_0, y_0) = m\pi + \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \sqrt{3}\right)(-1)^{m+1} + 2 \cdot (-1)^n.$$

**【3641】**  $z = (x^2 + y^2)e^{-(x^2 + y^2)}.$

解 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xe^{-(x^2 + y^2)}(1 - x^2 - y^2) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2ye^{-(x^2 + y^2)}(1 - x^2 - y^2) = 0. \end{cases}$$

得驻点  $P_0(0, 0), P(x_0, y_0)$ , 其中  $x_0^2 + y_0^2 = 1$ .

在  $P_0$  点处有  $z = 0$ , 而当  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  时,  $z > 0$ , 故函数  $z$  在点  $P_0$  取得极小值  $z = 0$ .



由 1437 题有在满足  $x_0^2 + y_0^2 = 1$  的点  $(x_0, y_0)$  的邻域内, 不论是  $x^2 + y^2 > 1$  还是  $x^2 + y^2 < 1$  皆有

$$z(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2)e^{-(x^2 + y^2)} < e^{-1}.$$

但是点  $(x_0, y_0)$  的邻域内总有  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  的点  $(x, y)$ , 因此, 函数  $z$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  取得极大值  $z = e^{-1}$ .

**【3642】**  $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2x + 4y - 6z.$

解  $du = 2(x+1)dx + 2(y+2)dy + 2(z-3)dz.$

令  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2(x+1) = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2(y+2) = 0,$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 2(z-3) = 0.$$

得驻点  $P_0(-1, -2, 3)$ , 在  $P_0$  处

$$d^2u = 2(dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2) > 0, \text{ 当 } dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 \neq 0 \text{ 时.}$$

因此, 函数  $u$  在点  $P_0$  处取得极小值  $u(P_0) = -14$ .

**【3643】**  $u = x^3 + y^2 + z^2 + 12xy + 2z.$

解  $du = (3x^2 + 12y)dx + (2y + 12x)dy + (2z + 2)dz.$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + 12y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2y + 12x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 2z + 2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

有驻点  $P_0(0, 0, -1), P_1(24, -144, -1).$

又  $d^2u = 6xdx^2 + 2dy^2 + 2dz^2 + 24dx dy,$

在  $P_0$  点处, 有

$$d^2u = 2dy^2 + 2dz^2 + 24dx dy = 2dz^2 + 2dy(dy + 12dx).$$

当  $dz = 0, dy > 0, dy + 12dx < 0$  时,  $d^2u < 0$ , 而当  $dx, dy, dz$  皆大于零时,  $d^2u > 0$ , 因此,  $d^2u$  的符号不定, 从而无极值.

在  $P_1$  点处,

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u &= 144dx^2 + 2dy^2 + 2dz^2 + 24dx dy \\ &= (12dx + dy)^2 + dy^2 + 2dz^2 \end{aligned}$$

$> 0$  当  $dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 \neq 0$  时

故函数  $u$  在点  $P_1$  取得极小值  $u(P_1) = -6913$ .

【3644】  $u = x + \frac{y^2}{4x} + \frac{z^2}{y} + \frac{2}{z} \quad (x > 0, y > 0, z > 0).$

解  $du = \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{4x^2}\right)dx + \left(\frac{y}{2x} - \frac{z^2}{y^2}\right)dy + \left(\frac{2z}{y} - \frac{2}{z^2}\right)dz.$

由 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1 - \frac{y^2}{4x^2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{2x} - \frac{z^2}{y^2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{2z}{y} - \frac{2}{z^2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

有驻点  $P_0\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1, 1\right)$ , 又

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u &= \frac{y^2}{2x^3}dx^2 - \frac{y}{x^2}dxdy + \left(\frac{1}{2x} + \frac{2z^2}{y^3}\right)dy^2 \\ &\quad - \frac{4z}{y^2}dydz + \left(\frac{2}{y} + \frac{4}{z^3}\right)dz^2, \end{aligned}$$

在  $P_0$  点处有

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u &= 4dx^2 - 4dxdy + 3dy^2 - 4dydz + 6dz^2 \\ &= (2dx - dy)^2 + dy^2 + (dy - 2dz)^2 + 2dz^2. \end{aligned}$$

$> 0$  当  $dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 \neq 0$  时,

于是函数  $u$  在点  $P_0$  处取得极小值  $u(P_0) = 4$ .

【3645】  $u = xy^2z^3(a - x - 2y - 3z) \quad (a > 0).$

解  $du = y^2z^3(a - 2x - 2y - 3z)dx$   
 $+ 2xyz^3(a - x - 3y - 3z)dy$   
 $+ 3xy^2z^2(a - x - 2y - 4z)dz.$

由 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y^2z^3(a - 2x - 2y - 3z) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2xyz^3(a - x - 3y - 3z) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 3xy^2z^2(a - x - 2y - 4z) = 0. \end{cases}$$

在驻点  $P_0\left(\frac{a}{7}, \frac{a}{7}, \frac{a}{7}\right)$ , 直线  $x=0, 2y+3z=a$ , 平面  $y=0$ , 平面  $z=0$  和 3625 题方法类似, 易知, 直线  $x=0, 2y+3z=a$  及平面  $z=0$  上的点不取得极值,  $y=0$  时, 当  $xz^3(a-x-3z) > 0$  取得极小值  $u=0$ , 当  $xz^3(a-x-3z) < 0$  取得极大值  $u=0$ , 当  $xz^3(a-x-3z) = 0$  不取得极值. 在点  $P_0$  处有

$$d^2u = -\frac{2a^5}{7^5}(dx^2 + 3dy^2 + 6dz^2 + 2dx dy + 6dy dz + 3dx dz)$$

$$= -\frac{a^5}{7^5}[(dx + 2dy + 3dz)^2 + dx^2 + 2dy^2 + 3dz^2]$$

$$< 0 \quad \text{当 } dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 \neq 0 \text{ 时.}$$

于是函数  $u$  在点  $P_0$  处取得极大值  $u(P_0) = \frac{a^7}{7^7}$ .

【3646】  $u = \frac{a^2}{x} + \frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{y^2}{z} + \frac{z^2}{b}$

$$(x > 0, y > 0, z > 0, a > 0, b > 0).$$

解  $du = \left(\frac{2x}{y} - \frac{a^2}{x^2}\right)dx + \left(\frac{2y}{z} - \frac{x^2}{y^2}\right)dy + \left(\frac{2z}{b} - \frac{y^2}{z^2}\right)dz.$

由 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{y} - \frac{a^2}{x^2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{z} - \frac{x^2}{y^2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{2z}{b} - \frac{y^2}{z^2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

有驻点  $P_0\left(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt[15]{16a^4b}, \frac{1}{4} \sqrt[5]{16a^4b}, \frac{1}{2} \sqrt[15]{\frac{1}{4}a^8b^7}\right)$ , 又

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u &= \frac{2a^2}{x^3}dx^2 + \frac{2}{y}dx^2 - \frac{4x}{y^2}dx dy + \frac{2}{z}dy^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{2x^2}{y^3}dy^2 - \frac{4y}{z^2}dy dz + \frac{2}{b}dz^2 + \frac{2y^2}{z^3}dz^2 \\ &= \frac{2a^2}{x^3}dx^2 + \frac{2}{y}\left(dx - \frac{x}{y}dy\right)^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$+ \frac{2}{z} \left( dy - \frac{y}{z} dz \right)^2 + \frac{2}{b} dz^2.$$

在点  $P_0$  处, 当  $dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 \neq 0$  时,  $x > 0, y > 0, z > 0, d^2u > 0$ , 于是函数  $u$  在点  $P_0$  处取得极小值

$$u(P_0) = \frac{15a}{4} \sqrt[15]{\frac{a}{16b}}.$$

【3647】  $u = \sin x + \sin y + \sin z - \sin(x + y + z).$

$$(0 \leq x \leq \pi; 0 \leq y \leq \pi; 0 \leq z \leq \pi)$$

解 
$$du = [\cos x - \cos(x + y + z)]dx \\ + [\cos y - \cos(x + y + z)]dy \\ + [\cos z - \cos(x + y + z)]dz.$$

由 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \cos x - \cos(x + y + z) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \cos y - \cos(x + y + z) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \cos z - \cos(x + y + z) = 0. \end{cases}$$

又  $x \in [0, \pi], y \in [0, \pi], z \in [0, \pi]$ , 得驻点  $P_0(0, 0, 0)$ ,

$P_1\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), P_2(\pi, \pi, \pi)$ , 在点  $P_1$  处有

$$d^2u = -\sin x dx^2 - \sin y dy^2 - \sin z dz^2 \\ + \sin(x + y + z)[d(x + y + z)]^2 \\ = -dx^2 - dy^2 - dz^2 - (dx + dy + dz)^2 < 0.$$

于是函数  $u$  在  $P_1$  点处的极大值  $u(P_1) = 4$ .

又  $P_0$  和  $P_2$  是所考虑区域  $x \in [0, \pi], y \in [0, \pi], z \in [0, \pi]$  的边界点, 故函数在  $P_0$  和  $P_2$  处无极值.

【3648】  $u = x_1 x_2^2 \cdots x_n^n (1 - x_1 - 2x_2 - \cdots - nx_n).$

$$(x_1 > 0, x_1 > 0, \cdots, x_n > 0).$$

解 先考察满足  $1 - x_1 - 2x_2 - \cdots - nx_n = 0, x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0, \cdots, x_n > 0$  的点  $(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)$ , 显然函数  $u$  在这种点达不到极值, 事实上, 不失一般性保持  $x_2, x_3, \cdots, x_n$  不变, 而将  $x_1$  增大任意

小的值,就有  $u < 0$ , 但将  $x_1$  减小任意小的值, 则有  $u > 0$ . 于是下面只需考察满足  $1 - \sum_{k=1}^n kx_k \neq 0, x_1 > 0, \dots, x_n > 0$  的点  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ , 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} du &= u \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{x_k} dx_k - \frac{u}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^n kx_k} \sum_{k=1}^n k dx_k \\ &= u \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{k}{x_k} - \frac{k}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^n kx_k} \right) dx_k \right], \end{aligned}$$

考虑到  $x_k > 0$  和  $1 - \sum_{k=1}^n kx_k \neq 0$ , 于是有  $u \neq 0$ , 解方程组

$$\frac{k}{x_k} - \frac{k}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^n kx_k} = 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

有驻点  $P_0(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ , 其中

$$x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = \frac{2}{n^2 + n + 2} = x_0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u &= \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{k}{x_k} - \frac{k}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^n kx_k} \right) dx_k \right] du \\ &\quad + u \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n \left( -\frac{k}{x_k^2} \right) dx_k^2 + \frac{1}{(1 - \sum_{k=1}^n kx_k)^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \cdot \left( \sum_{k=1}^n k dx_k \right) \left( -\sum_{k=1}^n k dx_k \right) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

在  $P_0$  点处有

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u &= -\frac{u}{x_0^2} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n k dx_k^2 + \left( \sum_{k=1}^n k dx_k \right)^2 \right] \\ &= -x_0^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}-1} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n k dx_k^2 + \left( \sum_{k=1}^n k dx_k \right)^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$< 0 \quad \text{当 } \sum_{k=1}^n dx_k^2 \neq 0 \text{ 时.}$$

于是函数  $u$  在  $P_0$  处取得极大值

$$u(P_0) = \left( \frac{2}{n^2 + n + 2} \right)^{\frac{n^2 + n + 2}{2}}.$$

【3649】  $u = x_1 + \frac{x_2}{x_1} + \frac{x_3}{x_2} + \cdots + \frac{x_n}{x_{n-1}} + \frac{2}{x_n}.$   
 $(x_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n).$

解 设  $y_1 = x_1, y_2 = \frac{x_2}{x_1}, \cdots,$

$$y_k = \frac{x_k}{x_{k-1}}, \cdots, y_n = \frac{x_n}{x_{n-1}},$$

则  $x_n = y_1 y_2 \cdots y_n, y_k > 0, (k = 1, 2, \cdots, n),$

且  $u = y_1 + y_2 + \cdots + \frac{2}{y_1 y_2 \cdots y_n}.$

令  $A = y_1 y_2 \cdots y_n,$

则有  $du = \sum_{k=1}^n \left( 1 - \frac{2}{A y_k} \right) dy_k.$

令  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y_k} = 0,$

得方程组  $1 - \frac{2}{A y_k} = 0, k = 1, 2, \cdots, n.$

解之有驻点  $P_0(y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_n),$  其中

$$y_1 = y_2 = \cdots = y_n = 2^{\frac{1}{n+1}} = y_0.$$

在  $P_0$  点处有

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 u \Big|_{P=P_0} &= \frac{2}{A} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{y_k^2} dy_k^2 + \frac{2}{A} \left( \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{y_k} dy_k \right)^2 \Big|_{P=P_0} \\ &= \frac{1}{y_0} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n dy_k^2 + \left( \sum_{k=1}^n dy_k \right)^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

$> 0$  当  $\sum_{k=1}^n dy_k^2 \neq 0$  时.

于是函数  $u$  在  $P_0$  点处取得极小值, 即在

$$x_1 = y_1 = 2^{\frac{1}{n+1}}, x_2 = y_2 x_1 = 2^{\frac{2}{n+1}}, \cdots$$



$$x_k = y_k x_{k-1} = 2^{\frac{k}{n+1}}, \cdots x_n = y_n x_{n-1} = 2^{\frac{n}{n+1}}$$

处, 函数  $u$  取得极小值

$$u = (n+1)2^{\frac{1}{n+1}}.$$

【3650】 惠更斯问题 在  $a$  和  $b$  两个正数之间插入  $n$  个数  $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n$ , 使得分数值

$$u = \frac{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n}{(a+x_1)(x_1+x_2)\cdots(x_n+b)},$$

是最大的.

解 记

$$w = \frac{1}{u} = (a+x_1)\left(1+\frac{x_2}{x_1}\right)\left(1+\frac{x_3}{x_2}\right)\cdots\left(1+\frac{b}{x_n}\right),$$

$$\text{设 } y_1 = \frac{x_2}{x_1}, y_2 = \frac{x_3}{x_2}, \cdots$$

$$y_n = \frac{b}{x_n}, A = y_1 y_2 \cdots y_n,$$

$$\text{则有 } x_1 = \frac{b}{y_1 y_2 \cdots y_n} = \frac{b}{A},$$

$$w = \left(a + \frac{b}{A}\right)(1+y_1)(1+y_2)\cdots(1+y_n).$$

$$\text{又记 } m = a + \frac{b}{A},$$

$$\text{则有 } dw = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{w}{1+y_k} dy_k - \frac{wb}{mA} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{dy_k}{y_k} = w \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{y_k}{1+y_k} - \frac{b}{mA} \right) \frac{dy_k}{y_k}.$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial w}{\partial y_k} = 0, \text{ 有方程组}$$

$$\frac{y_k}{1+y_k} = \frac{b}{mA}, k = 1, 2, \cdots, n.$$

解方程组有驻点  $P_0(y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_n)$ , 其中

$$y_1 = y_2 = \cdots = y_n = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{n+1}} = y_0.$$

在  $P_0$  点处有

$$\begin{aligned}
d^2 w \Big|_{P=P_0} &= w \sum_{k=1}^n d \left( \frac{y_k}{1+y_k} - \frac{b}{mA} \right) \frac{dy_k}{y_k} \Big|_{P=P_0} \\
&= w \sum_{k=1}^n d \left( \frac{y_k}{1+y_k} \right) \left( \frac{dy_k}{y_0} \right) \Big|_{P=P_0} - w \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{dy_k}{y_0} \left[ d \left( \frac{1}{1+\frac{a}{b}A} \right) \right] \Big|_{P=P_0} \\
&= \frac{w(P_0)}{y_0(1+y_0^2)} \sum_{k=1}^n dy_k^2 + \frac{w(P_0)}{y_0 \left( 1 + \frac{a}{b}A \right)^2} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \left[ dy_k \cdot \left( \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{aA}{by_k} dy_k \right) \right] \Big|_{P=P_0} \\
&= \frac{w(P_0)}{y_0(1+y_0)^2} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n dy_k^2 + \left( \sum_{k=1}^n dy_k \right)^2 \right] \\
&> 0 \quad \text{当 } \sum_{k=1}^n dy_k^2 \neq 0 \text{ 时.}
\end{aligned}$$

于是函数  $w$  在点  $P_0$  取得极小值, 从而函数  $u$  在

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{b}{A} = \frac{b}{y_0^n} = \frac{b}{a} \cdot ay_0^{-n} = ay_0^{n+1} \cdot y_0^{-n} = ay_0, \\ x_2 = x_1 y_1 = ay_0^2, \\ x_3 = x_2 y_2 = ay_0^3, \\ \dots \\ x_n = \frac{b}{y_n} = \frac{b}{a} ay_0^{-1} = ay_0^{n+1} y_0^{-1} = ay_0^n. \end{cases}$$

也就是  $a, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, b$  构成有公比为  $y_0 = \left( \frac{b}{a} \right)^{\frac{1}{n+1}}$  的几何级数时, 其值最大, 且  $u$  的最大值为

$$u = \frac{1}{a(1+y_0)^{n+1}} = (a^{\frac{1}{n+1}} + b^{\frac{1}{n+1}})^{-(n+1)}.$$

求变量  $x$  和  $y$  的隐函数  $z$  的极值(3651 ~ 3653).

**【3651】**  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 2y - 4z - 10 = 0.$

解 对原式求微分有

$$(x-1)dx + (y+1)dy + (z-2)dz = 0.$$

于是当  $x=1, y=-1$  时,  $dz=0$ , 代入原方程有  $z=6, z=-2$ ,

又  $z=2$  时不可微, 求二阶微分有

$$dx^2 + dy^2 + (z-2)dz^2 + dz^2 = 0.$$

把  $x=1, y=-1, z=6$  代入, 且  $dz=0$  有

$$d^2z = -\frac{1}{4}(dx^2 + dy^2) < 0. \text{ 当 } dx^2 + dy^2 \neq 0 \text{ 时}$$

于是当  $x=1, y=-1$  时, 隐函数  $z$  取得极大值  $z=6$ , 同理当  $x=1, y=-1$  时, 隐函数  $z$  也取得极小值, 且其值为  $z=-2$ .

易知,  $z=2$  是球的切平面平行于  $Ox$  轴的地方, 因此函数  $z$  不取极值.

$$\text{【3652】 } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xz - yz + 2x + 2y + 2z - 2 = 0.$$

解 对原式求微分有

$$(2x - z + 2)dx + (2y - z + 2)dy + (2z - x - y + 2)dz = 0.$$

$$\text{解方程组} \begin{cases} 2x - z + 2 = 0, \\ 2y - z + 2 = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xz - yz + 2x + 2y + 2z - 2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{有 } x_1 = y_1 = -(3 + \sqrt{6}), z_1 = -(4 + 2\sqrt{6}),$$

$$x_2 = y_2 = -(3 - \sqrt{6}), z_2 = 2\sqrt{6} - 4.$$

再微分一次, 且  $dz=0$ , 有

$$2dx^2 + 2dy^2 + (2z - x - y + 2)d^2z = 0.$$

在点  $(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ ,

$$d^2z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(dx^2 + dy^2) > 0.$$

于是当  $x=y=-(3+\sqrt{6})$  时, 取得极小值  $z=-(4+2\sqrt{6})$ , 同理有当  $x=y=-(3-\sqrt{6})$  时, 取得极大值  $z=2\sqrt{6}-4$ , 对于  $dz$  的系数  $2z-x-y+2=0$  时的情况, 与上题类似也不取极值.

$$\text{【3653】 } (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 + y^2 - z^2).$$

解 微分得

$$2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)(xdr + ydy + zdz) = a^2(xdr + ydy - zdz),$$

令  $dz=0$ , 有

$$[2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - a^2](xdr + ydy) = 0.$$



解方程有  $x = y = 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \frac{a^2}{2}$ .

把  $x = y = 0$  代入原方程, 得  $z = 0$ , 这是隐函数的一个奇点, 把原式看作  $z^2$  的一个方程, 舍去增根有

$$z^2 = -(a^2 + x^2 + y^2) + \sqrt{a^4 + 3a^2(x^2 + y^2)}.$$

显然  $z$  有正负两支在  $(0, 0, 0)$  点相交, 因此, 不认为  $z$  在  $(0, 0, 0)$  点

取得极值. 把  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \frac{a^2}{2}$  代入原方程, 有

$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{3}{8}a^2, z^2 = \frac{a^2}{8}.$$

现将一次微分式改写为

$$\begin{aligned} & [2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - a^2](x dx + y dy) \\ & + [2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + a^2]z dz = 0. \end{aligned}$$

把上式再微分一次, 及

$$dz = 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \frac{a^2}{2},$$

有  $a^2 z d^2 z = -2(x dx + y dy)^2$ .

于是当  $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{3}{8}a^2, z = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}}$  时,  $d^2 z \leq 0$ , 函数  $z$  取得极大值

$z = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}}$ , 当  $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{3}{8}a^2, z = -\frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}}$  时,  $d^2 z \geq 0$ , 函数  $z$  取得

极小值  $z = -\frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}}$ .

求下列函数的条件极值点(3654 ~ 3670).

【3654】  $z = xy$ , 若  $x + y = 1$ .

解 设  $F(x, y) = xy + \lambda(x + y - 1)$ ,

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = y + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = x + \lambda = 0, \\ x + y = 1. \end{cases}$$

有  $x = y = -\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $z = \frac{1}{4}$ , 因为当  $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$  时,  $y \rightarrow \mp\infty$ , 于是  $z = xy \rightarrow -\infty$ , 从而有  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $y = \frac{1}{2}$  为条件极值点, 且  $z = \frac{1}{4}$  为极大值.

若把  $z = xy$  改写为  $z = y(1-y)$ , 则成为普通极值, 易知极大值点为  $y = \frac{1}{2}$ , 从而

$$x = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}, z = \frac{1}{4}.$$

【3655】  $z = \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}$ , 若  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ .

解 设  $F(x, y) = \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$ ,

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{a} + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{b} + 2\lambda y = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得 } \lambda = \pm \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{2|ab|}, x = \mp \frac{b\alpha}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, y = \mp \frac{a\alpha}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}},$$

$$\text{其中 } \alpha = \operatorname{sgn} ab \neq 0. \quad \text{相应地 } z = \mp \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{|ab|}.$$

由于函数  $z$  在闭圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  上连续且不为常数, 故必取得最大值和最小值, 且最大值与最大值与最小值不相等.

因此, 当  $x = -\frac{b\alpha}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, y = -\frac{a\alpha}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$  时, 函数值  $z = -\frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{|ab|}$  必为最小值, 从而是极小值, 当  $x = \frac{b\alpha}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, y =$

$\frac{b\alpha}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$  时,  $z = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{|ab|}$  为最大值, 从而是极大值.

【3656】  $z = x^2 + y^2$ , 若  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ .

解 设  $F(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + \lambda\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} - 1\right)$ ,

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x + \frac{1}{a}\lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y + \frac{1}{b}\lambda = 0, \\ \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{有} \quad \lambda = -\frac{2a^2b^2}{a^2+b^2}, x = \frac{ab^2}{a^2+b^2}, y = \frac{a^2b}{a^2+b^2}.$$

由于  $x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $z \rightarrow +\infty$ , 于是函数  $z$  必在有限处取得最小值, 因此, 当  $x = \frac{ab^2}{a^2+b^2}, y = \frac{a^2b}{a^2+b^2}$  时, 函数  $z$  取得极小

$$\text{值} \quad z = \frac{a^2b^2}{a^2+b^2}.$$

【3657】  $z = Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2$ , 若  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ .

解 设  $F(x, y) = Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$ ,

$$\text{于是有} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2[(A-\lambda)x + By] = 0, & \text{①} \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2[Bx + (C-\lambda)y] = 0, & \text{②} \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1. & \text{③} \end{cases}$$

由  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  知,  $x, y$  不全为零, 从而  $\lambda$  必须满足方程

$$\begin{vmatrix} A-\lambda & B \\ B & C-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - (A+C)\lambda + (AC - B^2) = 0. \quad \text{④}$$

当  $(A-C)^2 + 4B^2 = 0$  时, 所研究的函数为常数, 当  $(A-C)^2 + 4B^2 \neq 0$  时, 方程(4)有两个不等的实根, 记为  $\lambda_1$  和  $\lambda_2$  ( $\lambda_1 > \lambda_2$ ), 由方程组 ①, ②, ③ 有

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{\pm(\lambda_1 - C)}{\sqrt{B^2 + (\lambda_1 - C)^2}}, y_{1,2} = \frac{\pm(\lambda_1 - \lambda)}{\sqrt{B^2 + (\lambda_1 - A)^2}},$$



$$x_{3,4} = \frac{\pm(\lambda_2 - C)}{\sqrt{B^2 + (\lambda_2 - C)^2}}, y_{3,4} = \frac{\pm(\lambda_2 - A)}{\sqrt{B^2 + (\lambda_2 - A)^2}}.$$

相应地有

$$\begin{aligned} z(x_1, y_1) &= Ax_1^2 + 2Bx_1y_1 + Cy_1^2 \\ &= (Ax_1 + By_1)x_1 + (Bx_1 + Cy_1)y_1. \end{aligned}$$

由 ①, ② 解得

$$Ax_1 + By_1 = \lambda_1 x_1, Bx_1 + Cy_1 = \lambda_1 y_1.$$

于是  $z(x_1, y_1) = \lambda_1 x_1^2 + \lambda_1 y_1^2 = \lambda_1 (x_1^2 + y_1^2) = \lambda_1$ .

同理  $z(x_2, y_2) = \lambda_1, z(x_3, y_3) = z(x_4, y_4) = \lambda_2$ .

因为函数  $z$  在单位圆周上连续, 且不为常数, 故必取得最大值和最小值并且最大值和最小值不相等. 这里有四个可能取得极值的点  $(x_i, y_i), i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ , 而

$$z(x_1, y_1) = z(x_2, y_2) = \lambda_1,$$

$$z(x_3, y_3) = z(x_4, y_4) = \lambda_2.$$

于是当  $x = x_{1,2}, y = y_{1,2}$  时, 函数  $z$  取得最大值  $z = \lambda_1$ , 因而也是极大值, 当  $x = x_{3,4}, y = y_{3,4}$  时, 函数  $z$  取得最小值  $z = \lambda_2$ , 因而也是极小值.

**【3657. 1】**  $z = x^2 + 12xy + 2y^2$ , 若  $4x^2 + y^2 = 25$ .

**解** 设  $F(x, y) = x^2 + 12xy + 2y^2 + \lambda(4x^2 + y^2 - 25)$ ,

令

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x + 12y + 8\lambda x = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{①}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 4y + 12x + 2\lambda y = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{②}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = 4x^2 + y^2 - 25 = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{③}$$

由  $4x^2 + y^2 = 25$  知,  $x, y$  不全为零, 于是  $\lambda$  满足方程

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+4\lambda & 6 \\ 6 & 2+\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 4\lambda^2 + 9\lambda - 34 = 0.$$

解之有  $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = -\frac{17}{4}$ .

由方程组 ①, ②, ③ 有

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -2, \\ y_1 = 3, \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_2 = 2, \\ y_2 = -3, \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_3 = \frac{3}{2}, \\ y_3 = 4, \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_4 = -\frac{3}{2}, \\ y_4 = -4. \end{cases}$$

相应地有  $z(x_1, y_1) = (-2)^2 + 12 \times (-2) \times 3 + 2 \cdot 3^2 = -50$ ,

$$z(x_2, y_2) = 2^2 + 12 \cdot 2 \cdot (-3) + 2 \cdot (-3)^2 = -50,$$

$$z(x_3, y_3) = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 12 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 4^2 = 106 \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\begin{aligned} z(x_4, y_4) &= \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 12 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) \cdot (-4) + 2 \cdot (-4)^2 \\ &= 106 \frac{1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

由于函数  $z$  在椭圆周上连续, 且不为常数, 于是在椭圆周上必取最大值和最小值, 这里有四个可能取极值的点  $(x_i, y_i)$ ,  $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ . 由上面的计算知

$$z(x_1, y_1) = z(x_2, y_2) = -50,$$

$$z(x_3, y_3) = z(x_4, y_4) = 106 \frac{1}{4}.$$

从而当  $x = x_{1,2}, y = y_{1,2}$  时, 函数取最小值  $z = -50$ , 因而也是极小值, 当  $x = x_{3,4}, y = y_{3,4}$  时, 函数取最大值  $z = 106 \frac{1}{4}$ , 故也是极大值.

**【3658】**  $z = \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y$ , 若  $x - y = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

**解** 设  $F(x, y) = \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y + \lambda \left(x - y - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ ,

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -\sin 2x + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = -\sin 2y - \lambda = 0, \\ x - y = \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{有} \quad x_k = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, \quad y_k = -\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{k\pi}{2},$$

$$k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

相应地, 当  $k$  为偶数时,  $z = 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ , 当  $k$  为奇数时  $z = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ .

由于所给连续函数  $z$  必在任意有限区域内取得最大值和最小值, 而且  $z$  又是关于  $x, y$  的周期(周期为  $\pi$ ) 的函数, 于是当  $k$  为偶数时, 函数  $z$  在点  $(x_k, y_k)$  取得最大值  $z = 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ , 从而是极大值,

当  $k$  为奇数时, 函数  $z$  在点  $(x_k, y_k)$  取得最小值  $z = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ , 从而是极小值.

**【3659】**  $u = x - 2y + 2z$ , 若  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ .

解 设

$$F(x, y, z) = x - 2y + 2z + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1),$$

由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 1 + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = -2 + 2\lambda y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2 + 2\lambda z = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{有} \quad x = \pm \frac{1}{3}, y = \pm \frac{2}{3}, z = \pm \frac{2}{3}.$$

相应地,  $u = \pm 3$ .

由于所给函数在闭球面上连续且不为常数, 故必取得最大值及最小值, 且最大值与最小值不相等, 这里有两个点可能取最值,

当  $x = \frac{1}{3}, y = -\frac{2}{3}, z = \frac{2}{3}$  时, 函数  $u$  的最大值  $u = 3$ , 因而也是

极大值, 当  $x = -\frac{1}{3}, y = \frac{2}{3}, z = -\frac{2}{3}$  时, 函数  $u$  取得最小值  $u =$



-3, 因而也是极小值.

【3660】  $u = x^m y^n z^p$ , 若  $x + y + z = a$ .

$(m > 0, n > 0, p > 0, a > 0)$

解 设

$$w = \ln u = m \ln x + n \ln y + p \ln z,$$

$$F(x, y, z) = w - \frac{1}{\lambda}(x + y + z - a),$$

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{m}{x} - \frac{1}{\lambda} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{n}{y} - \frac{1}{\lambda} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \frac{p}{z} - \frac{1}{\lambda} = 0, \\ x + y + z = a. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{有} \quad x = \frac{am}{m+n+p}, y = \frac{an}{m+n+p},$$

$$z = \frac{ap}{m+n+p}.$$

$$\text{相应地} \quad u = \frac{a^{m+n+p} m^m n^n p^p}{(m+n+p)^{m+n+p}}.$$

由题意有  $x > 0, y > 0, z > 0$ , 即连续函数  $w$  定义在平面  $x + y + z = a$  于第一卦限内的部分, 边界由三条直线

$$\begin{cases} x + y = a \\ z = 0 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} y + z = a \\ x = 0 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} z + x = a \\ y = 0 \end{cases},$$

组成, 当点趋于边界上的点时, 显然有  $w \rightarrow -\infty$ , 因此, 函数  $w$  在区域内取得最大值, 由于可能取最值点只有一个, 于是当

$$x = \frac{am}{m+n+p}, y = \frac{an}{m+n+p},$$

$$z = \frac{ap}{m+n+p},$$

时, 函数  $u$  取最大值.

$$u = \frac{a^{m+n+p} m^m n^n p^p}{(m+n+p)^{m+n+p}}.$$

因而也是极大值.

【3661】  $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ . 若  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ .

$$(a > b > c > 0).$$

解 设

$$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right),$$

由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x \left( 1 + \frac{\lambda}{a^2} \right) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y \left( 1 + \frac{\lambda}{b^2} \right) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2z \left( 1 + \frac{\lambda}{c^2} \right) = 0, \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1. \end{cases}$$

有  $x = \pm a, y = z = 0, x = z = 0,$

$$y = \pm b, x = y = 0, z = \pm c.$$

相应地有

$$u(\pm a, 0, 0) = a^2, u(0, \pm b, 0) = b^2,$$

$$u(0, 0, \pm c) = c^2.$$

由  $a > b > c > 0$ , 连续函数  $u$  在点  $(\pm a, 0, 0)$  取得最大值  $a^2$ , 因而也是极大值, 在点  $(0, 0, \pm c)$  取得最小值  $c^2$ , 因而也是极小值.

在点  $(0, \pm b, 0)$  处, 对应的  $\lambda = -b^2$ , 且

$$d^2 F = 2 \left( 1 + \frac{\lambda}{a^2} \right) dx^2 + 2 \left( 1 + \frac{\lambda}{b^2} \right) dy^2 + 2 \left( 1 + \frac{\lambda}{c^2} \right) dz^2$$

$$= 2\left(1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2}\right)dx^2 + 2\left(1 - \frac{b^2}{c^2}\right)dz^2.$$

把  $x, z$  当作自变量,  $y$  看成由条件  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  所确定的  $x$  和  $z$  的函数, 在点  $(0, \pm b, 0)$ , 有  $d^2u = d^2F$ , 而  $1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2} > 0, 1 - \frac{b^2}{c^2} < 0$ , 因此  $d^2u$  的符号不定, 从而函数  $u$  在点  $(0, \pm b, 0)$  不取极值.

**【3662】**  $u = xy^2z^3$ , 若  $x + 2y + 3z = \frac{a}{6}$ .

( $x > 0, y > 0, z > 0, a > 0$ ).

解 设

$$w = \ln u = \ln x + 2\ln y + 3\ln z,$$

$$F(x, y, z) = w - \frac{1}{\lambda}(x + 2y + 3z - a),$$

由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\lambda} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{2}{y} - \frac{2}{\lambda} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \frac{3}{z} - \frac{3}{\lambda} = 0, \\ x + 2y + 3z = a. \end{cases}$$

有  $x = y = z = a$ ,

和 3660 题类似, 函数  $u$  当  $x = y = z = \frac{a}{6}$  时, 取得极大值

$$u = \left(\frac{a}{6}\right)^6.$$

**【3663】**  $u = xyz$ , 若  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, x + y + z = 0$ .

解 设  $F(x, y, z) = xyz + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1) + \mu(x + y + z),$



$$\text{由} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = yz + 2\lambda x + \mu = 0, & \text{①} \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = xz + 2\lambda y + \mu = 0, & \text{②} \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = xy + 2\lambda z + \mu = 0, & \text{③} \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, & \text{④} \\ x + y + z = 0, & \text{⑤} \end{cases}$$

把①-②, ②-③有

$$\begin{cases} (x-y)(2\lambda-z) = 0, & \text{⑥} \\ (y-z)(2\lambda-x) = 0. & \text{⑦} \end{cases}$$

由⑥, 若  $x-y=0$ , 代入⑤得  $z=-2x$ , 再代入④, 得驻点

$$P_1\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\right), \text{和 } P_2\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\right).$$

如果  $x-y \neq 0$ , 则  $z=2\lambda$ , 由⑦, 若  $y-z=0$ , 同理有驻点

$$P_3\left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right), P_4\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right), \text{若 } y-z \neq 0, \text{则 } x=2\lambda,$$

$$\text{于是 } x=z, \text{同理有驻点 } P_5\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right), P_6\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right).$$

相应地有

$$u(P_1) = u(P_3) = u(P_5) = -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}},$$

$$u(P_2) = u(P_4) = u(P_6) = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}.$$

与前面各题的讨论一样, 函数  $u$  在点  $P_1, P_3$  及  $P_5$  取得极小值  $u = -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}$ , 在  $P_2, P_4, P_6$  取得极大值  $u = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}$ .

**【3663. 1】**  $u = xy + yz$ , 若  $x^2 + y^2 = 2, y + z = 2$ .

( $x > 0, y > 0, z > 0$ )

**解** 把  $z = 2 - y$  代入  $u = xy + yz$  有

$$u = xy + 2y - y^2$$

$$\text{令 } F(x, y) = xy + 2y - y^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 2)$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} F_x = y + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ F_y = x + 2 - 2y + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{有 } \begin{cases} y + 2\lambda x = 0 & \text{①} \\ x + (2\lambda - 2)y = -2 & \text{②} \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2 & \text{③} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{vmatrix} 2\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 2\lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{有 } \lambda = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

于是当  $\lambda = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{2}}{2}$  时, 方程组 ①, ② 无解, 故有  $\lambda \neq \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{2}}{2}$ , 由 ①,

$$\text{② 有 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{2}{4\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 1}, \\ y = -\frac{4\lambda}{4\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 1}. \end{cases}$$

代入 ③ 有

$$16\lambda^4 - 32\lambda^3 + 8\lambda - 1 = 0$$

解之有

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \lambda_2 = -\frac{1}{2}, \lambda_3 = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2}, \lambda_4 = \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

从而得驻点  $P_1(-1, 1), P_2(1, -1), P_3\left(\frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{3}}, -\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{1 + \sqrt{3}}\right),$

$P_4\left(\frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{3}}, -\frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{1 - \sqrt{3}}\right)$  相应地有  $u(-1, 1) = 0, u(1, -1) = -4,$

$u\left(\frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{3}}, -\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{1 + \sqrt{3}}\right) = -\frac{5 + 3\sqrt{3}}{2}, u\left(\frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{3}}, -\frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{1 - \sqrt{3}}\right) =$   
 $-\frac{5 - 3\sqrt{3}}{2}.$  若  $\lambda = 0$ , 由 ①, ②, ③ 的驻点  $(\sqrt{2}, 0), (-\sqrt{2}, 0),$  相应

地有  $u(\sqrt{2}, 0) = u(-\sqrt{2}, 0)$ . 由于  $u = xy + 2y - y^2$  在  $x^2 + y^2 = 2$  上连续, 故有最大值, 最小值, 于是 0 为最大值,  $-\frac{5+3\sqrt{3}}{2}$  为最小值, 从而  $(-1, 1, 1)$ ,  $(\sqrt{2}, 0, 2)$ ,  $(-\sqrt{2}, 0, 2)$  为极小值点,  $\left(\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{1+\sqrt{3}}, \frac{4+3\sqrt{3}}{1+\sqrt{3}}\right)$  为极大值点, 对  $\lambda = -\frac{1}{2}$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y) &= xy + 2y - y^2 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2 - 2) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + xy - \frac{5}{2}y^2 + 2y + 1, \end{aligned}$$

相应驻点为  $(1, -1)$ , 而

$$F'_x = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x + y = -x + y$$

$$F'_y = x - \frac{5}{2} \cdot 2y + 2 = x - 5y + 2$$

$$F''_{xy} = 1, F''_{yx} = 1$$

$$F''_{yy} = -5$$

于是  $d^2F(1, -1) = -dx^2 + 2dxdy - 5dy^2 < 0$

故在点  $(1, -1, 3)$  处取极大值, 对  $\lambda = \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2}$  有

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y) &= xy + 2y - 2y^2 + \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2}(x^2 + y^2 - 2) \\ &= \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2}x^2 + \frac{1(2+\sqrt{3})}{2}y^2 + xy + 2y - 2 + \sqrt{3}, \end{aligned}$$

相应驻点为  $\left(\frac{1}{1-\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{1-\sqrt{3}}\right)$ , 又

$$F'_x = (2-\sqrt{3})x + y,$$

$$F'_y = -(2+\sqrt{3})y + x + 2,$$

$$F''_{xy} = 1,$$

$$F''_{xx} = 2-\sqrt{3},$$



$$F''_{yy} = -(2 + \sqrt{3}),$$

于是  $d^2F\left(\frac{1}{1-\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{1-\sqrt{3}}\right) = (2-\sqrt{3})dx^2 + 2dxdy - (2+\sqrt{3})dy^2$  符号不定, 从而在点  $\left(\frac{1}{1-\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{1-\sqrt{3}}, \frac{4-3\sqrt{3}}{1-\sqrt{3}}\right)$  处不取极值。

【3664】  $u = \sin x \sin y \sin z$ , 若  $x + y + z = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

$$(x > 0, y > 0, z > 0).$$

解 由

$$x + y + z = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

和  $x > 0, y > 0, z > 0,$

有  $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < y < \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < z < \frac{\pi}{2}.$

设  $w = \ln u = \ln \sin x + \ln \sin y + \ln \sin z,$

$$F(x, y, z) = w + \lambda \left(x + y + z - \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

于是令 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \cot x + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \cot y + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \cot z + \lambda = 0, \\ x + y + z = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{cases}$$

有驻点  $P_0\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$  (由  $x > 0, y > 0, z > 0$ ) 和 3660 题的讨论

类似, 当  $(x, y, z)$  趋于平面  $x + y + z = \frac{\pi}{2}$  在第一卦限部分的边界

时,  $u \rightarrow 0$ , 而在边界内部  $u > 0$ , 因此, 函数  $u$  在边界内部取得最大

值,故在点  $P_0$  取得极大值  $u(P_0) = \frac{1}{8}$ .

【3665】  $u = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}$ , 若  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ ,

$x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma = 0$ . ( $a > b > c > 0, \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$ ).

解 设

$$F(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1) + \mu(x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma),$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2\left(\frac{1}{a^2} - \lambda\right)x + \mu \cos \alpha = 0, & ① \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2\left(\frac{1}{b^2} - \lambda\right)y + \mu \cos \beta = 0, & ② \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2\left(\frac{1}{c^2} - \lambda\right)z + \mu \cos \gamma = 0, & ③ \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, & ④ \\ x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma = 0, & ⑤ \\ \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1. & ⑥ \end{cases}$$

把①,②,③三式分别乘以  $x, y, z$  后相加,并注意到④,⑤两式有

$$\lambda = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = u(x, y, z). \quad ⑦$$

把①,②,③三式分别乘以  $\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma$ , 然后相加,并注意⑤,⑥两式有

$$\mu = -2\left(\frac{x \cos \alpha}{a^2} + \frac{y \cos \beta}{b^2} + \frac{z \cos \gamma}{c^2}\right), \quad ⑧$$

把⑧代入①,②,③得

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{a^2} - \lambda\right)x - \frac{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}{b^2}y - \frac{\cos \alpha \cos \gamma}{c^2}z = 0, \\ -\frac{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}{a^2}x + \left(\frac{\sin^2 \beta}{b^2} - \lambda\right)y - \frac{\cos \beta \cos \gamma}{c^2}z = 0, \\ -\frac{\cos \alpha \cos \gamma}{a^2}x - \frac{\cos \beta \cos \gamma}{b^2}y + \left(\frac{\sin^2 \gamma}{c^2} - \lambda\right)z = 0. \end{cases} \quad ⑨$$

要  $\frac{x}{a^2}, \frac{y}{b^2}, \frac{z}{c^2}$  为方程组 ⑨ 的非零解, 必有

$$\begin{vmatrix} \sin^2 \alpha - a^2 \lambda & -\cos \alpha \cos \beta & -\cos \alpha \cos \gamma \\ -\cos \alpha \cos \beta & \sin^2 \beta - b^2 \lambda & -\cos \beta \cos \gamma \\ -\cos \alpha \cos \gamma & -\cos \beta \cos \gamma & \sin^2 \gamma - c^2 \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

展开计算有

$$\begin{aligned} & \lambda \left[ \lambda^2 - \left( \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{a^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \beta}{b^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \gamma}{c^2} \right) \lambda \right. \\ & \left. + \left( \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{b^2 c^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \beta}{c^2 a^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \gamma}{a^2 b^2} \right) \right] = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

由 ⑦ 知  $\lambda \neq 0$ , 易知 ⑩ 式在消去  $\lambda$  后得到的二次方程有两个不等的实根  $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2$ .

固定  $\lambda = \lambda_1$ , 代入方程组 ⑨, 可得到关于  $(x, y, z)$  有一个自由度的一个解系, 再代入方程 ④, 可得对应于  $\lambda = \lambda_1$  的两个驻点  $P_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  和  $P_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)$ , 由 ⑦ 有, 对应的  $u(P_1) = u(P_2) = \lambda_1$ , 同理对应于  $\lambda = \lambda_2$  的两个驻点  $P_3(x_3, y_3, z_3)$  和  $P_4(x_4, y_4, z_4)$ , 且有  $u(P_3) = u(P_4) = \lambda_2$ .

$P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4$  为满足方程组 ① ~ ⑤ 的一切解所对应的点, 类似于前面各题的讨论有, 函数  $u$  在点  $P_1$  和  $P_2$  处取得极小值  $\lambda_1$ , 而在点  $P_3$  和  $P_4$  处取得极大值  $\lambda_2$ .

**【3666】**  $u = (x - \xi)^2 + (y - \eta)^2 + (z - \zeta)^2$

若  $Ax + By + Cz = 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2,$

$$\frac{\xi}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\eta}{\cos \beta} = \frac{\zeta}{\cos \gamma}$$

其中  $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1.$

解 设

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y, z) &= (x - \xi)^2 + (y - \eta)^2 + (z - \zeta)^2 \\ &\quad + \lambda(Ax + By + Cz) + \mu(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2), \end{aligned}$$

令  $\xi = \rho \cos \alpha, \eta = \rho \cos \beta,$

$$\zeta = \rho \cos \gamma, \rho = \sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2}.$$



解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2(x - \rho \cos \alpha) + \lambda A + 2\mu x = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2(y - \rho \cos \beta) + \lambda B + 2\mu y = 0, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2(z - \rho \cos \gamma) + \lambda C + 2\mu z = 0, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2, \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{cases} Ax + By + Cz = 0, \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1. \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

把①,②,③三式分别乘以  $A, B, C$ , 然后相加, 注意⑤式有

$$-2\rho(A\cos\alpha + B\cos\beta + C\cos\gamma) + \lambda(A^2 + B^2 + C^2) = 0,$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2\rho(A\cos\alpha + B\cos\beta + C\cos\gamma)}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}. \quad (7)$$

再把①,②,③三式分别乘以  $x, y, z$  后相加, 注意④,⑤两式

$$\text{有} \quad 2(1 + \mu)R^2 = 2\rho(x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma). \quad (8)$$

又把①,②,③三式分别乘以  $\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma$ , 然后相加, 注意⑥式有

$$\begin{aligned} & 2(1 + \mu)(x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma) \\ &= 2\rho - \lambda(A\cos\alpha + B\cos\beta + C\cos\gamma) \\ &= 2\rho \left[ 1 - \frac{(A\cos\alpha + B\cos\beta + C\cos\gamma)^2}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

由⑧,⑨有

$$\begin{aligned} (1 + \mu)^2 R^2 &= (1 + \mu)\rho(x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma) \\ &= \rho^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{(A\cos\alpha + B\cos\beta + C\cos\gamma)^2}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2} \right], \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即} \quad 1 + \mu = \pm \frac{\rho}{R} \sqrt{1 - \frac{(A\cos\alpha + B\cos\beta + C\cos\gamma)^2}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}. \quad (10)$$

由①,②,③有

$$x = \frac{2\rho\cos\alpha - \lambda A}{2(1 + \mu)}, \quad y = \frac{2\rho\cos\beta - \lambda B}{2(1 + \mu)}, \quad z = \frac{2\rho\cos\gamma - \lambda C}{2(1 + \mu)}.$$

把⑦式和⑩式代入上式,得  $P_1(x_1, y_1, z_1), P_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)$ , 其中  $P_1$  对应于⑩式取正号,  $P_2$  对应于⑩式取负号, 下面求  $u(P_1)$  和  $u(P_2)$ , 由⑨, ⑩可得

$$\begin{aligned} & x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma \\ &= \pm R \sqrt{1 - \frac{(A\cos\alpha + B\cos\beta + C\cos\gamma)^2}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} u(P_1) &= (x_1 - \rho\cos\alpha)^2 + (y_1 - \rho\cos\beta)^2 + (z_1 - \rho\cos\gamma)^2 \\ &= (x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2) - 2\rho(x_1\cos\alpha + y_1\cos\beta + z_1\cos\gamma) + \rho^2 \\ &= R^2 + \rho^2 - 2\rho R \sqrt{1 - \frac{(A\cos\alpha + B\cos\beta + C\cos\gamma)^2}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

同理有

$$u(P_2) = R^2 + \rho^2 + 2\rho R \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{(A\cos\alpha + B\cos\beta + C\cos\gamma)^2}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}.$$

类似前面各的讨论, 我们有  $u(P_2)$  为极大值,  $u(P_1)$  为极小值.

**【3667】**  $u = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2$ .

若  $\frac{x_1}{a_1} + \frac{x_2}{a_2} + \cdots + \frac{x_n}{a_n} = 1, (a_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$ .

解 设

$$\begin{aligned} F(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) &= x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2 \\ &\quad + \lambda \left( \frac{x_1}{a_1} + \frac{x_2}{a_2} + \cdots + \frac{x_n}{a_n} - 1 \right), \end{aligned}$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = 2x_i + \frac{\lambda}{a_i} = 0, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n, \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i}{a_i} = 1. \end{cases}$$

得驻点  $P_0(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)$ , 其中

$$x_i = \frac{1}{a_i} \left( \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{a_j^2} \right)^{-1}, i = 1, \cdots, n.$$

由于  $d^2u = d^2F = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n dx_i^2 > 0$  (它不受约束条件的限制), 故当  $x_i = \frac{1}{a_i} \left( \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{a_j^2} \right)^{-1}$  时, 函数  $u$  取得极小值.

$$u = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{1}{a_i} \left( \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{a_j^2} \right)^{-1} \right]^2 = \left( \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{a_j^2} \right)^{-1}.$$

【3668】  $u = x_1^p + x_2^p + \cdots + x_n^p, \quad (p > 1)$

若  $x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n = a, \quad (a > 0)$

解 设

$$F(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) = x_1^p + x_2^p + \cdots + x_n^p + \lambda(x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n - a),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = px_i^{p-1} + \lambda = 0, & i = 1, 2, \cdots, n, \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = a. \end{cases}$$

有  $x_i = \frac{a}{n}, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n.$

$$\text{由于 } \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = \begin{cases} p(p-1)x_i^{p-2}, & i = j, \\ 0, & i \neq j. \end{cases}$$

于是当  $x_i = \frac{a}{n} (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$  时

$$d^2F = p(p-1) \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{a}{n} \right)^{p-2} dx_i^2 > 0. \quad (\text{当 } \sum_{i=1}^n dx_i^2 \neq 0 \text{ 时})$$

它不受约束条件的限制, 故函数  $u$  取得极小值  $u = \frac{a^p}{n^{p-1}}.$

【3669】  $u = \frac{\alpha_1}{x_1} + \frac{\alpha_2}{x_2} + \cdots + \frac{\alpha_n}{x_n}$ , 若  $\beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \cdots + \beta_n x_n = 1, (\alpha_i > 0, \beta_i > 0, x_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$

解 设

$$F(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) = \frac{\alpha_1}{x_1} + \frac{\alpha_2}{x_2} + \cdots + \frac{\alpha_n}{x_n} + \lambda(\beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \cdots + \beta_n x_n - 1)$$



$$+ \lambda(\beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \cdots + \beta_n x_n - 1),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = -\frac{\alpha_i}{x_i^2} + \lambda\beta_i = 0, & i = 1, 2, \cdots, n, \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i x_i = 1. \end{cases}$$

得  $x_i = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_i}{\beta_i}} \left( \sum_{j=1}^n \sqrt{\alpha_j \beta_j} \right)^{-1}, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n.$

由于

$$d^2 F = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\alpha_i}{x_i^3} dx_i^2 > 0,$$

于是当  $x_i = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_i}{\beta_i}} \left( \sum_{j=1}^n \sqrt{\alpha_j \beta_j} \right)^{-1}$  时, 函数  $u$  取得极小值,

$$u = \left( \sum_{j=1}^n \sqrt{\alpha_j \beta_j} \right)^2.$$

【3670】  $u = x_1^{\alpha_1} x_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots x_n^{\alpha_n}.$

若  $x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n = a, (a > 0, \alpha_i > 1, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n).$

解 设

$$w = \ln u = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \ln x_i,$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) &= w - \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - a \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \alpha_i \ln x_i - \frac{x_i}{\lambda} \right) + \frac{a}{\lambda}. \end{aligned}$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\alpha_i}{x_i} - \frac{1}{\lambda} = 0, & i = 1, 2, \cdots, n, \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = a. \end{cases}$$

得  $x_i = \frac{a\alpha_i}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n}, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n.$

由于

$$d^2w = - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\alpha_i}{x_i^2} dx_i^2 < 0, \text{ (当 } \sum_{i=1}^n dx_i^2 \neq 0 \text{ 时),}$$

不论  $dx_i$  之间有什么约束条件恒成立, 于是函数  $w$  当  $x_i = \frac{\alpha\alpha_i}{\alpha_1 + \cdots + \alpha_n}, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$  时, 取得极大值, 即函数  $u$  当  $x_i =$

$\frac{\alpha\alpha_i}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n}$  时取得极大值.

$$u = \left( \frac{\alpha}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n} \right)^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n} \cdot \alpha_1^{\alpha_1} \alpha_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots \alpha_n^{\alpha_n}.$$

【3671】 在条件  $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = 1$  下, 求二次型  $u = \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j$  ( $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$ ) 的极值.

解 设

$$F(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j - \lambda(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2 - 1),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1} = (a_{11} - \lambda)x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n = 0, & (1) \\ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_2} = a_{21}x_1 + (a_{22} - \lambda)x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n = 0, & (2) \\ \cdots \\ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_n} = a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \cdots + (a_{nn} - \lambda)x_n = 0, & (n) \\ x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2 = 1. & (n+1) \end{cases}$$

前  $n$  个方程要有非零解, 必须矩阵  $(a_{ij})$  的特征方程  $|A - \lambda E| = 0$  有解, 其中  $A$  为以  $a_{ij}$  为元素的实对称矩阵,  $E$  为单位阵, 于是特征方程必有  $n$  个实根, 即有  $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_n$  满足  $|A - \lambda E| = 0$ , 对于任一根  $\lambda_k$ , 代入方程 (1) ~ (n), 得  $(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)$  的一个解空间, 解空间的维数, 等于  $\lambda_k$  的重数, 解空间中的单位元素即方程组 (1) ~ (n+1) 的根, 当  $\lambda_k$  是单重根时, 解空间是一维的, 单位元素只有两个, 当  $\lambda_k$  是多重根时, 对应  $\lambda_k$  的单位元素就无穷多个了.

对于  $\lambda_k$  的解  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ , 显然满足方程组 (1)  $\sim$   $(n+1)$ . 因此, 有

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j = \lambda_k x_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而有 } u(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) &= \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \left( \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_k x_i^2 = \lambda_k \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = \lambda_k. \end{aligned}$$

由于函数  $u$  在  $n$  维球面  $x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2 = 1$  上连续, 故必取得最大值和最小值, 于是, 对应于  $\lambda_1$  和  $\lambda_n$  的解, 分别使函数  $u$  取得最大值  $\lambda_1$  和最小值  $\lambda_n$ , 因而也是  $u$  的极大值和极小值. 由线性代数中把  $d^2 F$  化标准型的方法, 有对于不等于  $\lambda_1$  和  $\lambda_n$  的  $\lambda_k$ , 二次型不能极值.

【3672】 若  $n \geq 1$  和  $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$ , 证明不等式:

$$\frac{x^n + y^n}{2} \geq \left( \frac{x+y}{2} \right)^n.$$

提示: 在  $x+y=a$  条件下, 求解函数  $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^n + y^n)$  的最小值.

证 考虑函数  $z = \frac{x^n + y^n}{2}$  在条件  $x+y=a (a>0, x \geq 0, y \geq 0)$  上的极值问题, 设

$$F(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(x^n + y^n) + \lambda(x+y-a),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{n}{2}x^{n-1} + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{n}{2}y^{n-1} + \lambda = 0, \\ x+y=a. \end{cases}$$

有  $x=y=\frac{a}{2}$ , 把点  $(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2})$  与边界点  $(0, a), (a, 0)$  的函数值进行



比较.

$$z(0, a) = z(a, 0) = \frac{a^n}{2} \geq \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^n = z\left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}\right),$$

( $n > 1$ ),

于是函数  $z$  当  $x + y = a$  时的最小值为  $\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^n$ , 从而有

$$\frac{x^n + y^n}{2} \geq \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^n, (\text{当 } x + y = a, x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \text{ 时}). \quad ①$$

下面证明

$$\frac{x^n + y^n}{2} \geq \left(\frac{x + y}{2}\right)^n, (\text{当 } x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \text{ 时}). \quad ②$$

当  $x = y = 0$  时, 不等式 ② 显然成立, 当  $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$  且  $x, y$  不同时为零时, 令  $x + y = a$ , 则  $a > 0$ , 于是由不等式 ① 有

$$\frac{x^n + y^n}{2} \geq \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^n = \left(\frac{x + y}{2}\right)^n$$

因此, 不等式 ② 成立, 证毕.

**【3673】** 证明霍尔德尔不等式:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^k\right)^{1/k} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{k'}\right)^{1/k'}$$

$$\left(a_i \geq 0, x_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n; k > 1, \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{k'} = 1\right).$$

提示: 在条件  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i = A$  下, 求解函数  $u = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^k\right)^{1/k} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{k'}\right)^{1/k'}$  的最小值.

证 首先证明函数

$$u = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^k\right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{k'}\right)^{\frac{1}{k'}},$$

在条件  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i = A (A > 0)$  下的最小值是  $A$ , 用数学归纳法, 当  $n = 1$  时, 显然有

$$(a_1^k)^{\frac{1}{k}} (x_1^{k'})^{\frac{1}{k'}} = a_1 x_1 = A.$$

设当  $n = m$  时, 命题成立, 于是对任意  $m$  个数  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m (a_i \geq 0)$  当  $\sum_{i=1}^m a_i x_i = A (x_1 \geq 0, \dots, x_m \geq 0)$  时, 必有

$$A \leq \left( \sum_{i=1}^m a_i^k \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}}.$$

下面证明当  $n = m + 1$  时命题也成立.

$$\text{设 } \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i x_i = A, u = \alpha^{\frac{1}{k}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} x_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}},$$

其中  $\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i^k$ . 求  $u$  的最小值, 令

$$\begin{aligned} F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{m+1}) \\ = u(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{m+1}) - \lambda \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i x_i - A \right), \end{aligned}$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\alpha^{\frac{1}{k}}}{k'} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} x_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}-1} (k' x_i^{k'-1}) - \lambda a_i = 0, \\ \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i x_i = A. \end{cases} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m+1,$$

于是  $\frac{x_i^{k'-1}}{a_i} = \frac{\lambda}{\alpha^{\frac{1}{k}}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} x_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} = \mu^{k'-1}, i = 1, 2, \dots, m+1.$

即  $x_i = (a_i \mu^{k'-1})^{\frac{1}{k'-1}} = a_i^{\frac{1}{k'-1}} \mu = \mu a_i^{\frac{k-1}{k}}.$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i a_i^{\frac{k-1}{k}} &= \mu \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i^k = \mu \alpha = A, \\ \mu &= \frac{A}{\alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

于是得满足极值必要条件的唯一解.

$$x_i^0 = \frac{A}{\alpha} a_i^{\frac{k-1}{k}}; i = 1, 2, \dots, m+1.$$

对应的函数值为

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_0 &= u(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_{m+1}^0) = \alpha^{\frac{1}{k}} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} \left( \frac{A}{\alpha} a_i^{k-1} \right)^{k'} \right]^{\frac{1}{k'}} \\
 &= \alpha^{\frac{1}{k}} \frac{A}{\alpha} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i^{(k-1)k'} \right]^{\frac{1}{k'}} = \alpha^{\frac{1}{k}-1} A \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i^k \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \\
 &= A \alpha^{\frac{1}{k}-1} \alpha^{\frac{1}{k}} = A.
 \end{aligned}$$

所研究的区域  $\sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i x_i = A, x_i \geq 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, m+1)$ , 是  $m+1$  维空间中一个  $m$  维平面在第一卦限的部分, 其边界由  $m+1$  个  $m-1$  维平面(一部分)所组成:  $x_i = 0, \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} a_j x_j = A (a_j \geq 0, x_j \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, m+1)$ , 在这些边界面上, 求

$$\begin{aligned}
 u(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{m+1}) &= u(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{i-1}, 0, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{m+1}) \\
 &= \alpha^{\frac{1}{k}} \left( \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} x_j^{k'} + \sum_{j=i+1}^{m+1} x_j^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}},
 \end{aligned}$$

的最小值变为求  $m$  个变量的最小值, 以估计  $x_{m+1} = 0, \sum_{i=1}^m a_i x_i = A$  的最小值为例, 由归纳法假设, 又

$$\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i^k \geq \sum_{i=1}^m a_i^k,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{有} \quad u(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m, 0) &= \alpha^{\frac{1}{k}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}} \\
 &\geq \left( \sum_{i=1}^m a_i^k \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \cdot \left( \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}} \geq \sum_{i=1}^m a_i x_i = A.
 \end{aligned}$$

因此,  $u$  在边界面上的最小值不小于  $A$ , 由此知,  $u$  在区域上的最小值为  $u(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_{m+1}^0) = A$ , 于是命题当  $n = m+1$  时也成立, 故由归纳法知

当  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i = A, x_i \geq 0 (i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$  时,

$$\left( \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^k \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}} \geq A, \quad \textcircled{1}$$

下面证明霍尔德尔不等式



$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i \leq \left( \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^k \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}} \quad (a_i \geq 0, x_i \geq 0), \quad (2)$$

成立,事实上,若  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i = 0$ , (2) 式显然成立. 若  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i > 0$ , 令

$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i = A$ , 则  $A > 0$ , 于是, 根据不等式 (1) 知

$$\left( \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^k \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}} \geq A = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i.$$

于是不等式 (2) 成立, 证毕.

【3674】 对于  $n$  阶行列式  $A = |a_{ij}|$ , 证明阿达玛不等式:

$$A^2 \leq \prod_{i=1}^n \left( \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 \right)$$

提示: 在存在下列关系式

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 = S_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

时, 研究行列式  $A = |a_{ij}|$  的极值.

证 设

$$A = (a_{ij}), \quad |A| = |a_{ij}|,$$

考虑函数

$$u = |A| = |a_{ij}|,$$

在条件  $\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 = S_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$  下的极值问题, 其中  $S_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

由于上述  $n$  个条件限制下的  $n^2$  点集是有界闭集, 故连续函数  $u$  必在其上取得最大值和最小值, 下面求函数  $u$  满足条件极值的必要条件, 设

$$F = u - \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \left( \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 - S_i \right),$$

由于函数  $u$  是多项式. 当按第  $i$  行展开时, 有

$$u = |A| = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} A_{ij},$$

其中  $A_{ij}$  是  $a_{ij}$  的代数余子式, 解方程组

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial a_{ij}} = A_{ij} - 2\lambda_i a_{ij} = 0, i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

得 
$$a_{ij} = \frac{A_{ij}}{2\lambda_i}.$$

当  $i \neq k$  时, 有

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} a_{kj} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{A_{ij} a_{kj}}{2\lambda_i} = \frac{1}{2\lambda_i} \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij} a_{kj} = 0.$$

于是当函数  $u$  满足极值的必要条件时, 行列式不同的两行所对应的向量必直交, 各以  $A'$  表示  $A$  的转置矩阵, 则由行列式的乘法有

$$u^2 = |A'| \cdot |A| = \begin{vmatrix} S_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & S_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & S_n \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{i=1}^n S_i.$$

因此, 函数  $u$  满足极值的必要条件时, 必有

$$u = \pm \sqrt{\prod_{i=1}^n S_i}.$$

由于  $u$  在条件  $\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 = S_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  下不恒为常数, 于是

$$u_{\max} = \sqrt{\prod_{i=1}^n S_i}, u_{\min} = -\sqrt{\prod_{i=1}^n S_i}.$$

从而

$$|A|^2 \leq \prod_{i=1}^n S_i, \text{ (当 } \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 = S_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n) \text{ 时)} \quad ①$$

$$\text{下面证明 } |A|^2 \leq \prod_{i=1}^n \left( \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 \right). \quad ②$$

若至少有一个  $i$ , 使  $\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 = 0$ , 则  $a_{ij} = 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ . 从而

$|A| = 0$ , 于是不等式 ② 显然成立, 若对一切  $i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , 都

有  $\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 \neq 0$ , 令  $s_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2$ , 则  $s_i > 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ , 于是, 由不

等式①有

$$|A|^2 \leq \prod_{i=1}^n S_i = \prod_{i=1}^n \left( \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 \right).$$

故不等式②成立,证毕.

在指定域内确定以下函数的最大值(sup)和最小值(inf)(3675 ~ 3679).

【3675】  $z = x - 2y - 3$ , 若  $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x + y \leq 1$ .

解 设

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x + y \leq 1\},$$

它是闭三角形,即为一个有界闭区域,故连续函数 $z$ 在其上必有最大值和最小值,由于 $z$ 是 $x, y$ 的线性函数,于是不存在驻点,因上,最大值与最小值都在 $D$ 的边界上达到, $D$ 的边界为三条直线段: $y = 0 (0 \leq x \leq 1), x = 0 (0 \leq y \leq 1), x + y = 1 (0 \leq x \leq 1)$ ,在其上 $z$ 分别变成一元函数: $z = x - 3 (0 \leq x \leq 1), z = -2y - 3 (0 \leq y \leq 1), z = 3x - 5 (0 \leq x \leq 1)$ . 由于这些函数都是一元线性函数,故也无驻点,其最大值与最小值必在此三线段的端点(即点 $(0, 0)$ , 点 $(1, 0)$ , 点 $(0, 1)$ )达到,由此可知, $z$ 在 $D$ 上的最大值与最小值必在此三点 $(0, 0), (1, 0), (0, 1)$ 达到,由于 $z(0, 0) = -3, z(1, 0) = -2, z(0, 1) = -5$ ,于是  $\sup z = -2, \inf z = -5$ .

【3676】  $z = x^2 + y^2 - 12x + 16y$ , 若  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 25$ .

解 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x - 12 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y + 16 = 0. \end{cases}$$

知在  $x^2 + y^2 < 25$  内无解,于是连续函数 $z$ 的最大值与最小值必在边界  $x^2 + y^2 = 25$  上达到.

考虑函数 $z$ 在边界  $x^2 + y^2 = 25$  上的条件极值,设

$$F(x, y) = z - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 25),$$



解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x - 12 - 2\lambda x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y + 16 - 2\lambda y = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 = 25. \end{cases}$$

得驻点  $P_1(3, -4), P_2(-3, 4)$ , 由于

$$z(3, -4) = -75, \quad z(-3, 4) = 125,$$

于是  $\sup z = 125, \quad \inf z = -75$ .

**【3677】**  $z = x^2 - xy + y^2$ , 若  $|x| + |y| \leq 1$ .

解 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x - y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y - x = 0. \end{cases}$$

且  $|x| + |y| < 1$ , 有驻点  $P_0(0, 0)$ , 相应地,  $z(P_0) = 0$ ,

再在边界:  $x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x + y = 1$  上求驻点, 设

$$F_1 = x^2 - xy + y^2 - \lambda(x + y - 1),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} = 2x - y - \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} = 2y - x - \lambda = 0, \\ x + y = 1. \end{cases}$$

得驻点  $P_1\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ , 相应地有  $z(P_1) = \frac{1}{4}$ .

同理, 在另外三条边界线:  $x \geq 0, y \leq 0, x - y = 1$  上,  $x \leq 0, y \geq 0, x - y = -1$  上,  $x \leq 0, y \leq 0, x + y = -1$  分别求得驻点

$P_2\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right), P_3\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right), P_4\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$ , 相应地有

$$z(P_2) = z(P_3) = \frac{3}{4}, \quad z(P_4) = \frac{1}{4}.$$

最后在上述四条边界线的端点  $P_5(1,0), P_6(0,1), P_7(-1,0)$  及  $P_8(0,-1)$  上求函数值

$$z(P_6) = z(P_5) = z(P_7) = z(P_8) = 1,$$

比较  $z(P_i), i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 8$ , 有

$$\sup z = 1, \inf z = 0.$$

**【3678】**  $u = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2$ , 若  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 100$ .

**解** 易知函数  $u$  在区域  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 100$  的驻点为  $P_0(0, 0, 0)$ , 而在边界  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 100$  上的驻点为  $P_1(10, 0, 0), P_2(-10, 0, 0), P_3(0, 10, 0), P_4(0, -10, 0), P_5(0, 0, 10)$  和  $P_6(0, 0, -10)$ , 相应地  $u(P_0) = 0, u(P_1) = u(P_2) = 100, u(P_3) = u(P_4) = 200, u(P_5) = u(P_6) = 300$ , 于是

$$\sup u = 300, \inf u = 0.$$

**【3679】**  $u = x + y + z$ , 若  $z^2 + y^2 \leq z \leq 1$ .

**解** 讨论的区域由曲面  $x^2 + y^2 = z$  和平面  $z = 1, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  所围成, 两个曲面的交线为  $x^2 + y^2 = z = 1$ .

易知区域内部无驻点, 在边界面  $z = 1, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  的内部,  $u(x, y, 1) = x + y + 1$  也无驻点, 在边界面  $x^2 + y^2 = z (0 \leq z \leq 1)$  上, 有

$$u = x + y + x^2 + y^2, (x^2 + y^2 \leq 1).$$

由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1 + 2x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 1 + 2y = 0. \end{cases}$$

得驻点  $P_1\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ , 相应地,  $u(P_1) = -\frac{1}{2}$ , 在边界线  $x^2 + y^2 = z = 1$  上, 设

$$F(x, y) = x + y + 1 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 1 + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 1 + 2\lambda y = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1. \end{cases}$$

得驻点  $P_2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 1\right), P_3\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 1\right)$ , 相应地有

$$u(P_2) = 1 + \sqrt{2}, u(P_3) = 1 - \sqrt{2}.$$

于是  $\sup u = 1 + \sqrt{2}, \inf u = -\frac{1}{2}.$

【3680】 在域  $x > 0, y > 0, z > 0$  内求函数

$$u = (x + y + z)e^{-(x+2y+3z)},$$

的下确界(inf) 和上确界(sup).

解 函数  $u$  在区域  $x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$  上是连续函数, 因此, 把区域扩大包括边界时, 上、下确界不变, 下面就扩大后的区域加以讨论, 显然当  $x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$  时  $u \geq 0$ , 且  $u(0, 0, 0) = 0$ , 故  $\inf u = 0$ , 在区域内部, 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^{-(x+2y+3z)} [1 - (x + y + z)], \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^{-(x+2y+3z)} [1 - 2(x + y + z)], \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = e^{-(x+2y+3z)} [1 - 3(x + y + z)]. \end{cases}$$

而  $e^{-(x+2y+3z)} \neq 0$ , 于是函数  $u$  在该域内无驻点, 又

$$\begin{aligned} u &= (x + y + z)e^{-(x+2y+3z)} \\ &= (x + y + z)e^{-(x+y+z)} \cdot e^{-(y+2z)} \\ &\leq (x + y + z)e^{-(x+y+z)} ((x + y + z) \rightarrow +\infty). \end{aligned}$$

于是函数  $u$  的最大值必在有限的边界上达到, 考虑界面:

$$x = 0; u(0, y, z) = (y + z)e^{-(2y+3z)}, y \geq 0, z \geq 0.$$

$$y = 0; u(x, 0, z) = (x + z)e^{-(x+3z)}, x \geq 0, z \geq 0.$$

$$z = 0; u(x, y, 0) = (x + y)e^{-(x+2y)}, x \geq 0, y \geq 0.$$



同理,这些界面上无驻点.

考虑边界线:  $x = 0, y = 0, z \geq 0, u(0, 0, z) = ze^{-3z}$ ,

得驻点  $P_1(0, 0, \frac{1}{3})$ , 相应地,  $u(P_1) = \frac{1}{3}e^{-1}$ , 同理在边界线  $x =$

$0, z = 0, y \geq 0$  上可解得驻点  $P_2(0, \frac{1}{2}, 0)$ , 在边界线:  $y = 0, z =$

$0, x \geq 0$  上有驻点  $P_3(1, 0, 0)$ , 相应地,  $u(P_2) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-1}, u(P_3) =$

$e^{-1}$ , 边界线的一端为原点, 另一端伸向无穷远, 于是

$$\sup u = e^{-1}.$$

【3681】 证明: 函数

$$z = (1 + e^y)\cos x - ye^y,$$

具有无穷多个极大值而没有一个极小值.

证 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -(1 + e^y)\sin x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^y(\cos x - 1 - y) = 0. \end{cases}$$

有  $x = k\pi, y = (-1)^k - 1, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ .

由于  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -(1 + e^y)\cos x,$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -e^y \sin x,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = e^y(\cos x - 2 - y).$$

于是在点  $(2m\pi, 0) (m = 0, \pm 1, \dots), A = -2, B = 0, C = -1$  及  $AC - B^2 = 2 > 0$ , 此时函数  $z$  取得极大值, 而在点  $((2m+1)\pi, -2) (m = 0, \pm 1, \dots), A = 1 + e^{-2}, B = 0, C = -e^{-2}$  及  $AC - B^2 = -e^{-2} - e^{-4} < 0$ , 此时函数  $z$  无极值.

【3682】 函数  $f(x, y)$  在  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  点上有极小值是否意味着这个函数在沿着经过  $M_0$  点的每一根直线都有极小值? 研究例题  $f(x, y) = (x - y^2)(2x - y^2)$ .

解 对于每一条通过原点的直线

$$y = kx, (-\infty < x < +\infty),$$

皆有 
$$\begin{aligned} f(x, kx) &= (x - k^2 x^2)(2x - k^2 x^2) \\ &= x^2(1 - k^2 x)(2 - k^2 x). \end{aligned}$$

当  $0 < |x| < \frac{1}{k^2}$  时,  $f(x, kx) > 0$ , 但  $f(0, 0) = 0$ , 因此, 函数

$f(x, y)$  在直线  $y = kx$  上在原点取得极小值零.

对于通过原点的另一条直线:  $x = 0$  有  $f(0, y) = y^4$ , 于是在原点也取得极小值零.

因此, 函数  $f(x, y)$  在一切通过原点的直线上皆有极小值, 但

$$f(a, \sqrt{1.5a}) = -0.25a^2 < 0, (a > 0).$$

因此, 函数  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  点不取极小值, 此例说明: 尽管  $f(x, y)$  在沿着过点  $M_0$  的每一条直线上在  $M_0$  均有极小值, 但却不能保证  $f(x, y)$  作为二元函数在点  $M_0$  一定有极小值.

**【3683】** 将指定的正数  $a$  分解成  $n$  个正的因数, 使他们的倒数的和为最小.

解 由题意, 我们考虑  $u = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i}$  在条件  $a = \prod_{i=1}^n x_i$  或  $\ln a =$

$\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$  ( $a > 0, x_i > 0$ ) 下的极值, 设

$$F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = u + \lambda \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - \ln a \right).$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = -\frac{1}{x_i^2} + \frac{\lambda}{x_i} = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ a = \prod_{i=1}^n x_i. \end{cases}$$

有  $x_i = \frac{1}{\lambda}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$

从而有  $x_1^0 = x_2^0 = \dots = x_n^0 = a^{\frac{1}{n}}, u(x_1^0, x_2^0, x_n^0) = na^{-\frac{1}{n}}.$

当点  $P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  趋向于边界时, 至少有一个  $x_i \rightarrow 0$ , 即  $\frac{1}{x_i} \rightarrow +\infty$ , 而  $u > \frac{1}{x_i}$ , 故  $u \rightarrow +\infty$ , 因此, 函数  $u$  必在区域内部取得最小值, 于是, 将正数  $a$  分为  $n$  个相等的正的因数  $a^{\frac{1}{n}}$  时, 其倒数和  $na^{-\frac{1}{n}}$  最小.

**【3684】** 将指定的正数  $a$  分解成  $n$  个加数, 使他们的平方和为最小.

解 考虑函数  $u = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$  在条件  $a = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i (a > 0)$  下的极值, 设  $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = u + \lambda(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - a)$ ,  
解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = 2x_i + \lambda = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = a. \end{cases}$$

有  $x_1^0 = x_2^0 = \dots = x_n^0 = \frac{a}{n}$ ,

$$u(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_n^0) = \frac{a^2}{n}.$$

当  $n$  个相加数中有若干个相加数  $\rightarrow \pm\infty$  时, 平方和  $\rightarrow +\infty$ , 因此, 函数  $u$  必在有限区域内取得最小值, 于是, 把正数  $a$  分解为  $n$  个相等的相加数  $\frac{a}{n}$  时, 其平方和  $\frac{a^2}{n}$  最小.

**【3685】** 将指定的正数  $a$  分解成  $n$  个正的因数, 使他们指定的正数幂之和为最小.

解 考虑函数

$$u = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{\alpha_i}, (\alpha_i > 0),$$

在条件  $\ln a = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i, (a > 0, x_i > 0)$ ,



下的极值, 设

$$F = u - \lambda \left( \sum_{j=1}^n \ln x_j - \ln a \right),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = \alpha_i x_i^{\alpha_i-1} - \frac{\lambda}{x_i} = 0, & i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i = \ln a. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

由 (1) 有

$$x_i = \left( \frac{\lambda}{\alpha_i} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha_i}},$$

代入 (2) 有

$$\ln a + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\ln \alpha_i}{\alpha_i} = \ln \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\alpha_i},$$

$$\text{令 } \beta = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\alpha_i},$$

$$\text{则有 } \lambda = a^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \prod_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^{\frac{1}{\beta}} = \left( a \prod_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^{\frac{1}{\alpha_i}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}},$$

$$x_i = \frac{\left( a \prod_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^{\frac{1}{\alpha_i}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{\alpha_j}}}}{(\alpha_i)^{\frac{1}{\alpha_i}}}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

$$u = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda}{\alpha_i} = \beta \lambda = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\alpha_i} \right) \left( a \prod_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^{\frac{1}{\alpha_i}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{\alpha_j}}}.$$

显然, 函数  $u$  在区域内部达到最小值, 于是, 所求得的  $u$  即为最小值.

**【3686】** 在平面上给出  $n$  个质点  $P_1(x_1, y_1), P_2(x_2, y_2), \dots, P_n(x_n, y_n)$ , 其质量相应地等于  $m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n$ .

点  $P(x, y)$  在什么位置, 系统对这个点的转动惯量是最小的?

**解** 设  $f(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i [(x - x_i)^2 + (y - y_i)^2]$ ,

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n m_i (x - x_i) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n m_i (y - y_i) = 0. \end{cases}$$

有 
$$x_0 = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i x_i, y_0 = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i y_i,$$

其中 
$$M = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i.$$

当  $x \rightarrow \infty$  或  $y \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $f \rightarrow +\infty$ , 因此, 点  $P(x_0, y_0)$  即为所求.

**【3687】** 在怎样的尺寸下容积  $V$  一定的开敞式长方体浴缸表面积是最小的?

**解** 设浴缸长、宽、高分别为  $x, y, h$ , 则考虑函数

$$S = 2(x + y)h + xy,$$

在条件  $V = xyh, (x > 0, y > 0, h > 0)$ ,

下的极值. 设

$$F(x, y, h) = S - \lambda(xyh - V),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = y + 2h - \lambda y h = 0, & \text{①} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = x + 2h - \lambda x h = 0, & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial h} = 2(x + y) - \lambda xy = 0, & \text{③} \\ xyh = V. \end{cases}$$

由 ①, ②, ③ 有

$$\frac{1}{h} + \frac{2}{y} = \lambda = \frac{1}{h} + \frac{2}{x} = \frac{2}{x} + \frac{2}{y}.$$

于是 
$$x_0 = y_0 = 2h_0 = \sqrt[3]{2V},$$

$$h_0 = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt[3]{2V} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{4}}.$$

从实际问题的常识可以断定,一定在某一处达到最小,因此,当长宽均为 $\sqrt[3]{2V}$ ,高为 $\sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{2}}$ 时,浴盆的表面积最小,且最小表面积为 $S = 3\sqrt[3]{4V^2}$ .

事实上,当 $x, y, h$ 中有任一趋于零,如 $h \rightarrow +0$ ,则由 $V = xyh$ 即可断定 $xy \rightarrow +\infty$ ,但 $S > xy$ ,于是 $S \rightarrow +\infty$ ,当 $x, y, h$ 中有任一趋于 $+\infty$ 时,一定引起至少有另一个趋于零,重复上面的讨论知 $S \rightarrow +\infty$ ,因此,连续函数 $S$ 必在区域内部取得最小值.

**【3688】** 半圆形横断面的开敞式圆柱体浴缸的表面积等于 $S$ ,在怎样的尺寸下该浴缸具有最大容积?

**解** 设圆柱半径为 $r$ ,高为 $h$ ,则考虑函数 $V = \frac{1}{2}\pi r^2 h$ 在条件

$$S = \pi(r^2 + rh) \quad (r > 0, h > 0),$$

下的极值,不妨忽略系数 $\frac{1}{2}\pi$ . 设

$$F = r^2 h - \lambda \left( r^2 + rh - \frac{S}{\pi} \right),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial r} = 2rh - \lambda(2r + h) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial h} = r^2 - \lambda r = 0, \\ r^2 + rh = \frac{S}{\pi}. \end{cases}$$

有  $r_0 = \sqrt{\frac{S}{3\pi}}, h_0 = 2\sqrt{\frac{S}{3\pi}},$

从而有  $V_0 = \frac{1}{2}\pi r_0^2 h_0 = \sqrt{\frac{S^3}{27\pi^3}}.$

由实际情况知, $V$ 一定达到最大体积,因此,当 $h_0 = 2r_0 = 2\sqrt{\frac{S}{3\pi}}$ 时,体积 $V_0 = \sqrt{\frac{S^3}{27\pi^3}}$ 最大.



事实上,由  $r^2 + rh = \frac{S}{\pi}$  知  $r^2$  和  $rh$  恒有界,当  $r \rightarrow +0$  或  $h \rightarrow +0$  时必有  $V \rightarrow 0$ ,当  $h \rightarrow +\infty$  时,由  $rh$  有界可推出  $r \rightarrow +0$ ,因而  $V \rightarrow 0$  (显然不可能  $r \rightarrow +\infty$ ),于是,体积  $V$  必在区域内部达到最大值.

**【3689】** 在球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  上求出一个点,使这一点到指定的  $n$  个点  $M_i(x_i, y_i, z_i) (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  距离的平方和是最小的.

解 考虑函数

$$u = \sum_{i=1}^n [(x - x_i)^2 + (y - y_i)^2 + (z - z_i)^2],$$

在条件  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ ,  
下的极值,设

$$F(x, y, z) = u - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2\left[\sum_{i=1}^n (x - x_i) - \lambda x\right] = 2\left[(n - \lambda)x - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right] = 0, & \text{①} \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2\left[(n - \lambda)y - \sum_{i=1}^n y_i\right] = 0, & \text{②} \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2\left[(n - \lambda)z - \sum_{i=1}^n z_i\right] = 0, & \text{③} \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1. & \text{④} \end{cases}$$

由 ①, ②, ③ 有

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{1}{n - \lambda} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, & y &= \frac{1}{n - \lambda} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i, \\ z &= \frac{1}{n - \lambda} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i. \end{aligned}$$

代入 ④ 有

$$(n - \lambda)^2 = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)^2 + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i\right)^2 + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n z_i\right)^2$$

$$= N^2, (N > 0).$$

于是有  $x' = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, y' = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i, z' = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i.$

及  $x'' = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, y'' = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i, z'' = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i.$

从而  $u(x', y', z')$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n [(x' - x_i)^2 + (y' - y_i)^2 + (z' - z_i)^2]$$

$$= n(x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2) - 2x' \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - 2y' \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

$$- 2z' \sum_{i=1}^n z_i + \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 + y_i^2 + z_i^2)$$

$$= n - \frac{2}{N} \left[ \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 + \left( \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \right)^2 + \left( \sum_{i=1}^n z_i \right)^2 \right]$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 + y_i^2 + z_i^2)$$

$$= n - 2N + \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 + y_i^2 + z_i^2).$$

同理有  $u(x'', y'', z'') = n + 2N + \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 + y_i^2 + z_i^2)$   
 $> u(x', y', z').$

由函数  $u$  在闭球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  上连续, 于是必取得最大值及最小值, 从而当  $x = x', y = y', z = z'$  时,  $u$  最小, 同时也说明当  $x = x'', y = y'', z = z''$  时,  $u$  最大.

**【3690】** 由直圆筒并用直圆锥作顶的一个物体, 该物体给定的全表面积等于  $Q$ , 求其体积最大时的尺寸是多少?

**解** 设圆柱部分的底半径为  $R$ , 高为  $h$ , 圆锥部分的母线与底面的夹角为  $\alpha$ , 则有  $\pi R^2 + 2\pi Rh + \frac{\pi R^2}{\cos \alpha} = Q$  为常数, 其中  $R > 0$ ,

$h > 0, 0 \leq \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 考虑函数

$$V(\alpha, h, R) = \pi R^2 h + \frac{1}{3} \pi R^3 \tan \alpha,$$

在上述条件下的极值, 设

$$F(\alpha, h, R) = 3R^2 h + R^3 \tan \alpha - \lambda \left( R^2 + 2Rh + \frac{R^2}{\cos \alpha} - \frac{Q}{\pi} \right),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{R^3}{\cos^2 \alpha} - \frac{\lambda R^2 \sin \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 0, & \text{①} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial h} = 3R^2 - 2R\lambda = 0, & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial R} = 6Rh + 3R^2 \tan \alpha - \left( 2R + 2h + \frac{2R}{\cos \alpha} \right) \lambda = 0, & \text{③} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} R^2 + 2Rh + \frac{R^2}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{Q}{\pi}. & \text{④} \end{cases}$$

由 ② 有

$$\lambda = \frac{3}{2} R,$$

代入 ①, 得

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$\text{由于 } 0 \leq \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\text{于是由 } \sin \alpha = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$\text{有 } \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}, \tan \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}.$$

代入 ③ 得

$$6Rh + \frac{6}{\sqrt{5}} R^2 = 3R^2 + 3Rh + \frac{9}{\sqrt{5}} R^2,$$

$$\text{即 } Rh = R^2 + \frac{R^2}{\sqrt{5}},$$



或  $h = \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)R.$

代入④有

$$R^2 + \left(2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)R^2 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}R^2 = \frac{Q}{\pi},$$

从而  $R = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5}-1)}{4} \sqrt{\frac{Q}{\pi}}.$

相应地有  $V_0 = \pi R^2 h + \frac{1}{3} \pi R^3 \tan \alpha$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}}\right) \pi R^3 = \left(1 + \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}}\right) \pi R^2 \cdot R$$

$$= \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{3} \pi \cdot \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{4} \frac{Q}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5}-1)}{4} \sqrt{\frac{Q}{\pi}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5}-1)}{12} \sqrt{\frac{Q^3}{\pi}}.$$

现考虑边界情形,由④知  $R^2, Rh$  及  $\frac{R^2}{\cos \alpha}$  皆为正的有界量.

1° 当  $R \rightarrow +0$  时,由  $Rh$  及  $\frac{R^2}{\cos \alpha}$  有界可知

$$V = \pi(Rh)R + \frac{\pi}{3} \left(\frac{R^2}{\cos \alpha}\right) \sin \alpha \cdot R \rightarrow 0.$$

2° 当  $h \rightarrow +0$  时,需要有当圆锥全面积  $\pi R^2 + \frac{\pi R^2}{\cos \alpha} = Q$  (常

数)时,圆锥体积  $V = \frac{1}{3} \pi R^3 \tan \alpha$  的最大值,用  $l$  表示圆锥的斜高,

即  $l = \frac{R}{\cos \alpha},$

$$R \tan \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{R^2}{\cos^2 \alpha} - R^2} = \sqrt{l^2 - R^2},$$

于是  $l = \frac{Q - \pi R^2}{\pi R}, V = \frac{1}{3} \pi R^2 \sqrt{l^2 - R^2}.$

故  $V^2 = \frac{1}{9}QR^2(Q - 2\pi R^2), R \in (0, \sqrt{\frac{Q}{\pi}}).$

于是易知  $V^2$  当  $R^2 = \frac{Q}{4\pi}$  (即  $R = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{Q}{\pi}}$ ) 时达最大值, 且最大

体积  $V_1 = \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{\frac{Q^3}{\pi}}.$

易验证  $V_1 < V_0.$

3° 当  $h \rightarrow +\infty$  时, 由  $Rh$  有界知  $R \rightarrow +0$ , 由 1° 知  $V \rightarrow 0.$

4° 当  $\alpha \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} -$  时, 由  $\frac{R^2}{\cos\alpha}$  有界可知  $R \rightarrow +0$ , 由 1° 知  $V \rightarrow 0.$

5° 当  $\alpha \rightarrow +0$  时, 可以求得达到最大体积的尺寸为

$$h = 2R,$$

及  $Q = \sqrt[3]{54\pi V_2^2}.$

即  $V_2 = \sqrt{\frac{Q^3}{54\pi}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{18}\sqrt{\frac{Q^3}{\pi}}.$

易证  $V_2 < V_0.$

综上所述, 我们有当  $R = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5}-1)}{4}\sqrt{\frac{Q}{\pi}}, \alpha = \arcsin \frac{2}{3}$  时,

所研究的体积  $V$  达到最大值

$$V_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5}-1)}{12}\sqrt{\frac{Q^3}{\pi}}.$$

**【3691】** 物体的体积等于  $V$ , 该物体是个直角平行六面体, 其上下底是同样的正四角锥. 在角锥侧面与它的底成什么样的倾角时使物体的总表面积是最小的?

**解** 设长方体两底(正方形)边长为  $a$ , 高为  $h$ , 棱锥侧面与底面的夹角为  $\alpha$ , 则

$$V = a^2 h + \frac{1}{3}a^3 \tan\alpha$$

考虑函数

$$S = 4ah + \frac{2a^2}{\cos\alpha},$$

在上述条件下的极值, 设

$$F = S - \lambda \left( a^2 h + \frac{1}{3} a^3 \tan\alpha - V \right),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = 4h + \frac{4a}{\cos\alpha} - 2\lambda ah - \lambda a^2 \tan\alpha = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial h} = 4a - \lambda a^2 = 0, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{2a^2 \sin\alpha}{\cos^2\alpha} - \frac{\lambda a^3}{3\cos^2\alpha} = 0, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 h + \frac{1}{3} a^3 \tan\alpha = V. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

由 (2), (3) 有  $\alpha = \arcsin \frac{2}{3}$ .

由 3690 进一步可求出  $a$  和  $h$ .

类似 3687 题的讨论, 当  $a \rightarrow +0, a \rightarrow +\infty, h \rightarrow +\infty, \alpha \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} - 0$  等情形皆能证明  $S \rightarrow +\infty$ , 对于边界为  $\alpha = 0$  及  $h = 0$  这两种退化情况, 类似 3690 题, 可证明, 此时的全表面积比  $\alpha = \arcsin \frac{2}{3}$  时的全表面积为大, 于是, 当  $\alpha = \arcsin \frac{2}{3}$  时, 物体的全表面积最小.

**【3692】** 矩形的周长为  $2P$ , 求绕其一边旋转可形成最大体积的那个矩形.

**解** 设矩形的边长为  $x$  和  $y$ , 考虑函数  $V = \pi y^2 x$  在条件  $x + y = p$  下的极值, 设

$$F = V - \lambda(x + y - p),$$

解方程组



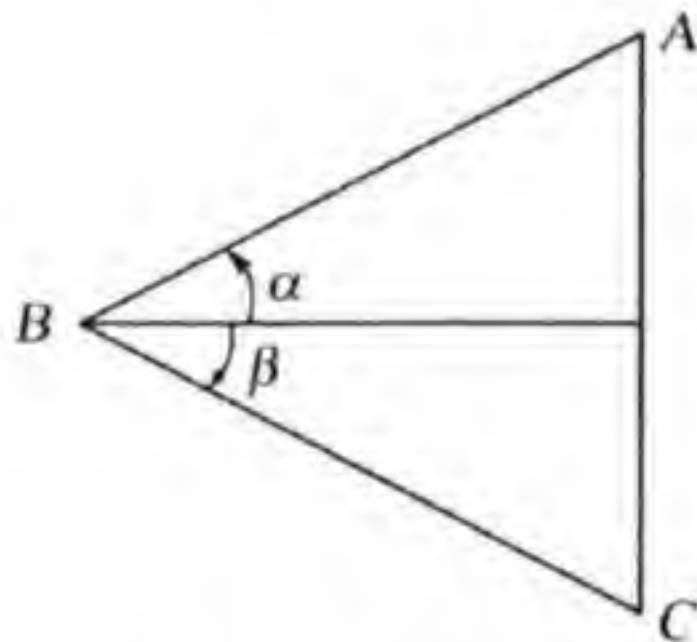
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \pi y^2 - \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2\pi xy - \lambda = 0, \\ x + y = p. \end{cases}$$

有  $x = \frac{p}{3}, y = \frac{2p}{3}.$

由于在边界上,一边为零,一边为 $p$ ,有 $V=0$ ,于是,当矩形的两边分别为 $\frac{p}{3}, \frac{2p}{3}$ 时,旋转体的体积最大.

**【3693】** 已知三角形的周长为 $2p$ ,求出这样的三角形,当它绕着自己的一边旋转所构成的体积最大.

**解** 如3693题图所示以 $AC$ 为轴旋转的参数:高 $h$ 及二角 $\alpha, \beta$ . 考虑函数



3693 题图

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi h^3 (\tan \alpha + \tan \beta),$$

在条件  $\frac{h}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{h}{\cos \beta} + h(\tan \alpha + \tan \beta) = 2p,$

下的极值.不妨略去常数 $\frac{1}{3}\pi$ ,设

$$F = h^3 (\tan \alpha + \tan \beta) - \lambda \left( \frac{h}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{h}{\cos \beta} + h \tan \alpha + h \tan \beta - 2p \right),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial h} = 3h^2(\tan\alpha + \tan\beta) - \lambda\left(\frac{1}{\cos\alpha} + \frac{1}{\cos\beta} + \tan\alpha + \tan\beta\right) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{h^3}{\cos^2\alpha} - \lambda h\left(\frac{\sin\alpha}{\cos^2\beta} + \frac{1}{\cos^2\alpha}\right) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \beta} = \frac{h^3}{\cos^2\beta} - \lambda h\left(\frac{\sin\beta}{\cos^2\beta} + \frac{1}{\cos^2\beta}\right) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{cases} h\left(\frac{1}{\cos\alpha} + \frac{1}{\cos\beta} + \tan\alpha + \tan\beta\right) = 2p. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

由 (2), (3) 有

$$\alpha = \beta, \lambda = \frac{h^2}{1 + \sin\alpha} = \frac{h^2}{1 + \sin\beta},$$

代入 (1) 式, 得  $\sin\alpha = \sin\beta = \frac{1}{3}$ .

于是  $h\tan\alpha = \frac{h}{3\cos\alpha}$ , 代入 (4) 式, 有

$$\frac{h}{\cos\alpha} = \frac{3}{4}p.$$

从而得三边分别为

$$AB = BC = \frac{3}{4}p, AC = 2h\tan\alpha = \frac{p}{2}.$$

讨论边界情形, 当  $h \rightarrow +0$  或  $h \rightarrow p$  时, 显然有  $V \rightarrow 0$ , 对于二角  $\alpha$  及  $\beta$  必有大小限制:  $0 \leq \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $-\alpha \leq \beta \leq \alpha$ , 当  $\alpha \rightarrow +0$  或  $\alpha \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} - 0$  或  $\beta \rightarrow -\alpha$  时, 同样皆有  $V \rightarrow 0$ , 于是, 当三角形的三边长分别为  $\frac{p}{2}, \frac{3p}{4}, \frac{3p}{4}$ , 并绕长为  $\frac{p}{2}$  的边旋转时, 所得的体积最大.

**【3694】** 如何在半径为  $R$  的半球中嵌入具最大体积的直角平行六面体.

**解** 不失一般性, 设此长方体的一个底面与半球所在的底面重合, 另外四个顶点在半球球面上, 且半球面在直角坐标系下的方程为  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2, z \geq 0$ .

又设长方体的长、宽、高分别为  $2x, 2y$  及  $z (x > 0, y > 0, z > 0)$ ,

考虑函数  $V = 4xyz$  在上述条件下的极值, 设

$$F = xyz - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2),$$

解方程组

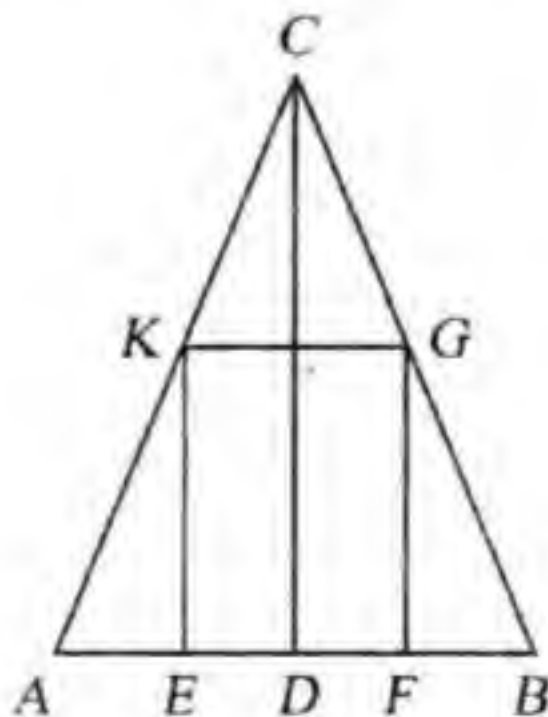
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = yz - 2\lambda x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = xz - 2\lambda y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = xy - 2\lambda z = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2. \end{cases}$$

有  $x = y = z = \frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}$

由于在边界上(即  $x \rightarrow +0$  或  $y \rightarrow +0$  或  $z \rightarrow +0$  时), 显然  $V \rightarrow 0$ , 故当直角平行六面体的长、宽、高为  $\frac{2R}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{2R}{\sqrt{3}}$  及  $\frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}$  时, 其体积最大.

**【3695】** 如何在给定的直圆锥中嵌入具最大体积的直角平行六面体.

**解** 不妨设直圆锥的底面半径为  $R$ , 高为  $H$ , 且长方体的一个面与直圆锥的底面重合, 两个边长为  $2x$  和  $2y$ , 四个顶点在直圆锥面上, 高为  $z$ , 过直圆锥的高和长方体底面的对角线作一截面, 如 3695 题图所示.



3695 题图

则  $CD = H, EK = FG = z, AD = R, DE = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, (H - z)R$



$= H \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ , 其中  $R, H$  为常数, 考虑函数  $V = 4xyz$  在上述条件下的极值 ( $x > 0, y > 0, z > 0$ ). 不妨略去常数 4, 设

$$F = xyz - \lambda[H \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - (H - z)R],$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = yz - \frac{\lambda H x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = xz - \frac{\lambda H y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = xy - \lambda R = 0, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{cases} (H - z)R = H \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

由 (1)、(2) 得  $x = y$ , 代入 (3), 有  $x = y = \sqrt{\lambda R}$ , 又由 (1) 可知  $z = \frac{\lambda H}{\sqrt{2\lambda R}}$ , 把  $x, y, z$  代入 (4) 得

$$H - \frac{\lambda H}{\sqrt{2\lambda R}} = \frac{H}{R} \sqrt{2\lambda R}.$$

解之有  $\lambda = \frac{2}{9}R$ , 从而有

$$x = y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}R, z = \frac{1}{3}H, V = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{36}R^2 H.$$

显然, 在所讨论区域的边界上 (即  $x \rightarrow +0$  或  $y \rightarrow +0$  或  $z \rightarrow +0$ ) 有  $V \rightarrow 0$ , 于是当直角平行六面体的高等于  $\frac{1}{3}$  圆锥的高时, 其体积最大.

**【3696】** 如何在椭球  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  中嵌入具最大体积的直角平行六面体.

**解** 此直角平行六面体的对称中心为原点, 设其一个顶点为  $(x, y, z)$ , 则由题意, 考虑函数  $V = 8xyz$  在条件  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  ( $x > 0, y > 0, z > 0$ ) 下的极值. 不妨略去常数 8, 设

$$F = xyz - \lambda \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = yz - 2\lambda \cdot \frac{x}{a^2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = xz - 2\lambda \cdot \frac{y}{b^2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = xy - 2\lambda \cdot \frac{z}{c^2} = 0, \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1. \end{cases}$$

有  $x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, y = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, z = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}.$

这时  $V = \frac{8}{3\sqrt{3}} \cdot abc > 0.$

现讨论边界情形, 当  $x \rightarrow a-0, y \rightarrow b-0, z \rightarrow c-0$  中任一个成立时, 则另两个变量皆趋于零. 总之, 在边界上, 恒有  $V \rightarrow 0$ . 于是, 具有最大体积的直角平行六面体的长、宽、高分别为  $\frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}},$

$$\frac{2b}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{2c}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

**【3697】** 如何在其母线  $l$  与底平面呈  $\alpha$  角的直圆锥中嵌入具最大表面积的矩形平行六面体.

**解** 设圆锥的底半径为  $R$ , 高为  $H$ , 则有  $R = l \cos \alpha, H = l \sin \alpha, \frac{H}{R} = \tan \alpha$ , 内接长方体的放置方法与 3695 题相同. 设底面的两边分别为  $2d \cos \theta, 2d \sin \theta$ , 高为  $h$ , 则  $0 < d < R, 0 < h < H, 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 且  $h, d$  由条件  $\frac{H-h}{H} = \frac{d}{R}$  约束, 该条件可改写为

$$d \cdot \tan \alpha + h = H = l \sin \alpha,$$

所求的全表面积为

$$S = 4(d^2 \sin 2\theta + dh \sin \theta + dh \cos \theta).$$

(1) 固定  $d$  和  $h$ , 考虑  $S = S(\theta)$  的变化情况, 由一元函数极值求法, 易知仅有  $S'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 0$ ,  $S(\theta)$  在  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  处达到最大值  $S = 4(d^2 + \sqrt{2}dh)$ , 即底面为正方形时,  $S$  才取得最大值. 因此, 原问题可化为在条件  $d \cdot \tan\alpha + h = l\sin\alpha$  ( $d > 0, h > 0$ ) 下, 求函数  $S = 4(d^2 + \sqrt{2}dh)$  的极值.

(2) 边界值情形. 当  $d \rightarrow +0$  (此时  $h \rightarrow H-0$ ) 时, 显然  $S \rightarrow 0$ , 当  $h \rightarrow +0$  (这时  $d \rightarrow R-0$ ) 时,  $S \rightarrow 4R^2$ . 在后一种情形, 全表面积退化为上、下两个正方形面积之和.

(3) 在区域内部, 设

$$F = 4(d^2 + \sqrt{2}dh) - \lambda(d\tan\alpha + h - l\sin\alpha),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial d} = 8d + 4\sqrt{2}h - \lambda\tan\alpha = 0, & \text{①} \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial h} = 4\sqrt{2}d - \lambda = 0, & \text{②} \\ d \cdot \tan\alpha + h = l\sin\alpha. & \text{③} \end{cases}$$

由 ② 有  $\lambda = 4\sqrt{2}d$ , 代入 ① 得

$$h = (\tan\alpha - \sqrt{2})d, \quad \text{④}$$

由  $h > 0, d > 0$  知, 当  $\tan\alpha \leq \sqrt{2}$  时, 方程组在所研究的区域内无解. 此时,  $S$  的最大值必在边界上达到, 即在  $h \rightarrow +0$  时达到  $4R^2$ . 当  $\tan\alpha > \sqrt{2}$  时, 将 ④ 式代入 ③ 式有

$$d = \frac{l\sin\alpha}{2\tan\alpha - \sqrt{2}}, h = l\sin\alpha \cdot \frac{\tan\alpha - \sqrt{2}}{2\tan\alpha - \sqrt{2}}.$$

$$\text{此时 } S = 4(d^2 + \sqrt{2}dh) = \frac{2l^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{\sqrt{2}\tan\alpha - 1} = \frac{2R^2 \tan^2 \alpha}{\sqrt{2}\tan\alpha - 1}.$$

$$\text{由于 } (\tan\alpha - \sqrt{2})^2 = \tan^2 \alpha - 2(\sqrt{2}\tan\alpha - 1) > 0,$$

于是  $\frac{\tan^2 \alpha}{\sqrt{2}\tan\alpha - 1} > 2$ . 从而,  $S > 4R^2$ , 即在该点的值大于边界



上的值,因此,它为最大值.于是,当  $\tan\alpha > \sqrt{2}$ , 长方体底面为正方形, 边长为  $2d\sin\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{l\sin\alpha}{\sqrt{2}\tan\alpha - 1}$ , 高  $h = l\sin\alpha \cdot \frac{\tan\alpha - \sqrt{2}}{2\tan\alpha - \sqrt{2}}$  时, 全表面积为最大.

**【3698】** 如何在椭圆抛物面  $\frac{z}{c} = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}$ ,  $z = c$  的一段中嵌入具最大体积的直角平行六面体.

**解** 设长方体的长、宽、高为  $2x, 2y$  及  $h = c - z$ , 考虑函数  $V = 4xyh = 4yx(c - z)$  在条件  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z}{c}$  ( $x > 0, y > 0, 0 < z < c$ ) 下的极值. 不妨略去常数 4. 令

$$F = xy(c - z) - \lambda\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z}{c}\right),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = y(c - z) - 2\lambda \cdot \frac{x}{a^2} = 0, & \text{①} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = x(c - z) - 2\lambda \cdot \frac{y}{b^2} = 0, & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = -xy + \frac{\lambda}{c} = 0, & \text{③} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z}{c}. & \text{④} \end{cases}$$

把 ①, ②, ③ 三式分别乘以  $x, y, (c - z)$ , 比较有

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{c - z}{2c}.$$

代入 ④ 式得

$$x = \frac{a}{2}, y = \frac{b}{2}, z = \frac{c}{2}$$

$$h = c - z = \frac{c}{2}.$$

由于边界上  $V$  趋于零, 故长方体的最大值必在区域内达到.

于是,当平行六面体的尺寸为  $a, b$  及  $\frac{c}{2}$  时,其体积最大.

【3699】 求点  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  到平面  $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$  的最短距离.

解 由题意,问题转化为求函数

$$r^2 = (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2,$$

在条件

$$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0,$$

下的极值. 设

$$F(x, y, z) = r^2 + \lambda(Ax + By + Cz + D),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2(x - x_0) + \lambda A = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2(y - y_0) + \lambda B = 0, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2(z - z_0) + \lambda C = 0, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{cases} Ax + By + Cz + D = 0. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

由①,②,③有

$$x = x_0 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda A, y = y_0 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda B,$$

$$z = z_0 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda C. \quad (5)$$

代入④有

$$\lambda = \frac{2(Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D)}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}, \quad (6)$$

把⑤,⑥代入

$$r^2 = (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2,$$

有

$$r = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}.$$

当  $x, y, z$  中有任一个趋于无穷时,  $r$  趋于无穷. 因此,在区域内  $r$  必取最小值.

于是,点  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  至平面  $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$  的最

短距离为

$$r = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}.$$

【3700】 求下列空间两直线之间的最短距离:

$$\frac{x-x_1}{m_1} = \frac{y-y_1}{n_1} = \frac{z-z_1}{p_1},$$

和  $\frac{x-x_2}{m_2} = \frac{y-y_2}{n_2} = \frac{z-z_2}{p_2}.$

**解** 当两直线不平行时,直线上一点趋于无穷远处时,与另一直线上各点的距离,都趋于无穷.因此,不平行两直线的最短距离必在有限处达到.

令

$$\vec{r}_1(t) = \vec{l}_1 t + \vec{r}_{10},$$

分别表示直线

$$\frac{x-x_1}{m_1} = \frac{y-y_1}{n_1} = \frac{z-z_1}{p_1}, \quad (1)$$

$$\vec{r}_2(s) = \vec{l}_2 s + \vec{r}_{20},$$

$$\frac{x-x_2}{m_2} = \frac{y-y_2}{n_2} = \frac{z-z_2}{p_2}, \quad (2)$$

其中  $t, s$  为参数

$$\vec{l}_1 = \{m_1, n_1, p_1\}, \vec{l}_2 = \{m_2, n_2, p_2\},$$

$$\vec{r}_{10} = \{x_1, y_1, z_1\}, \vec{r}_{20} = \{x_2, y_2, z_2\}.$$

又记  $\vec{r}_0 = \vec{r}_{10} - \vec{r}_{20} = \{x_1 - x_2, y_1 - y_2, z_1 - z_2\},$

始端在直线 (2) 上,终端在直线 (1) 上的向量为

$$\vec{u}(t, s) = (\vec{l}_1 t + \vec{r}_{10}) - (\vec{l}_2 s + \vec{r}_{20}) = \vec{l}_1 t - \vec{l}_2 s + \vec{r}_0. \quad (3)$$

由题意,即要求  $|\vec{u}(t, s)|$  的最小值,它必在有限的  $t, s$  上取得. 令  $w = |\vec{u}(t, s)|^2 = |\vec{l}_1 t - \vec{l}_2 s + \vec{r}_0|^2$

$$\begin{aligned} &= l_1^2 t^2 + l_2^2 s^2 + r_0^2 - 2(\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2)st \\ &\quad + 2(\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{r}_0)t - 2(\vec{l}_2 \cdot \vec{r}_0)s, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $l_1^2 = \vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_1, l_2^2 = \vec{l}_2 \cdot \vec{l}_2, r_0^2 = \vec{r}_0 \cdot \vec{r}_0.$



$w$  取极值的必要条件为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = 2[l_1^2 t - (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2)s + (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{r}_0)] = 0, \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} = 2[l_2^2 s - (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2)t - (\vec{l}_2 \cdot \vec{r}_0)] = 0. \end{cases}$$

解之得唯一驻点  $(t_0, s_0)$ ,

$$t_0 = -\frac{l_2^2(\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{r}_0) - (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2)(\vec{l}_2 \cdot \vec{r}_0)}{l_1^2 l_2^2 - (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2)^2},$$

$$s_0 = \frac{l_1^2(\vec{l}_2 \cdot \vec{r}_0) - (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2)(\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{r}_0)}{l_1^2 l_2^2 - (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2)^2}.$$

于是  $|\vec{u}(t_0, s_0)|$  即为所求的最短距离, 下面计算  $|\vec{u}(t_0, s_0)|$ . 令

$$A = \sqrt{l_1^2 l_2^2 - (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2)^2},$$

显然有  $A^2 = |\vec{l}_1|^2 \cdot |\vec{l}_2|^2 - [|\vec{l}_1| \cdot |\vec{l}_2| \cos(\vec{l}_1, \vec{l}_2)]^2$   
 $= |\vec{l}_1|^2 \cdot |\vec{l}_2|^2 \sin^2(\vec{l}_1, \vec{l}_2) = |\vec{l}_1 \times \vec{l}_2|^2,$

即  $A = |\vec{l}_1 \times \vec{l}_2|.$

把  $t_0, s_0$  代入 ③ 式有

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{u}(t_0, s_0) &= -\frac{1}{A^2}(\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{r}_0)[l_2^2 \vec{l}_1 - (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2)\vec{l}_2] \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{A^2}(\vec{l}_2 \cdot \vec{r}_0)[l_1^2 \vec{l}_2 - (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2)\vec{l}_1] + \vec{r}_0, \end{aligned}$$

经计算有

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{u}(t_0, s_0) \cdot \vec{l}_1 &= -\frac{1}{A^2}(\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{r}_0)[l_2^2 l_1^2 - (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2)^2] \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{A^2} \cdot (\vec{l}_2 \cdot \vec{r}_0)[l_1^2(\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2) - (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2)l_1^2] + (\vec{r}_0 \cdot \vec{l}_1) \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{u}(t_0, s_0) \cdot \vec{l}_2 = 0.$$

因此

$$\vec{u}(t_0, s_0) \parallel \vec{l}_1 \times \vec{l}_2.$$

$$\text{令 } \vec{n}_0 = \frac{\vec{l}_1 \times \vec{l}_2}{A},$$

则  $|\vec{n}_0| = 1$ ,

$$|\vec{u}(t_0, s_0)| = |\vec{u}(t_0, s_0) \cdot \vec{n}_0| = \frac{|\vec{r}_0 \cdot (\vec{l}_1 \times \vec{l}_2)|}{A}$$

$$= \pm \frac{1}{A} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - x_2 & y_1 - y_2 & z_1 - z_2 \\ m_1 & n_1 & p_1 \\ m_2 & n_2 & p_2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

其中  $A = \sqrt{\begin{vmatrix} m_1 & n_1 \\ m_2 & n_2 \end{vmatrix}^2 + \begin{vmatrix} n_1 & p_1 \\ n_2 & p_2 \end{vmatrix}^2 + \begin{vmatrix} p_1 & m_1 \\ p_2 & m_2 \end{vmatrix}^2}.$

且正负号的选取, 保证所得结果为正值.

【3701】 求抛物线  $y = x^2$  与直线  $x - y - 2 = 0$  之间的最短距离.

解 设  $(x_1, y_1)$  为抛物线  $y = x^2$  上任一点,  $(x_2, y_2)$  为直线  $x - y - 2 = 0$  上的任一点, 由题意, 问题为求函数

$$r^2 = (x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2,$$

在条件下  $y_1 - x_1^2 = 0, x_2 - y_2 - 2 = 0$  下的极值, 显然, 由几何知: 当两点  $(x_1, y_1)$  和  $(x_2, y_2)$  至少有一伸向无穷时,  $r$  也必趋于无穷大, 故  $r$  的最小值必在有限处达到. 设

$$F(x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2) = r^2 + \lambda_1(y_1 - x_1^2) + \lambda_2(x_2 - y_2 - 2),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1} = -2(x_2 - x_1) - 2\lambda_1 x_1 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_2} = 2(x_2 - x_1) + \lambda_2 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y_1} = -2(y_2 - y_1) + \lambda_1 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y_2} = 2(y_2 - y_1) - \lambda_2 = 0, \\ y_2 = x_1^2, \\ x_2 - y_2 - 2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

有唯一的一组解  $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}, y_1 = \frac{1}{4}, x_2 = \frac{11}{8}, y_2 = -\frac{5}{8}$ , 于是, 所求

的最短距离为

$$r_0 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{11}{8} - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{5}{8} - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{7}{8}\sqrt{2}.$$

【3702】 求有心二次曲线的半轴:  $Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 = 1$ .

解 设  $(x_0, y_0)$  为二次曲线  $Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 = 1$  上的点, 则  $(-x_0, -y_0)$  也为该曲线上的点. 因此, 原点  $(0, 0)$  即为曲线的中心. 由题意, 问题为求函数  $u = x^2 + y^2$  在条件  $Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 = 1$  下的极值, 设

$$F = x^2 + y^2 - \lambda(Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 - 1),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = (\lambda A - 1)x + \lambda B y = 0, \\ -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \lambda B x + (\lambda C - 1)y = 0, \\ Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 = 1. \end{cases}$$

要方程组有非零解,  $\lambda$  必须满足二次方程

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda A - 1 & \lambda B \\ \lambda B & \lambda C - 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad (1)$$

由题设知二次曲线为有心的, 因此  $AC^2 - B^2 \neq 0$ , 由方程 (1) 可求得两根  $\lambda_1$  和  $\lambda_2$  ( $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2$ ). 将  $\lambda$  的值代入方程组, 求得对应于  $\lambda_1$  的解  $(x_1, y_1)$  和对应于  $\lambda_2$  的解  $(x_2, y_2)$ , 相应地有

$$\begin{aligned} u(x_1, y_1) &= x_1^2 + y_1^2 \\ &= x_1(\lambda_1(Ax_1 + By_1)) + y_1(\lambda_1(Bx_1 + Cy_1)) \\ &= \lambda_1(Ax_1^2 + 2Bx_1y_1 + Cy_1^2) = \lambda_1. \end{aligned}$$

同理  $u(x_2, y_2) = x_2^2 + y_2^2 = \lambda_2$ .

1° 当  $AC - B^2 > 0$  且  $A + C > 0$  (或  $A > 0$ ) 时, 由 (1) 解得

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{(A+C) \pm \sqrt{(A+C)^2 - 4(AC-B^2)}}{2(AC-B^2)} > 0,$$

即有  $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 > 0$ , 于是  $u$  的最大值, 最小值必在区域内达到, 因此,  $\lambda_1$  和  $\lambda_2$  分别为  $u$  的最大值及最小值. 此时, 所对应的曲线为椭圆, 长、短半



轴的平方分别为  $\lambda_1$  及  $\lambda_2$ , 当  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$  ( $A = C, B = 0$ ) 时为圆.

当  $A + C < 0$  (或  $A < 0$ ) 时, 两根  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  皆为负, 相应曲线无轨迹.

2° 当  $AC - B^2 < 0$  时,  $\lambda_1 > 0, \lambda_2 < 0$ , 此时只有一个极值  $\lambda_1$ , 对应的曲线为双曲线.  $\lambda_1$  为实半轴的平方, 其中特别是  $B = 0$  时, 曲线退化为一对相交直线.

**【3703】** 求有心二次曲面的半轴:

$$Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Dxy + 2Eyz + 2Fxz = 1.$$

**解** 由上题知, 曲面的中心为  $(0, 0, 0)$ . 由题意, 达到曲面半轴的点  $(x, y, z)$  一定是函数  $u(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  在条件

$$Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Dxy + 2Eyz + 2Fxz = 1,$$

下的驻点. 设

$$F = u - \lambda(Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Dxy + 2Eyz + 2Fxz - 1).$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = (\lambda A - 1)x + \lambda D y + \lambda F z = 0, \\ -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \lambda D x + (\lambda B - 1)y + \lambda E z = 0, \\ -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \lambda F x + \lambda E y + (\lambda C - 1)z = 0, \\ Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Dxy + 2Eyz + 2Fxz = 1. \end{cases}$$

上述方程组要有非零解,  $\lambda$  必须满足三次方程

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda A - 1 & \lambda D & \lambda F \\ \lambda D & \lambda B - 1 & \lambda E \\ \lambda F & \lambda E & \lambda C - 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

设三根为  $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \lambda_3$ , 对应于此三根求出满足方程的驻点, 和 3702 题相同, 在这些驻点处  $u(x, y, z)$  的值恰为  $\lambda_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3$ ). 即  $\lambda_i$  为曲面半轴的平方, 与二次曲线的情况类似. 根据  $\lambda_i$  的正负可讨论曲面半轴的虚、实等问题.

**【3704】** 求椭圆柱面  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  与平面  $Ax + By + Cz = 0$  相交形成的椭圆的面积.

**解** 只要确定所得椭圆的长短半轴  $\bar{a}$  和  $\bar{b}$ , 即可由公式  $S = \pi \bar{a} \bar{b}$  求得椭圆的面积.

原点  $(0, 0, 0)$  在原椭圆柱面的中心轴上, 且截平面  $Ax + By + Cz = 0$  又通过它. 因此, 原点是截线椭圆的中心, 从而长短半轴  $\bar{a}$  和  $\bar{b}$  的平方  $\bar{a}^2, \bar{b}^2$  分别为函数  $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  在条件

$$Ax + By + Cz = 0, \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1,$$

下的最大值和最小值, 设

$$F = u + 2\lambda(Ax + By + Cz) - \mu\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - 1\right).$$

于是达到最大值、最小值的点的坐标必须满足方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \left(1 - \frac{\mu}{a^2}\right)x + \lambda A = 0, & \text{①} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \left(1 - \frac{\mu}{b^2}\right)y + \lambda B = 0, & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = z + \lambda C = 0, & \text{③} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} Ax + By + Cz = 0, & \text{④} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1. & \text{⑤} \end{cases}$$

把 ①, ②, ③ 三式分别乘以  $x, y, z$  后, 然后相加, 有  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \mu$ . 即从方程组可得  $u(x, y, z) = \mu$ , 由 ①, ②, ③, ④ 知, 若要  $x, y, z$  和  $\lambda$  不全为零,  $\mu$  必须满足下列方程 (同时,  $\mu$  只要满足下列方程, 驻点  $(x, y, z)$  也一定有解)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 - \frac{\mu}{a^2} & 0 & 0 & A \\ 0 & 1 - \frac{\mu}{b^2} & 0 & B \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & C \\ A & B & C & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

展开后有

$$\frac{C^2}{a^2 b^2} \mu^2 - \left( \frac{B^2}{a^2} + \frac{A^2}{b^2} + \frac{C^2}{a^2} + \frac{C^2}{b^2} \right) \mu + (A^2 + B^2 + C^2) = 0.$$

此方程有两正根,显然即为最大值和最小值 $\bar{a}^2, \bar{b}^2$ ,由韦达定理有

$$\bar{a}^2 \bar{b}^2 = \frac{a^2 b^2 (A^2 + B^2 + C^2)}{C^2}$$

于是椭圆面积

$$\pi \bar{a} \bar{b} = \frac{\pi ab \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}{|C|}, (C \neq 0).$$

当 $C = 0$ 时,平面 $Ax + By = 0$ 过 $Oz$ 轴,显然得不到椭圆截面.

**【3705】** 求椭球面

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1,$$

与平面  $x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma = 0$ ,

相截所得的面积(其中  $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$ ).

**解** 截面为一椭圆,与 3704 题一样,我们只要考虑  $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  在条件

$$x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma = 0,$$

和 
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1,$$

下的极值( $a > 0, b > 0, c > 0$ ). 设

$$F = u + 2\lambda_1 (x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma) - \lambda_2 \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right).$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \left( 1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{a^2} \right) x + \lambda_1 \cos \alpha = 0, & \text{①} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \left( 1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{b^2} \right) y + \lambda_1 \cos \beta = 0, & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \left( 1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{c^2} \right) z + \lambda_1 \cos \gamma = 0, & \text{③} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma = 0, & \text{④} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1. & \text{⑤} \end{cases}$$



把①,②,③三式分别乘以  $x, y, z$ , 然后相加, 有

$$u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \lambda_2$$

由①,②,③,④知,若要  $x, y, z$  和  $\lambda_1$  不全为零,  $\lambda_2$  必须满足下列方程

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{a^2} & 0 & 0 & \cos\alpha \\ 0 & 1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{b^2} & 0 & \cos\beta \\ 0 & 0 & 1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{c^2} & \cos\gamma \\ \cos\alpha & \cos\beta & \cos\gamma & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

展开整理有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \frac{\cos^2\alpha}{b^2c^2} + \frac{\cos^2\beta}{c^2a^2} + \frac{\cos^2\gamma}{a^2b^2} \right) \lambda_2^2 \\ & - \left( \frac{\cos^2\alpha}{b^2} + \frac{\cos^2\alpha}{c^2} + \frac{\cos^2\beta}{c^2} + \frac{\cos^2\beta}{a^2} + \frac{\cos^2\gamma}{a^2} + \frac{\cos^2\gamma}{b^2} \right) \lambda_2 \\ & + 1 = 0, \end{aligned}$$

此方程有两正根, 显然即为椭圆的长短半轴的平方  $\bar{a}^2, \bar{b}^2$ . 由韦达定理知

$$\bar{a}^2 \bar{b}^2 = \frac{a^2 b^2 c^2}{a^2 \cos^2\alpha + b^2 \cos^2\beta + c^2 \cos^2\gamma}.$$

于是, 椭圆的面积为

$$S = \pi \bar{a} \bar{b} = \frac{\pi abc}{\sqrt{a^2 \cos^2\alpha + b^2 \cos^2\beta + c^2 \cos^2\gamma}}.$$

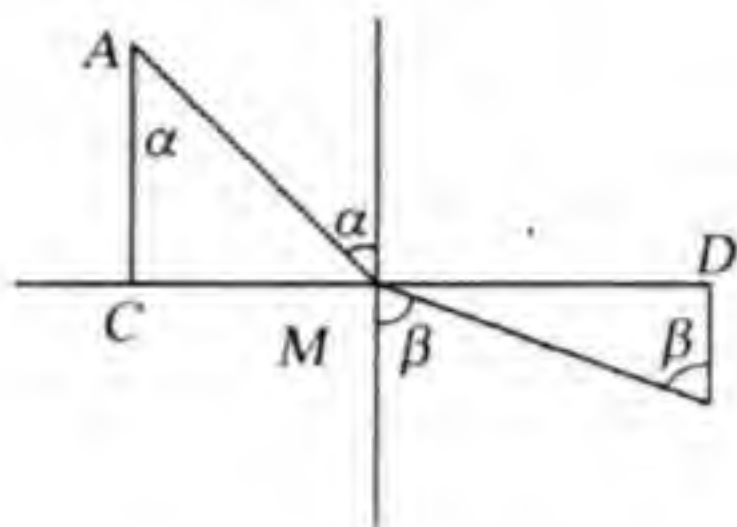
**【3706】** 根据费马原则, 光线从  $A$  点射出至  $B$  点, 是沿着需要最短时间的曲线传播的.

假定  $A$  点和  $B$  点位于由平面分开的不同光学介质中, 并且光的传播速度在第一种介质中等于  $v_1$ , 而在第二种介质中等于  $v_2$ , 请推导光的折射定律.

**解** 如 3706 题图所示, 光线从  $A$  点射出, 沿着折线  $AMB$  到达  $B$  点, 由  $A, B$  作垂直于  $l$  的直线  $AC$  及  $BD$ , 并与直线  $l$  交于  $C$  点及  $D$  点, 设  $AC = a, BD = b, CD = d$ , 选择角度  $\alpha, \beta$  为变量, 则

$$AM = \frac{a}{\cos \alpha}, BM = \frac{b}{\cos \beta},$$

$$CM = a \tan \alpha, MD = b \tan \beta.$$



3706 题图

于是问题转为求函数

$$f(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{a}{v_1 \cos \alpha} + \frac{b}{v_2 \cos \beta},$$

在条件  $a \tan \alpha + b \tan \beta = d$  下的最小值, 其中  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$  (当  $M$  在  $C$  与  $D$  之间时,  $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$ , 当  $M$  在  $C$  点的左边时,  $\alpha < 0, \beta > 0$ , 当  $M$  在点  $D$  的右边时,  $\alpha > 0, \beta < 0$ ),  $f(\alpha, \beta)$  显然是连续函数, 又当  $\alpha \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} - 0$  时, 这时点  $M$  从右边伸向无穷远,  $\beta \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} + 0$ , 显然  $f(\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow +\infty$ , 当  $\alpha \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} + 0$  时, 这时点  $M$  从左边伸向无穷远,  $\beta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} - 0$ , 显然也有  $f(\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow +\infty$ , 于是  $f(\alpha, \beta)$  在有限处达到最小值, 此处必为驻点. 设

$$F = \frac{a}{v_1 \cos \alpha} + \frac{b}{v_2 \cos \beta} - \lambda(a \tan \alpha + b \tan \beta - d),$$

又由 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{a \sin \alpha}{v_1 \cos^2 \alpha} - \frac{\lambda a}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \beta} = \frac{b \sin \beta}{v_2 \cos^2 \beta} - \frac{\lambda b}{\cos^2 \beta} = 0. \end{cases}$$

有 
$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{v_1} = \lambda, \frac{\sin \beta}{v_2} = \lambda.$$

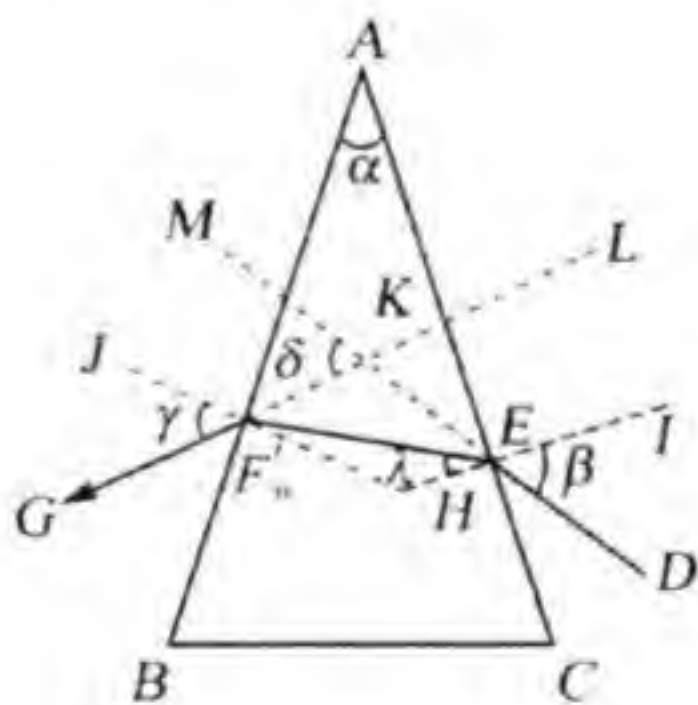
于是驻点处满足

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{v_1}{v_2},$$

由此可知,光的传播路径必满足上面的关系,这就是著名的光线折射定理,此时,由点  $A$  到点  $B$  的光线传播所需要的时间最短.

**【3707】** 在什么样的人射角下通过折射角为  $\alpha$  和折射系数为  $n$  的棱镜时光线的折射(亦即入射线与出射线之间的角度)是最小的?求解这个最小的折射.

解 如 3707 题图所示.



3707 题图

$ABC$  为棱镜,  $\angle BAC = \alpha$  为棱镜顶角(即棱镜的折射角),  $DE$  为入射光线, 折射后从  $F$  点折射出棱镜, 射出线为  $FG$ ,  $IH$  和  $JH$  分别为入射点和射出点的法线, 它们相交于  $H$  ( $IH \perp AC$ ,  $JH \perp AB$ ). 入射线  $DE$  的延长线  $DM$  与射出线反向延长线  $FL$  交于  $K$ , 令  $\angle DEI = \beta$ ,  $\angle GFJ = \gamma$ ,  $\angle GKM = \delta$ ,  $\angle HEF = \lambda$ ,  $\angle EFH = \mu$ .



该题的问题是:当 $\beta$ 是 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 之间的一定范围内变化时, $\delta$ 何时达到极小值.

由折射定律(3706 题) 知

$$\sin\beta = n\sin\lambda, \quad (1)$$

$$\sin\gamma = n\sin\mu. \quad (2)$$

由几何关系难求出 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \lambda$  和 $\mu$  之间的关系:

$$\lambda + \mu = \alpha, \quad (3)$$

$$\delta = \beta + \gamma - \alpha. \quad (4)$$

由于 $\alpha$  为常数,于是从①,②,③,④ 四式中消去 $\lambda, \mu$  和 $\gamma$  得 $\delta$  作为 $\beta$  的函数,令

$$F(\beta, \gamma, \lambda, \mu) = \beta + \gamma - \alpha + k_1(\sin\beta - n\sin\lambda) \\ + k_2(n\sin\mu - \sin\gamma) + k_3(\lambda + \mu - \alpha).$$

驻点由下列方程组决定

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \beta} = 1 + k_1 \cos\beta = 0, \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \gamma} = 1 - k_2 \cos\gamma = 0, \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = -k_1 n \cos\lambda + k_3 = 0, \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \mu} = k_2 n \cos\mu + k_3 = 0. \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

由⑦,⑧ 消去 $k_3$ , 得

$$k_1 \cos\lambda = -k_2 \cos\mu, \quad (9)$$

由⑤,⑥ 得

$$k_1 = -\frac{1}{\cos\beta}, k_2 = \frac{1}{\cos\gamma}.$$

代入⑨,两边平方有

$$\frac{\cos^2\lambda}{\cos^2\beta} = \frac{\cos^2\mu}{\cos^2\gamma},$$

$$\text{或} \quad \frac{1 - \sin^2 \lambda}{1 - \sin^2 \beta} = \frac{1 - \sin^2 \mu}{1 - \sin^2 \gamma}. \quad (10)$$

把 ①, ② 代入 ⑩ 有

$$\frac{1 - \sin^2 \lambda}{1 - n^2 \sin^2 \lambda} = \frac{1 - \sin^2 \mu}{1 - n^2 \sin^2 \mu},$$

整理有

$$(n^2 - 1)(\sin^2 \lambda - \sin^2 \mu) = 0,$$

由于

$$0 < \lambda < \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < \mu < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

于是  $\sin \lambda = \sin \mu$ ,

或  $\lambda = \mu$ .

代入 ③ 有  $\lambda = \mu = \frac{\alpha}{2}$ .

从而  $\beta = \gamma = \arcsin\left(n \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$ .

于是  $\delta = \beta + \gamma - \alpha = 2\arcsin\left(n \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) - \alpha$ .

所求得的  $\beta$  即为唯一的驻点, 由物理知识, 顶角较小的分光棱镜, 在区域内确定存在着最小的折射. 于是, 当入射角

$$\beta = \arcsin\left(n \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$$

时, 则  $\delta = 2\arcsin\left(n \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) - \alpha$ .

应为最小折射, 对于作其它用途的各种棱镜, 光线的折射路径不仅与顶角有关, 而且都与整个棱镜的构造有关, 这不属于本题所考虑的对象.

**【3708】** 变量值  $x$  和  $y$  满足线性方程  $y = ax + b$ , 需要确定它的系数. 由于一系列的等精确测量, 对于  $x$  和  $y$  获得了数值  $x_i$ ,  $y_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ )

利用最小二乘法,求系数  $a$  和  $b$  的最可靠值.

提示:根据最小二乘法,系数  $a$  和  $b$  的最大概率值是:他们的

误差平方之和  $\sum_{i=1}^n \Delta_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (ax_i + b - y_i)^2$  是最小的.

**解** 由最小二乘法,系数  $a$  和  $b$  的最可靠数值是:对于它们,误差的平方和

$$M = \sum_{i=1}^n (ax_i + b - y_i)^2$$

为最小.因此,上述问题可以通过求方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial M}{\partial a} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (ax_i + b - y_i)x_i = 0, \\ \frac{\partial M}{\partial b} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (ax_i + b - y_i) = 0. \end{cases}$$

的解来求解.记

$$[x, y] = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i, [x, x] = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2,$$

$$[x, 1] = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, [y, 1] = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i,$$

则上述方程组化为

$$\begin{cases} a[x, x] + b[x, 1] = [x, y], \\ a[x, 1] + bn = [y, 1]. \end{cases}$$

系数行列式

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \begin{vmatrix} [x, x] & [x, 1] \\ [x, 1] & n \end{vmatrix} = n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 \\ &= (n-1) \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2 \sum_{i \neq j} x_i x_j = \sum_{i \neq j} (x_i - x_j)^2. \end{aligned}$$

当  $A \neq 0$  时,方程组有唯一的一组解,且



$$a = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} [x, y] & [x, 1] \\ [y, 1] & n \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} [x, x] & [x, 1] \\ [x, 1] & n \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i)}{\sum_{i \neq j} (x_i - x_j)^2},$$

$$b = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} [x, x] & [x, y] \\ [x, 1] & [y, 1] \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} [x, x] & [x, 1] \\ [x, 1] & n \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2)(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i) - (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i)(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)}{\sum_{i \neq j} (x_i - x_j)^2}.$$

显然, 此时  $M$  为最小, 因此, 上述  $a$  和  $b$  即为所求.

**【3709】** 在平面上已知  $n$  个点  $M_i(x_i, y_i) (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ . 直线  $x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha - p = 0$  的在什么位置可使已知点同这条直线的偏差平方之和是最小的?

**解** 已知点与直线的偏差平方和

$$M(\alpha, p) = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i \cos \alpha + y_i \sin \alpha - p)^2,$$

$$\text{记 } \bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i, \overline{xy} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i,$$

$$\overline{x^2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2, \overline{y^2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2,$$

于是所求直线的参数  $\alpha$  和  $p$  应满足方程

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial M}{\partial \alpha} &= 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i \cos \alpha + y_i \sin \alpha - p)(y_i \cos \alpha - x_i \sin \alpha) \\ &= 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ x_i y_i \cos 2\alpha + (y_i^2 - x_i^2) \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{2} - y_i p \cos \alpha + x_i p \sin \alpha \right] \\ &= n[2 \overline{xy} \cos 2\alpha + (\overline{y^2} - \overline{x^2}) \sin 2\alpha - 2p(\bar{y} \cos \alpha - \bar{x} \sin \alpha)] \\ &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial M}{\partial p} &= -2 \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i \cos \alpha + y_i \sin \alpha - p) \\ &= -2n(\bar{x} \cos \alpha + \bar{y} \sin \alpha - p) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

由②式,解得

$$p = \bar{x}\cos\alpha + \bar{y}\sin\alpha. \quad (3)$$

把③式代入①式,有

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2(\bar{x} \cdot \bar{y} - \overline{xy})}{[\overline{x^2} - (\bar{x})^2][\overline{y^2} - (\bar{y})^2]}. \quad (4)$$

在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 范围内,④式的解 $\alpha$ 共有四个

$$\alpha_0, \alpha_0 + \frac{\pi}{2}, \alpha_0 + \pi, \alpha_0 + \frac{3\pi}{2},$$

其中 $0 \leq \alpha_0 < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,把这四个解代入③式可求出 $p$ .由习惯,取 $p \geq$

0,于是上述四个 $\alpha$ 只有两个满足 $p \geq 0$ 的要求.记为 $\alpha_1, p_1, \alpha_2, p_2$ .这样就得到两条互相垂直的直线:

$$\begin{cases} x\cos\alpha_1 + y\sin\alpha_1 - p_1 = 0, & (5) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x\cos\alpha_2 + y\sin\alpha_2 - p_2 = 0. & (6) \end{cases}$$

显然, $M(\alpha, p)$ 一定在 $p$ 为有限值的点上取得最小值.因此,只要比较 $M(\alpha_1, p_1)$ 和 $M(\alpha_2, p_2)$ 的值, $M$ 较小的那条直线即为所求.

**【3710】** 在区间 $(1, 3)$ 用线性函数 $ax + b$ 近似地代替函数 $x^2$ ,使得绝对偏差

$$\Delta = \sup |x^2 - (ax + b)| \quad (1 \leq x \leq 3),$$

是最小的.

**解** 考察函数

$$u(a, b) = \Delta^2 = \sup_{1 \leq x \leq 3} [x^2 - (ax + b)]^2,$$

$$f(x, a, b) = x^2 - (ax + b).$$

$$\text{由于 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x - a,$$

于是当固定 $a, b$ 时, $f(x, a, b)$ 只在 $x = \frac{a}{2}$ 处达到极值

$f\left(\frac{a}{2}, a, b\right)$ .当限制 $1 \leq x \leq 3$ 时,只有当 $2 < a < 6$ 时, $f(x, a, b)$

才可能在  $1 < x < 3$  内部达到极值. 于是

$$u(a, b)$$

$$= \begin{cases} \max \left\{ f^2(1, a, b), f^2(3, a, b), f^2\left(\frac{a}{2}, a, b\right) \right\}, & 2 < a < 6, \\ \max \{ f^2(1, a, b), f^2(3, a, b) \}, & a \leq 2 \text{ 或 } a \geq 6. \end{cases}$$

从上式知, 对一切  $(a, b)$  皆有  $u(a, b) > 0$ .

设从上式已解出平面区域  $\Omega_1, \Omega_2$  和  $\Omega_3$ , 使得

$$u(a, b) = \begin{cases} f^2(1, a, b) = (1 - a - b)^2, & (a, b) \in \Omega_1, \\ f^2(3, a, b) = (9 - 3a - b)^2, & (a, b) \in \Omega_2, \\ f^2\left(\frac{a}{2}, a, b\right) = \left(\frac{a^2}{4} + b\right)^2, & (a, b) \in \Omega_3, \\ 2 < a < 6. \end{cases}$$

因  $u(a, b) > 0$ , 易知  $u(a, b)$  在区域  $\Omega_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$  内部皆无驻点. 再看区域边界的状况, 以  $\Omega_1$  和  $\Omega_3$  的边界为例, 由  $u(a, b)$  的连续性, 知在边界上有  $u(a, b) = (1 - a - b)^2$ , 且满足条件

$$(1 - a - b)^2 = \left(\frac{a^2}{4} + b\right)^2.$$

下面求满足条件极值的必要条件的点, 设

$$F(a, b) = (1 - a - b)^2 + \lambda \left( (1 - a - b)^2 - \left(\frac{a^2}{4} + b\right)^2 \right),$$

$$\text{于是 } \frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = -2(1 + \lambda)(1 - a - b) - \lambda a \left(\frac{a^2}{4} + b\right),$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial b} = -2(1 + \lambda)(1 - a - b) - 2\lambda \left(\frac{a^2}{4} + b\right).$$

易验证没有满足  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = 0, \frac{\partial F}{\partial b} = 0$  的点, 其中

$$1 - a - b \neq 0, \frac{a^2}{4} + b \neq 0.$$

同理, 有  $\Omega_1, \Omega_2$  和  $\Omega_2, \Omega_3$  的边界上也没有驻点, 因此, 只能在  $\Omega_1, \Omega_2, \Omega_3$  的边界交点上取得最小值, 即在满足方程



$$(1-a-b)^2 = (9-3a-b)^2 = \left(\frac{a^2}{4} + b\right)^2, \quad (1)$$

的点  $(a, b)$  上取得最小值, 方程 ① 可转化为下面四组方程

$$\begin{cases} 1-a-b = 9-3a-b = -\left(\frac{a^2}{4} + b\right), \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} 1-a-b = 9-3a-b = \frac{a^2}{4} + b, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{cases} 1-a-b = -(9-3a-b) = -\left(\frac{a^2}{4} + b\right), \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{cases} 1-a-b = -(9-3a-b) = \frac{a^2}{4} + b. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

方程组 ② 无解. 方程组 ③ 的解为  $a=4, b=-\frac{7}{2}$ , 对应的  $\Delta = \frac{1}{2}$ ,

方程组 ④ 的解为  $a=2, b=1$ , 对应的  $\Delta = 2$ . 方程组 ⑤ 的解为  $a=6, b=-7$ . 对应的  $\Delta = 2$ . 综上所述, 在区间  $(1, 3)$  内, 用线性函数

$4x - \frac{7}{2}$  来近似地代替函数  $x^2$ , 即可使绝对偏差  $\Delta$  为最小, 且

$$\Delta_{\min} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

## 第七章 含参量的积分

### § 1. 含参量的正常积分

#### 1. 积分的连续性

若函数  $f(x, y)$  在有界域  $R[a \leq x \leq A; b \leq y \leq B]$  内有定义且是连续的, 则

$$F(y) = \int_a^A f(x, y) dx$$

在区间  $b \leq y \leq B$  是连续函数.

#### 2. 积分符号下的微分法

若在第 1 条中所指的条件之外, 偏导数  $f_y(x, y)$  在域  $R$  内是连续的, 则当  $b < y < B$  时, 下述莱布尼茨公式成立:

$$\frac{d}{dy} \int_a^A f(x, y) dx = \int_a^A f'_y(x, y) dx$$

在更普遍的情况下, 当积分的限是参数  $y$  的可微分函数  $\varphi(y)$  和  $\psi(y)$ , 而且当  $b < y < B$  时  $a \leq \varphi(y) \leq A$ ,  $a \leq \psi(y) \leq A$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dy} \int_{\varphi(y)}^{\psi(y)} f(x, y) dx &= f(\psi(y), y) \psi'(y) - f(\varphi(y), y) \varphi'(y) \\ &\quad + \int_{\varphi(y)}^{\psi(y)} f'_y(x, y) dx \quad (b < y < B). \end{aligned}$$

#### 3. 积分符号下的积分

在第 1 条的条件下, 有:

$$\int_b^B dy \int_a^A f(x, y) dx = \int_a^A dx \int_b^B f(x, y) dy$$

**【3711】** 证明: 不连续函数  $f(x, y) = \operatorname{sgn}(x - y)$  的积分

$$F(y) = \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx$$

是连续函数. 作出函数  $u = F(y)$  的图形.

证 当  $-\infty < y < 0$  时,

$$F(y) = \int_0^1 1 \cdot dx = 1.$$

当  $0 \leq y \leq 1$  时,

$$F(y) = \int_0^y (-1) dx + \int_y^1 1 \cdot dx = 1 - 2y.$$

当  $1 < y < +\infty$  时,

$$F(y) = \int_0^1 (-1) dx = -1.$$

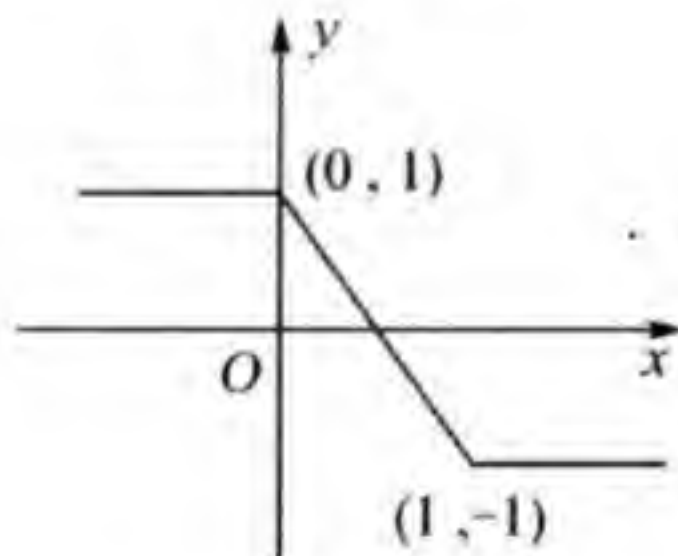
由于  $\lim_{y \rightarrow +0} F(y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} (1 - 2y) = 1$ ,  $\lim_{y \rightarrow -0} F(y) = 1$ ,

且  $F(0) = 1$ ,

则  $F(+0) = F(-0) = F(0)$ .

于是  $u = F(y)$  在  $y = 0$  时为连续的.

同理  $u = F(y)$  在  $y = 1$  时为连续的, 当  $y \neq 0, y \neq 1$  时,  $u = F(y)$  显然连续, 于是  $u = F(y)$  在整个  $Oy$  轴上皆为连续的. 如 3711 题图所示.



3711 题图

【3712】 研究下列函数的连续性:

$$F(y) = \int_0^1 \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx$$

其中函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $[0, 1]$  是正值连续函数

解 当  $y \neq 0$  时, 被积函数是连续的. 因此,  $F(y)$  为连续函数.



当  $y = 0$  时, 显然有  $F(0) = 0$ .

当  $y > 0$  时, 设  $m$  为  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上的最小值, 则  $m > 0$ . 由

$$\text{于} \quad F(y) \geq m \int_0^1 \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dx = m \arctan \frac{1}{y},$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \arctan \frac{1}{y} = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

于是有  $\lim_{y \rightarrow +0} F(y) \geq \frac{m\pi}{2} > 0$ ,

故  $F(y)$  当  $y = 0$  时不连续.

【3713】 求解:

$$(1) \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_a^{1+\alpha} \frac{dx}{1+x^2+\alpha^2}; (3) \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_0^2 x^2 \cos \alpha x dx;$$

$$(2) \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2} dx; (4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1 + \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n}.$$

解 (1) 因为  $\frac{1}{1+x^2+\alpha^2}, \alpha, 1+\alpha$  都是连续函数, 故含参变量  $\alpha$  的积分

$$F(\alpha) = \int_a^{1+\alpha} \frac{dx}{1+x^2+\alpha^2},$$

是  $\alpha$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上的连续函数, 因此

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_a^{1+\alpha} \frac{dx}{1+x^2+\alpha^2} &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} F(\alpha) = F(0) \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 同理

$$F(\alpha) = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2} dx,$$

是  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上的连续函数, 因此

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2} dx &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} F(\alpha) = F(0) = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{x^2} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 x dx = 1. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 易知

$$F(\alpha) = \int_0^2 x^2 \cos \alpha x dx,$$

是 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的连续函数,故

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_0^2 x^2 \cos \alpha x dx = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} F(\alpha) = F(0) = \int_0^2 x^2 dx = \frac{8}{3}.$$

(4) 考察二元函数

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1 + (1 + xy)^{\frac{1}{y}}}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 < y \leq 1, \\ \frac{1}{1 + e^x}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, y = 0. \end{cases}$$

由  $\lim_{u \rightarrow +0} (1 + u)^{\frac{1}{u}} = e$ ,

知  $f(x, y)$  是  $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$  上的连续函数,从而积分  $F(y) = \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx$  是  $0 \leq y \leq 1$  上的连续函数,因此

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow +0} F(y) = F(0).$$

从而更有

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1 + \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = F(0) \\ &= \int_0^1 f(x, 0) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1 + e^x} = \ln \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x} \Big|_0^1 = \ln \frac{2e}{1 + e}. \end{aligned}$$

【3713. 1】 求  $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R \sin \theta} d\theta$ .

解 任给  $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R \sin \theta} d\theta &= \int_0^{\varepsilon} e^{-R \sin \theta} d\theta + \int_{\varepsilon}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R \sin \theta} d\theta \\ &\leq \varepsilon + \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varepsilon\right) e^{-R \sin \varepsilon}, \end{aligned}$$

于是  $\overline{\lim}_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R \sin \theta} d\theta \leq \varepsilon$ .

由  $\varepsilon$  的任意性有

$$\overline{\lim}_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R \sin \theta} d\theta = 0.$$

又  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R \sin \theta} d\theta \geq 0,$

所以  $0 \leq \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R \sin \theta} d\theta \leq \overline{\lim}_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R \sin \theta} d\theta = 0.$

故  $\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R \sin \theta} d\theta = 0.$

【3714】 设函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $[A, B]$  是连续的, 证明:

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow +0} \frac{1}{h} \int_a^x [f(t+h) - f(t)] dt = f(x) - f(a)$$

$$(A < a < x < B).$$

解 因为  $f(x)$  在  $[A, B]$  上连续, 于是在  $[A, B]$  上存在原函数, 从而  $\lim_{h \rightarrow +0} \frac{1}{h} \int_a^x [f(t+h) - f(t)] dt$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow +0} \frac{1}{h} [F(x+h) - F(a+h) - F(x) + F(a)]$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow +0} \frac{F(x+h) - F(x)}{h} - \lim_{h \rightarrow +0} \frac{F(a+h) - F(a)}{h}$$

$$= F'(x) - F'(a) = f(x) - f(a).$$

【3714. 1】 设: (1) 在区间  $[-1, 1]$   $\varphi_n(x) \geq 0$ , ( $n = 1, 2, \dots$ ); (2) 当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时, 在区间  $0 < \epsilon \leq |x| \leq 1$   $\varphi_n(x) \rightarrow 0$ ;

(3) 当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $\int_{-1}^1 \varphi_n(x) dx \rightarrow 1$ .

证明: 若  $f(x) \in C[-1, 1]$ , 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \varphi_n(x) dx = f(0).$$

证 任给  $\epsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta > 0$ , 当  $|x| < \delta$  时, 有  $|f(x) - f(0)| < \epsilon$ .

于是  $\left| \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \varphi_n(x) dx - \int_{-1}^1 f(0) \varphi_n(x) dx \right|$

$$\leq \int_{-1}^1 |f(x) - f(0)| \varphi_n(x) dx$$



$$\leq \int_{-1}^1 \varepsilon \varphi_n(x) dx, \quad (n \text{ 充分大时}).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而} \quad \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \varphi_n(x) dx - \int_{-1}^1 f(0) \varphi_n(x) dx \right| \\ \leq \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon \int_{-1}^1 \varphi_n(x) dx = \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

由  $\varepsilon$  的任意性有

$$\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \varphi_n(x) dx - \int_{-1}^1 f(0) \varphi_n(x) dx \right| = 0.$$

$$\text{于是有} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \varphi_n(x) dx - \int_{-1}^1 f(0) \varphi_n(x) dx \right| = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \varphi_n(x) dx \\ = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \varphi_n(x) dx - \int_{-1}^1 f(0) \varphi_n(x) dx \right) \\ + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-1}^1 f(0) \varphi_n(x) dx \\ = f(0). \end{aligned}$$

【3715】 下式中能否在积分号下取极限?

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \int_0^1 \frac{x}{y^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{y^2}} dx?$$

解 不能,事实上

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \int_0^1 \frac{x}{y^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{y^2}} dx = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{y^2}} \Big|_0^1 \right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2}} \right) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{而} \quad \int_0^1 \left( \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{y^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{y^2}} \right) dx = \int_0^1 0 \cdot dx = 0.$$

【3716】 当  $y = 0$  时能否按照莱布尼茨公式计算函数  $F(y) = \int_0^1 \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx$  的导数?

解 不能,事实上,当  $y \neq 0$  时

$$\begin{aligned} F(y) &= \int_0^1 \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx \\ &= x \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} - \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \ln \sqrt{1+y^2} - \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2}\right) dx \\
 &= \ln \sqrt{1+y^2} - 1 + y \arctan \frac{1}{y}.
 \end{aligned}$$

而  $F(0) = \int_0^1 \ln x dx = x \ln x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 dx = -1,$

于是  $F'_+(0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \frac{F(y) - F(0)}{y}$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \left[ \frac{\ln(1+y^2)}{2y} + \arctan \frac{1}{y} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F'_-(0) &= \lim_{y \rightarrow -0} \frac{F(y) - F(0)}{y} \\
 &= \lim_{y \rightarrow -0} \left[ \frac{\ln(1+y^2)}{2y} + \arctan \frac{1}{y} \right] = -\frac{\pi}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

故  $F'(0)$  不存在, 另一方面, 当  $x > 0$  时

$$\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right) \Big|_{y=0} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \Big|_{y=0} \equiv 0.$$

从而

$$\int_0^1 \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right) \Big|_{y=0} dx = 0.$$

由此可知, 当  $y = 0$  时不能在积分号下求导数.

【3717】 若  $F(x) = \int_x^{x^2} e^{-xy^2} dy$ , 求  $F'(x)$ .

解  $F'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) \cdot e^{-xy^2} \Big|_{y=x^2} - \frac{d}{dx} e^{-xy^2} \Big|_{y=x}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &+ \int_x^{x^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^{-xy^2}) dy \\
 &= 2xe^{-x^5} - e^{-x^3} - \int_x^{x^2} y^2 e^{-xy^2} dy.
 \end{aligned}$$

【3718】 若:

$$(1) F(\alpha) = \int_{\sin \alpha}^{\cos \alpha} e^{\alpha \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$(2) F(\alpha) = \int_{a+\alpha}^{b+\alpha} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx$$

$$(3) F(\alpha) = \int_0^{\alpha} \frac{\ln(1+\alpha x)}{x} dx$$

$$(4) F(\alpha) = \int_0^a f(x+\alpha, x-\alpha) dx$$

$$(5) F(\alpha) = \int_0^{\alpha^2} dx \int_{x-a}^{x+a} \sin(x^2 + y^2 - \alpha^2) dy$$

求  $F'(\alpha)$ .

解 (1)  $F'(\alpha) = -\sin\alpha \cdot e^{a|\sin\alpha|} - \cos\alpha \cdot e^{a|\cos\alpha|}$   
 $+ \int_{\sin\alpha}^{\cos\alpha} \sqrt{1-x^2} e^{a\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx.$

$$(2) F'(\alpha) = \frac{\sin\alpha(b+\alpha)}{b+\alpha} - \frac{\sin\alpha(a+\alpha)}{a+\alpha} + \int_{a+\alpha}^{b+\alpha} \cos\alpha x dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{b+\alpha}\right) \sin\alpha(b+\alpha)$$

$$- \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{a+\alpha}\right) \sin\alpha(a+\alpha).$$

$$(3) F'(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln(1+\alpha^2) + \int_0^{\alpha} \frac{1}{1+\alpha x} dx = \frac{2}{\alpha} \ln(1+\alpha^2).$$

$$(4) \text{ 设 } u = x + \alpha, v = x - \alpha,$$

则  $F(\alpha) = \int_0^a f(u, v) dx.$

于是  $F'(\alpha) = f(2\alpha, 0) + \int_0^a [f'_u(u, v) - f'_v(u, v)] dx$

$$= f(2\alpha, 0) + 2 \int_0^a f'_u(u, v) dx$$

$$- \int_0^a [f'_u(u, v) + f'_v(u, v)] dx$$

$$= f(2\alpha, 0) + 2 \int_0^a f'_u(u, v) dx - \int_0^a \frac{d}{dx} f(u, v) dx$$

$$= f(2\alpha, 0) + 2 \int_0^a f'_u(u, v) dx - f(x+\alpha, x-\alpha) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=a}$$

$$= f(2\alpha, 0) + 2 \int_0^a f'_u(u, v) dx$$

$$- [f(2\alpha, 0) - f(\alpha, -\alpha)]$$



$$= f(\alpha, -\alpha) + 2 \int_0^a f'_u(u, v) dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad F'(\alpha) &= 2\alpha \int_{\alpha^2-\alpha}^{\alpha^2+\alpha} \sin(\alpha^4 + y^2 - \alpha^2) dy \\ &\quad + \int_0^{\alpha^2} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \int_{x-\alpha}^{x+\alpha} \sin(x^2 + y^2 - \alpha^2) dy \right] dx \\ &= 2\alpha \int_{\alpha^2-\alpha}^{\alpha^2+\alpha} \sin(\alpha^4 + y^2 - \alpha^2) dy \\ &\quad + \int_0^{\alpha^2} \{ \sin[x^2 + (x+\alpha)^2 - \alpha^2] \\ &\quad - \sin[x^2 + (x-\alpha)^2 - \alpha^2] \cdot (-1) \\ &\quad + \int_{x-\alpha}^{x+\alpha} (-2\alpha) \cos(x^2 + y^2 - \alpha^2) dy \} dx \\ &= 2\alpha \int_{\alpha^2-\alpha}^{\alpha^2+\alpha} \sin(\alpha^4 + y^2 - \alpha^2) dy \\ &\quad + \int_0^{\alpha^2} \{ \sin(2x^2 + 2\alpha x) + \sin(2x^2 - 2\alpha x) \\ &\quad + \int_{x-\alpha}^{x+\alpha} (-2\alpha) \cos(x^2 + y^2 - \alpha^2) dy \} dx \\ &= 2\alpha \int_{\alpha^2-\alpha}^{\alpha^2+\alpha} \sin(\alpha^4 + y^2 - \alpha^2) dy + 2 \int_0^{\alpha^2} \sin 2x^2 \cos 2\alpha x dx \\ &\quad - 2\alpha \int_0^{\alpha^2} dx \int_{x-\alpha}^{x+\alpha} \cos(y^2 + x^2 - \alpha^2) dy. \end{aligned}$$

【3719】 若  $F(x) = \int_0^x (x+y)f(y)dy$ , 求  $F''(x)$ . 其中  $f(x)$  为可微函数.

解  $F'(x) = 2xf(x) + \int_0^x f(y)dy,$

$$F''(x) = 2f(x) + 2xf'(x) + f(x) = 3f(x) + 2xf'(x).$$

【3720】 若  $F(x) = \int_a^b f(y) |x-y| dy$ , 求  $F''(x)$ . 其中  $a < b$ ,  $f(y)$  为  $[a, b]$  区间的可微函数.

解  $x \in (a, b)$  时, 由

$$F(x) = \int_a^x (x-y)f(y)dy + \int_x^b (y-x)f(y)dy,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{有 } F'(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x (x-y)f(y)dy - \frac{d}{dx} \int_b^x (y-x)f(y)dy \\ &= \int_a^x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [(x-y)f(y)]dy - \int_b^x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [(y-x)f(y)]dy \\ &= \int_a^x f(y)dy + \int_b^x f(y)dy, \end{aligned}$$

$$F''(x) = f(x) + f(x) = 2f(x).$$

当  $x \notin (a, b)$  时, 如  $x \leq a$ , 则

$$F(x) = \int_a^b (y-x)f(y)dy.$$

$$\text{于是 } F'(x) = \int_a^b \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [(y-x)f(y)]dy = -\int_a^b f(y)dy,$$

$$F''(x) = 0.$$

同理  $x \geq b$  时, 有  $F''(x) = 0$ , 综上所述

$$F''(x) = \begin{cases} 2f(x), & x \in (a, b) \\ 0, & x \notin (a, b) \end{cases}$$

**【3721】** 若  $F(x) = \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h d\xi \int_0^h f(x + \xi + \eta) d\eta$  ( $h > 0$ ), 求  $F''(x)$ . 其中  $f(y)$  为连续函数.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } F(x) &= \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h d\xi \int_0^h f(x + \xi + \eta) d\eta \\ &= \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h d\xi \int_{x+\xi}^{x+\xi+h} f(u) du \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } F'(x) &= \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_{x+\xi}^{x+\xi+h} f(u) du \right] d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h [f(x + \xi + h) - f(x + \xi)] d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{h^2} \left[ \int_{x+h}^{x+2h} f(u) du - \int_x^{x+h} f(u) du \right], \end{aligned}$$

$$F''(x) = \frac{1}{h^2} [f(x+2h) - f(x+h) - f(x+h) + f(x)].$$

$$= \frac{1}{h^2} [f(x+2h) - 2f(x+h) + f(x)].$$

【3722】 若  $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)(x-t)^{n-1} dt$ , 求  $F^{(n)}(x)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } F'(x) &= \int_0^x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [f(t)(x-t)^{n-1}] dt \\ &= (n-1) \int_0^x f(t)(x-t)^{n-2} dt, \end{aligned}$$

$$F''(x) = (n-1)(n-2) \int_0^x f(t)(x-t)^{n-3} dt,$$

...

$$F^{(n-1)}(x) = (n-1)! \int_0^x f(t) dt,$$

于是  $F^{(n)}(x) = (n-1)! f(x)$ .

【3722. 1】 证明公式:

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{x^{n+1}} \int_0^x y^n \cos \left( y + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) dy \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots), \end{aligned} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

利用公式①, 得出估值不等式:

$$\left| \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \right| \leq \frac{1}{n+1} \quad \text{当 } x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

证 当  $n = 1$  时,

$$\text{左边} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{右边} &= \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x y \cos \left( y + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) dy = \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x y d \cos y \\ &= \frac{1}{x^2} \left[ y \cos y \Big|_0^x - \int_0^x \cos y dy \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{x^2} [x \cos x - \sin x] = \text{左边}. \end{aligned}$$

于是,  $n = 1$  时命题成立. 现设  $n = k$  时, 命题成立, 即



$$\frac{d^k}{dx^k} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{x^{k+1}} \int_0^x y^k \cos \left( y + \frac{k\pi}{2} \right) dy,$$

今看  $n = k + 1$  时情形, 由

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^{k+1}}{dx^{k+1}} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) &= \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{x^{k+1}} \int_0^x y^k \cos \left( y + \frac{k\pi}{2} \right) dy \right) \\ &= -\frac{k+1}{x^{k+2}} \int_0^x y^k \cos \left( y + \frac{k\pi}{2} \right) dy + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left( y + \frac{k\pi}{2} \right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又} \quad & \frac{1}{x^{k+2}} \int_0^x y^{k+1} \cos \left( y + \frac{(k+1)\pi}{2} \right) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{x^{k+2}} \int_0^x y^{k+1} \cos^{(k+1)}(y) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{x^{k+2}} \int_0^x y^{k+1} d\cos^{(k)}(y) \\ &= \frac{1}{x^{k+2}} \left[ y^{k+1} \cos^{(k)}(y) \Big|_0^x - \int_0^x \cos^{(k)}(y) dy^{k+1} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{x^{k+2}} \left[ x^{k+1} \cos^{(k)}(x) - (k+1) \int_0^x y^k \cos^{(k)}(y) dy \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{x^{k+2}} \left[ x^{k+1} \cos \left( x + \frac{k\pi}{2} \right) - (k+1) \int_0^x y^k \cos \left( y + \frac{k\pi}{2} \right) dy \right], \end{aligned}$$

于是,  $n = k + 1$  时命题成立, 由归纳原理, 对一切自然数  $n$ , 皆有

$$\frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{x^{n+1}} \int_0^x y^n \cos \left( y + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) dy.$$

命题证毕.

$$\text{由} \quad \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{x^{n+1}} \int_0^x y^n \cos \left( y + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) dy,$$

$$\text{有} \quad \left| \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \right| \leq \frac{1}{|x|^{n+1}} \int_0^x |y|^n dy.$$

从而, 当  $x > 0$  时,

$$\left| \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \right| \leq \frac{1}{x^{n+1}} \int_0^x y^n dy = \frac{1}{x^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1},$$

当  $x < 0$  时,

$$\left| \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \right| \leq -\frac{1}{(-x)^{n+1}} \int_0^x (-y)^n dy = \frac{1}{n+1}.$$

故有  $\left| \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \right| \leq \frac{1}{n+1}.$

【3723】 在区间  $1 \leq x \leq 3$  用线性函数  $a+bx$  近似地代替函数  $f(x) = x^2$ , 使得  $\int_1^3 (a+bx-x^2)^2 dx = \min.$

解 设

$$F(a, b) = \int_1^3 (a+bx-x^2)^2 dx,$$

于是  $F(a, b)$  是  $a$  和  $b$  的二元连续函数, 且易知当  $r = \sqrt{a^2+b^2} \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $F(a, b) \rightarrow +\infty$ , 从而  $F(a, b)$  必在有限处取得最小值, 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = 2 \int_1^3 (a+bx-x^2) dx = 4a + 8b - \frac{52}{3} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial b} = 2 \int_1^3 x(a+bx-x^2) dx = 8a + \frac{52}{3}b - 40 = 0. \end{cases}$$

有  $a = -\frac{11}{3}, b = 4$ , 于是当  $a = -\frac{11}{3}, b = 4$  时,  $F(a, b)$  达到最小值,

所求的线性函数为  $4x - \frac{11}{3}.$

【3724】 根据函数  $a+bx$  和  $\sqrt{1+x^2}$  的均方差在指定区间  $[0, 1]$  是最小的条件, 得出近似公式:

$$\sqrt{1+x^2} \approx a+bx \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1).$$

解 由题意, 问题是在  $[0, 1]$  上求线性函数  $a+bx$ , 使得

$$\int_0^1 (a+bx-\sqrt{1+x^2})^2 dx = \min.$$

设

$$F(a, b) = \int_0^1 (a+bx-\sqrt{1+x^2})^2 dx,$$

则  $F(a, b)$  是  $a$  和  $b$  的二元连续函数, 且易知当  $r = \sqrt{a^2+b^2} \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $F(a, b) \rightarrow +\infty$ , 故  $F(a, b)$  必在有限处取得最小值, 解方程组

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = 2 \int_0^1 (a+bx-\sqrt{1+x^2}) dx$$

$$= 2a + b - [\sqrt{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})] = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial b} = 2 \int_0^1 x(a + bx - \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx$$

$$= a + \frac{2}{3}b - \frac{2}{3}(2\sqrt{2} - 1) = 0,$$

有  $a \approx 0.934, \quad b \approx 0.427.$

于是, 当  $a \approx 0.934, b \approx 0.427$  时,  $F(a, b)$  为最小值, 即所求的近似公式为

$$\sqrt{1+x^2} \approx 0.934 + 0.427x, x \in [0, 1].$$

【3725】 求完全椭圆积分:

$$E(k) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi} d\varphi$$

及  $F(k) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} \quad (0 < k < 1).$

的导数, 并用函数  $E(k)$  和  $F(k)$  来表示.

证明:  $E(k)$  满足微分方程:

$$E''(k) + \frac{1}{k}E'(k) + \frac{E(k)}{1-k^2} = 0.$$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} E'(k) &= - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{k \sin^2 \varphi}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi) - 1}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{k} \left[ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi} d\varphi - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} \right] \\ &= \frac{E(k) - F(k)}{k}, \end{aligned} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F'(k) &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{k \sin^2 \varphi}{(1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\varphi \\ &= - \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi) - 1}{(1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\varphi \end{aligned}$$



$$= -\frac{1}{k} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} + \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{(1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

易知  $(1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$

$$= \frac{1}{1-k^2} (1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$- \frac{k^2}{1-k^2} \frac{d}{d\varphi} [\sin \varphi \cos \varphi (1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{-\frac{1}{2}}].$$

于是有  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{-\frac{3}{2}} d\varphi = \frac{1}{1-k^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\varphi.$

从而  $F'(k) = -\frac{F(k)}{k} + \frac{E(k)}{k(1-k^2)}.$  ②

由 ① 式, 对  $k$  再求导数, 注意到 ② 有

$$\begin{aligned} E''(k) &= \frac{[E'(k) - F'(k)]k - [E(k) - F(k)]}{k^2} \\ &= \frac{\left[ \frac{E(k) - F(k)}{k} + \frac{F(k)}{k} - \frac{E(k)}{k(1-k^2)} \right]k - kE'(k)}{k^2} \\ &= -\frac{E(k)}{1-k^2} - \frac{E'(k)}{k}. \end{aligned}$$

即  $E''(k) + \frac{E'(k)}{k} + \frac{E(k)}{1-k^2} = 0.$

【3726】 证明: 整数角标  $n$  的贝塞尔函数:

$$J_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos(n\varphi - x \sin \varphi) d\varphi$$

满足贝塞尔方程:

$$x^2 J_n''(x) + x J_n'(x) + (x^2 - n^2) J_n(x) = 0.$$

证  $J_n'(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin \varphi \cdot \sin(n\varphi - x \sin \varphi) d\varphi,$

$$J_n''(x) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin^2 \varphi \cdot \cos(n\varphi - x \sin \varphi) d\varphi.$$

于是  $x^2 J_n''(x) + x J_n'(x) + (x^2 - n^2) J_n(x)$

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi [(x^2 \sin^2 \varphi + n^2 - x^2) \cos(n\varphi - x \sin \varphi)]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -x\sin\varphi\sin(n\varphi - x\sin\varphi)]d\varphi \\
& = -\frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^\pi [(n^2 - x^2\cos^2\varphi)\cos(n\varphi - x\sin\varphi) \\
& \quad - x\sin\varphi\sin(n\varphi - x\sin\varphi)]d\varphi \\
& = -\frac{1}{\pi}(n + x\cos\varphi)\sin(n\varphi - x\sin\varphi)\Big|_0^\pi = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

证毕.

【3727】 设

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^\alpha \frac{\varphi(x)dx}{\sqrt{\alpha-x}}$$

其中函数  $\varphi(x)$  与其导数一起在区间  $0 \leq x \leq a$  连续. 证明: 当  $0 < \alpha < a$  时,

$$I'(\alpha) = \frac{\varphi(0)}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \int_0^\alpha \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\sqrt{\alpha-x}} dx.$$

提示: 假设  $x = \alpha t$ .

证 当  $x = \alpha$  时, 一般说来被积函数变成无穷, 所以我们在积分号下求导数, 设  $x = \alpha t$ , 则此积分变成以下形式

$$I(\alpha) = \sqrt{\alpha} \int_0^1 \frac{\varphi(\alpha t)}{\sqrt{1-t}} dt.$$

由于  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t}}$  在  $[0, 1]$  上绝对可积, 故可利用积分号下求导数的公式, 有

$$I'(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha}} \int_0^1 \frac{\varphi(\alpha t)}{\sqrt{1-t}} dt + \sqrt{\alpha} \int_0^1 \frac{t\varphi(\alpha t)}{\sqrt{1-t}} dt.$$

再将  $x = \alpha t$  代入上式有

$$I'(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \int_0^\alpha \frac{\varphi(x)}{\sqrt{\alpha-x}} dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^\alpha \frac{x\varphi'(x)}{\sqrt{\alpha-x}} dx. \quad ①$$

由分部积分法有

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^\alpha \frac{\varphi(x)}{\sqrt{\alpha-x}} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \varphi(0) + \frac{2}{\alpha} \int_0^\alpha \sqrt{\alpha-x} \varphi'(x) dx. \quad ②$$

另一方面, 有

$$\int_0^a \frac{x\varphi'(x)}{\sqrt{a-x}} dx = -\int_0^a \sqrt{a-x}\varphi'(x) dx + a \int_0^a \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\sqrt{a-x}} dx.$$

③

把②式,③式代入①式有

$$I'(\alpha) = \frac{\varphi(0)}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \int_0^a \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\sqrt{\alpha-x}} dx.$$

【3728】 证明:函数

$$u(x) = \int_0^1 K(x,y)v(y)dy$$

满足方程:

$$u''(x) = -v(x) \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1).$$

其中  $K(x,y) = \begin{cases} x(1-y), & \text{若 } x \leq y, \\ y(1-x), & \text{若 } x > y. \end{cases}$  且  $v(y)$  连续.

证 由

$$u(x) = \int_0^x y(1-x)v(y)dy + \int_x^1 x(1-y)v(y)dy,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{有} \quad u'(x) &= x(1-x)v(x) - \int_0^x yv(y)dy \\ &\quad - x(1-x)v(x) + \int_x^1 (1-y)v(y)dy \\ &= -\int_0^x yv(y)dy + \int_x^1 (1-y)v(y)dy, \end{aligned}$$

$$u''(x) = -xv(x) - (1-x)v(x) = -v(x).$$

所以,函数  $u(x)$  满足方程

$$u''(x) = -v(x), 0 \leq x \leq 1.$$

【3729】 若  $F(x,y) = \int_{\frac{x}{y}}^{xy} (x-yz)f(z)dz$ ,

其中  $f(z)$  为可微分函数,求  $F''_{xy}(x,y)$ .

$$\text{解} \quad F'_x(x,y) = y(x-xy^2)f(xy) + \int_{\frac{x}{y}}^{xy} f(z)dz,$$

$$F''_{xy}(x,y) = (x-xy^2)f(xy) + y \cdot (-2xy)f(xy)$$

$$+ y(x-xy^2)f'(xy) \cdot x + xf(xy) + \frac{x}{y^2}f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$$



$$= x(2-3y^2)f(xy) + x^2y(1-y^2)f'(xy) + \frac{x}{y^2}f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right).$$

【3730】 设  $f(x)$  为可微分两次函数及  $F(x)$  为可微分函数.

证明: 函数

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2}[f(x-at) + f(x+at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} F(z) dz$$

满足弦振动方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2},$$

及初始条件  $u(x, 0) = f(x), u'_t(x, 0) = F(x)$ .

证  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2}[-af'(x-at) + af'(x+at)]$

$$+ \frac{1}{2}F(x+at) + \frac{1}{2}F(x-at),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{2}[a^2 f''(x-at) + a^2 f''(x+at)]$$

$$+ \frac{a}{2}F'(x+at) - \frac{a}{2}F'(x-at). \quad ①$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2}[f'(x-at) + f'(x+at)]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2a}F(x+at) - \frac{1}{2a}F(x-at),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{2}[f''(x-at) + f''(x+at)]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2a}F'(x+at) - \frac{1}{2a}F'(x-at). \quad ②$$

比较 ① 和 ② 式有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$$

又  $u(x, 0) = \frac{1}{2}[f(x-0 \cdot a) + f(x+0 \cdot a)]$

$$+ \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-0 \cdot a}^{x+0 \cdot a} F(z) dz = f(x).$$

$$u'_1(x, 0) = \frac{1}{2}[-af'(x) + af'(x)] \\ + \frac{1}{2}F(x) + \frac{1}{2}F(x) = F(x).$$

【3731】 证明:若函数  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  是连续的且当  $0 \leq \xi \leq 1$  时  $(x - \xi)^2 + y^2 + z^2 \neq 0$ , 则函数

$$u(x, y, z) = \int_0^1 \frac{f(\xi) d\xi}{\sqrt{(x - \xi)^2 + y^2 + z^2}}.$$

满足拉普拉斯方程  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$

证 由积分号下的求导法则有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= - \int_0^1 \frac{2(x - \xi)f(\xi) d\xi}{2[(x - \xi)^2 + y^2 + z^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= - \int_0^1 \frac{(x - \xi)f(\xi) d\xi}{((x - \xi)^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \int_0^1 \frac{f(\xi) \cdot [2(x - \xi)^2 - y^2 - z^2]}{((x - \xi)^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} d\xi. \end{aligned} \quad ①$$

$$\text{同理} \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{f(\xi) \cdot [-(x - \xi)^2 + 2y^2 - z^2]}{[(x - \xi)^2 + y^2 + z^2]^{\frac{5}{2}}} d\xi, \quad ②$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{f(\xi) [-(x - \xi)^2 - y^2 + 2z^2]}{[(x - \xi)^2 + y^2 + z^2]^{\frac{5}{2}}} d\xi. \quad ③$$

把 ①, ②, ③ 三式相加, 有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0.$$

应用对参数的微分法, 计算以下积分(3732 ~ 3735).

$$\text{【3732】} \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx.$$

解 令

$$I(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx,$$

1°  $a > 0, b > 0$  情形, 我们有

$$I'(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2a \sin^2 x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} dx,$$

若  $a = b$ , 有

$$I'(b) = \frac{2}{b} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{2b},$$

若  $a \neq b$ , 作代换  $t = \tan x$  有

$$\begin{aligned} I'(a) &= \frac{2}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2 dt}{(t^2 + 1) \left( t^2 + \frac{b^2}{a^2} \right)} dt \\ &= \frac{2}{a} \left( \frac{a^2}{a^2 - b^2} \arctan t - \frac{b^2}{a^2 - b^2} \cdot \frac{a}{b} \arctan \frac{at}{b} \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{a + b}. \end{aligned}$$

因此  $I'(a) = \frac{\pi}{a + b}, a \in (0, +\infty)$ .

积分有  $I(a) = \pi \ln(a + b) + c, a \in (0, +\infty)$ ,

其中  $c$  为某常数, 令  $a = b$  有

$$I(b) = \pi \ln 2b + c.$$

而  $I(b) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln b^2 dx = \pi \ln b$ ,

代入有  $c = \pi \ln \frac{1}{2}$ .

于是  $I(a) = \pi \ln(a + b) + \pi \ln \frac{1}{2} = \pi \ln \frac{a + b}{2},$

$a \in (0, +\infty)$ .

2°  $a < 0$  或  $b < 0$ , 则可化为  $a > 0$  且  $b > 0$  的情形.

$$\begin{aligned} I(a) &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(|a|^2 \sin^2 x + |b|^2 \cos^2 x) dx \\ &= I(|a|) = \pi \ln \frac{|a| + |b|}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

于是不论  $a, b$  是正是负, 在任何情形, 皆有



$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx = \pi \ln \frac{|a| + |b|}{2}.$$

【3733】  $\int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 - 2a \cos x + a^2) dx.$

解 令

$$I(a) = \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 - 2a \cos x + a^2) dx,$$

当  $|a| < 1$  时, 由于

$$1 - 2a \cos x + a^2 \geq 1 - 2|a| + a^2 = (1 - |a|)^2 > 0,$$

从而  $\ln(1 - 2a \cos x + a^2)$  为连续函数且具有连续导数, 故可在积分号下求导数, 求  $I(a)$  关于  $a$  的导数有

$$\begin{aligned} I'(a) &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{-2 \cos x + 2a}{1 - 2a \cos x + a^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{\pi} \left( 1 + \frac{a^2 - 1}{1 - 2a \cos x + a^2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{a} - \frac{1 - a^2}{a} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{(1 + a^2) - 2a \cos x} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{a} - \frac{1 - a^2}{a(1 + a^2)} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1 + \left( \frac{-2a}{1 + a^2} \right) \cos x} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{a} - \frac{2}{a} \arctan \left( \frac{1 + a}{1 - a} \tan \frac{x}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} \quad (2028 \text{ 题结论}). \\ &= \frac{\pi}{a} - \frac{2}{a} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

于是当  $|a| < 1$  时,  $I(a) = C$  (常数), 但  $I(0) = 0$ , 于是  $C = 0$ , 从而  $I(a) = 0$ .

当  $|a| > 1$  时, 令  $b = \frac{1}{a}$ , 则  $|b| < 1$ , 且  $I(b) = 0$ , 故有

$$\begin{aligned} I(a) &= \int_0^{\pi} \ln \left( \frac{b^2 - 2b \cos x + 1}{b^2} \right) dx = I(b) - 2\pi \ln |b| \\ &= -2\pi \ln |b| = 2\pi \ln |a|. \end{aligned}$$

当  $|a| = 1$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 I(1) &= \int_0^{\pi} \ln 2(1 - \cos x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \left( \ln 4 + 2 \ln \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) dx \\
 &= 2\pi \ln 2 + 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin t dt = 2\pi \ln 2 + 4 \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 \right) \\
 &\quad (2523 \text{ 结论}).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0.$$

同理  $I(-1) = 0$ .

综上所述,有

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 - 2a \cos x + a^2) dx \\
 &= \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } |a| \leq 1, \\ 2\pi \ln |a|, & \text{当 } |a| > 1. \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

【3734】  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\arctan(a \tan x)}{\tan x} dx.$

解 令

$$I(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x, a) dx,$$

其中  $f(x, a) = \frac{\arctan(a \tan x)}{\tan x}.$

表面上  $f(x, a)$  在  $x = 0$  和  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  上无定义,但因

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} f(x, a) = a, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}-0} f(x, a) = 0,$$

于是若补充定义

$$f(0, a) = a, f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, a\right) = 0,$$

则  $f(x, a)$  为  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $-\infty < a < +\infty$  上连续函数.

又当  $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $-\infty < a < +\infty$  时,

$$f'_a(x, a) = \frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{\tan x}{1 + a^2 \tan^2 x} = \frac{1}{1 + a^2 \tan^2 x}.$$

又  $f(0, a) = a, f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, a\right) = 0,$

于是  $f'_a(0, a) = 1, f'_a\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, a\right) = 0,$

由此知  $f'_a(x, a)$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+a^2 \tan^2 x}, & 0 \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2}, -\infty < a < +\infty, \\ 0, & x = \frac{\pi}{2}, -\infty < a < +\infty. \end{cases}$$

显然  $f'_a(x, a)$  在  $x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right], a \in (0, +\infty)$  上连续, 在  $x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right], a \in (-\infty, 0)$  上也连续, 注意, 在点  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}, a = 0$  不连续. 于是由积分号下求导数法则有

$$I'(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1+a^2 \tan^2 x}, \quad a \in (0, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, 0).$$

作变量代换  $\tan x = t$ , 当  $a^2 \neq 1$  时有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1+a^2 \tan^2 x} &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(1+t^2)(1+a^2 t^2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{1-a^2} \int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{1}{1+t^2} - \frac{a^2}{a^2 t^2 + 1} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2(1+|a|)}. \end{aligned}$$

若  $a^2 = 1$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1+a^2 \tan^2 x} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2x) dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

总之有  $I'(a) = \frac{\pi}{2(1+|a|)}, a \in (0, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, 0).$

积分有  $I(a) = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1+a) + C_1, a \in (0, +\infty),$

$$I(a) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1-a) + C_2, a \in (-\infty, 0),$$



其中  $C_1, C_2$  是两个常数, 由于  $f(x, a)$  在  $x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ ,  $a \in (-\infty, +\infty)$  上连续, 故  $I(a)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上连续, 因此

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0+0} I(a) = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0-0} I(a) = I(0),$$

但  $I(0) = 0$ ,  $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0+0} I(a) = C_1$ ,  $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0-0} I(a) = C_2$ ,

于是  $C_1 = C_2 = 0$ .

从而  $I(a) = \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn} a \ln(1 + |a|)$ ,  $(-\infty < a < +\infty)$ .

【3735】  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1 + a \cos x}{1 - a \cos x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\cos x} \quad (|a| < 1).$

解 设

$$I(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1 + a \cos x}{1 - a \cos x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\cos x},$$

由于  $\frac{1 + a \cos x}{1 - a \cos x} = \frac{1 - a^2 \cos^2 x}{1 - 2a \cos x + a^2 \cos^2 x} \geq \frac{1 - a^2}{1 + 2|a| + a^2}$

$$= \frac{1 - a^2}{(1 + |a|)^2} > 0,$$

于是  $\ln \frac{1 + a \cos x}{1 - a \cos x}$  为连续函数, 又由于

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}-0} \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \ln \frac{1 + a \cos x}{1 - a \cos x} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + at) - \ln(1 - at)}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{a}{1+at} - \frac{-a}{1-at}}{1} = 2a, \end{aligned}$$

现补充被积函数在  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  处的值为  $2a$ , 易知被积函数为连续函数, 且它对  $a$  有连续导数, 从而可在积分号下求导数, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} I'(a) &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{1 + a \cos x} + \frac{1}{1 - a \cos x} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - a^2}} \left[ \arctan \left( \sqrt{\frac{1 - a}{1 + a}} \tan \frac{x}{2} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \arctan \left( \sqrt{\frac{1+a}{1-a}} \tan \frac{x}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-a^2}}, (2028 \text{ 题结论}).$$

故  $I(a) = \pi \arcsin a + C, |a| < 1.$

又  $I(0) = 0,$

于是  $C = 0.$

从而  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1+a \cos x}{1-a \cos x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \pi \arcsin a, (|a| < 1).$

【3736】 利用公式  $\frac{\arctan x}{x} = \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{1+x^2 y^2}$

计算积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$

$$\text{解} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{1+x^2 y^2}.$$

由于函数  $1 + \frac{1}{x^2 y^2}$  在  $x \in [0, 1], y \in [0, 1]$  上连续且  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$  在

$[0, 1]$  上绝对可积, 于是上述积分号可交换:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}(1+x^2 y^2)}. \quad ①$$

作变量代换  $x = \cos t$ , 有

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}(1+x^2 y^2)} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{1+y^2 \cos^2 t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} \arctan \left( \frac{\tan t}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{1+y^2}}. \quad ②$$

于是, 由 ① 式和 ② 式有

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int_0^1 \frac{\pi dy}{2\sqrt{1+y^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(y + \sqrt{1+y^2}) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}).$$

【3737】 应用积分号下的积分法, 计算积分:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0).$$

解 由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \frac{bx^{b-1} - ax^{a-1}}{x^{-1}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} (bx^b - ax^a) = b - a. \end{aligned}$$

于是  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx$  不是广义积分, 且若补充定义被积函数在  $x = 0$  时的值为 0,  $x = 1$  时的值为  $b - a$ , 则可理解为  $[0, 1]$  上连续函数的积分, 由于

$$\frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} = \int_a^b x^y dy, \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1),$$

而函数  $x^y$  在  $0 \leq x \leq 1, a \leq y \leq b$  上连续, 不妨设  $a < b$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx &= \int_0^1 dx \int_a^b x^y dy = \int_a^b dy \int_0^1 x^y dx \\ &= \int_a^b \frac{dy}{1+y} = \ln \frac{1+b}{1+a}. \end{aligned}$$

【3738】 计算积分:

$$(1) \int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx;$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 \cos\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0).$$

解 (1) 不妨设  $a < b$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx &= \int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) dx \int_a^b x^y dy \\ &= \int_a^b dy \int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) x^y dx, \end{aligned}$$

其中, 当  $x = 0$  时,  $\sin\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) x^y$  理解为零, 从而  $\sin\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) x^y$  在  $x$



$\in [0, 1]$ ,  $y \in [a, b]$  上连续, 于是可应用积分号下的积分法交换积分次序, 作变量代换  $x = e^{-t}$  有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) x^y dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(y+1)t} \sin t dt \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + (1+y)^2} [-(y+1) \sin t - \cos t] e^{-(y+1)t} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\ &\quad (1829 \text{ 题结论}). \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + (1+y)^2}.$$

于是有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx &= \int_a^b \frac{dy}{1 + (1+y)^2} = \arctan(1+y) \Big|_a^b \\ &= \arctan(1+b) - \arctan(1+a) \\ &= \arctan \frac{b-a}{1 + (1+b)(1+a)}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 同 ① 及 1828 题的结论有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \cos\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx &= \int_a^b dy \int_0^1 \cos\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) x^y dx = \int_a^b \frac{1+y}{1 + (1+y)^2} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln[1 + (1+y)^2] \Big|_a^b = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{b^2 + 2b + 2}{a^2 + 2a + 2}. \end{aligned}$$

**【3739】** 设  $F(k)$  和  $E(k)$  为完全椭圆积分(见第 3725 题), 证明公式:

$$(1) \int_0^k F(k) k dk = E(k) - k_1^2 F(k)$$

$$(2) \int_0^k E(k) k dk = \frac{1}{3} [(1+k^2)E(k) - k_1^2 F(k)]$$

其中  $k_1^2 = 1 - k^2$

**解** (1) 由 3725 的结论, 有  
 $[E(k) - k_1^2 F(k)]'$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= E'(k) + 2kF(k) - (1 - k^2)F'(k) \\
&= \frac{E(k) - F(k)}{k} + 2kF(k) \\
&\quad - (1 - k^2) \left[ \frac{E(k)}{k(1 - k^2)} - \frac{F(k)}{k} \right] \\
&= kF(k).
\end{aligned}$$

于是  $E(k) - k^2 F(k) = \int_0^k tF(t)dt + C$ ,

其中  $C$  为常数, 故当  $k = 0$  时, 上式左端为

$$E(0) - F(0) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} = 0.$$

右端等于  $C$ , 故  $C = 0$ , 于是

$$\int_0^k tF(t)dt = E(k) - k^2 F(k).$$

(2) 由

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{3}[(1 + k^2)E(k) - k^2 F(k)]' \\
&= \frac{1}{3}[2kE(k) + (1 + k^2)E'(k) \\
&\quad + 2kF(k) - (1 - k^2)F'(k)] \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \left\{ 2kE(k) + (1 + k^2) \cdot \frac{E(k) - F(k)}{k} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + 2kF(k) - (1 - k^2) \cdot \left[ \frac{E(k)}{k(1 - k^2)} - \frac{F(k)}{k} \right] \right\} \\
&= kE(k),
\end{aligned}$$

有  $\frac{1}{3}[(1 + k^2)E(k) - k^2 F(k)] = \int_0^k tE(t)dt + C$ .

当  $k = 0$  时, 有  $C = 0$ , 于是

$$\int_0^k tE(t)dt = \frac{1}{3}[(1 + k^2)E(k) - k^2 F(k)].$$

**【3740】** 证明公式

$$\int_0^x xJ_0(x)dx = xJ_1(x)$$

其中  $J_0(x)$  及  $J_1(x)$  为脚标 0 和 1 的贝塞尔函数(见第 3726 题).

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{证 } & \int_0^x t J_0(t) dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^x t dt \int_0^\pi \cos(-t \sin \varphi) d\varphi \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^x t dt \int_0^\pi [\cos(\varphi - t \sin \varphi) \cos \varphi \\
 &\quad + \sin(\varphi - t \sin \varphi) \sin \varphi] d\varphi \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^x dt \int_0^\pi t \cos(\varphi - t \sin \varphi) \cos \varphi d\varphi \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^x dt \int_0^\pi t \sin(\varphi - t \sin \varphi) \sin \varphi d\varphi \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^x dt \int_0^\pi \cos(\varphi - t \sin \varphi) d(t \sin \varphi) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^x t \sin(\varphi - t \sin \varphi) d(t \sin \varphi - \varphi) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^x dt \int_0^\pi \cos(\varphi - t \sin \varphi) d(t \sin \varphi - \varphi) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^x dt \int_0^\pi \cos(\varphi - t \sin \varphi) d\varphi \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^x t d\cos(\varphi - t \sin \varphi) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^x dt \int_0^\pi \cos(\varphi - t \sin \varphi) d\varphi + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x \cos(\varphi - x \sin \varphi) d\varphi \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^x \cos(\varphi - t \sin \varphi) d\varphi \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^x du \int_0^\pi \cos(\varphi - t \sin \varphi) d\varphi + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x \cos(\varphi - x \sin \varphi) d\varphi \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^x dt \int_0^\pi \cos(\varphi - t \sin \varphi) d\varphi \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x \cos(t - x \sin \varphi) d\varphi = x J_1(x).
 \end{aligned}$$

上述各式中的被积函数是  $t$  和  $\varphi$  的二元连续函数. 因此, 交换积分



顺序是合理的,证毕.

## § 2. 含参量的广义积分 积分的一致收敛性

1. 一致收敛的定义 设函数  $f(x, y)$  在  $a \leq x < +\infty$ ,  $y_1 < y < y_2$  域内是连续的广义积分:

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(x, y) dx, \quad (1)$$

称之为在区间  $(y_1, y_2)$  为一致收敛的. 若对于任意  $\varepsilon > 0$  都存在数  $B = B(\varepsilon)$ , 使得当所有  $b \geq B$  时, 具有:

$$\left| \int_b^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx \right| < \varepsilon \quad (y_1 < y < y_2),$$

积分 (1) 的一致收敛等价于以下形式的所有级数的一致收敛:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} f(x, y) dx, \quad (2)$$

其中  $a = a_0 < a_1 < a_2 < \cdots < a_n < a_{n+1} < \cdots$ ,

且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = +\infty$ .

若积分 (1) 在区间  $(y_1, y_2)$  一致收敛, 则它在这个区间是参数  $y$  的连续函数.

2. 柯西准则 积分 (1) 在区间  $(y_1, y_2)$  一致收敛的充要条件是对于任意  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 都存在  $B = B(\varepsilon)$ , 使得只要  $b' > B$  及  $b'' > B$ , 则当  $y_1 < y < y_2$  时

$$\left| \int_{b'}^{b''} f(x, y) dx \right| < \varepsilon.$$

3. 威尔斯特拉斯准则 对于积分 (1) 的一致收敛的充要条件是与参数  $y$  无关的强函数  $F(x)$  存在, 使得

$$\text{当 } a \leq x < +\infty \text{ 时 } |f(x, y)| \leq F(x) \text{ 且 } \int_a^{+\infty} F(x) dx < +\infty.$$

4. 对于不连续函数的广义积分有类似的定理.

确定下列积分的收敛域(3741 ~ 3746).

【3741】  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax}}{1+x^2} dx.$

解 当  $a \geq 0$  时,

$$\frac{e^{-ax}}{1+x^2} \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2}, x \in (0, +\infty),$$

又  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$

于是原积分收敛.

当  $a < 0$  时, 原积分发散, 于是积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax}}{1+x^2} dx$  的收敛域为  $a \geq 0$  的一切  $a$  的值.

【3742】  $\int_{\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{x \cos x}{x^p + x^q} dx.$

解 因为

$$\left( \frac{x}{x^p + x^q} \right)' = \frac{(1-p)x^p + (1-q)x^q}{(x^p + x^q)^2},$$

若  $\max(p, q) > 1$ , 则当  $x$  充分大时  $\left( \frac{x}{x^p + x^q} \right)' < 0$ , 从而当  $x$

充分大时函数  $\frac{x}{x^p + x^q}$  是递减的, 且

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x^p + x^q} = 0.$$

又  $\left| \int_{\pi}^A \cos x dx \right| = |\sin A| \leq 1, \text{ 任 } A > \pi,$

于是  $\int_{\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{x \cos x}{x^p + x^q} dx$  收敛.

若  $\max(p, q) \leq 1$ , 则  $\left( \frac{x}{x^p + x^q} \right)' \geq 0$ , 于是函数  $\frac{x}{x^p + x^q}$  在  $x \geq \pi$  上是递增的, 对任何正整数  $n$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{2n\pi}^{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x \cos x}{x^p + x^q} dx &\geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int_{2n\pi}^{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{x^p + x^q} dx \\ &\geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{\pi^p + \pi^q} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi^2 \sqrt{2}}{8(\pi^p + \pi^q)} = \text{常数} > 0. \end{aligned}$$

从而不满足柯西收敛准则, 因此积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \cos x}{x^p + x^q} dx$  发散.

**【3743】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x^q}{x^p} dx.$

**解** 若  $q = 0$ , 则由积分  $\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx$  知, 当  $p > 1$  时收敛, 而积分  $\int_0^A \frac{1}{x^p} dx$ , 当  $p < 1$  时收敛, 故积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 1}{x^p} dx$  对任  $p \in (-\infty, +\infty)$  及  $q = 0$  时发散.

若  $q \neq 0$ , 则积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x^q}{x^p} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{-p} \sin x^q dx.$$

由 2380 题的结论知, 当  $\left| \frac{1-p}{q} \right| < 1$  时, 原积分收敛.

**【3744】**  $\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{|\ln x|^p}.$

**解** 考察积分

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{|\ln x|^p} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\ln^p \left( \frac{1}{x} \right)} = \int_0^1 \ln^{-p} \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) dx,$$

由 2362 题的结论知: 当  $-p > -1$  或  $p < 1$  时收敛. 对于积分

$$\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{|\ln x|^p} = \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{\ln^p x}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因为 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} (x-1)^p \cdot \frac{1}{\ln^p x} &= \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} \frac{x-1}{\ln x} \right]^p \\ &= \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} \frac{1}{x^{-1}} \right]^p = 1, \end{aligned}$$

于是积分  $\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{\ln^p x}$  与积分  $\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^p}$  具有相同的敛散性. 对于积分

$\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^p}$ , 我们有当  $p < 1$  时收敛, 当  $p \geq 1$  时发散, 故仅当  $p <$

1 时, 积分  $\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{|\ln x|^p}$  收敛.



$$\text{【3745】} \int_0^1 \frac{\cos \frac{1}{1-x}}{\sqrt[n]{1-x^2}} dx.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{\cos \frac{1}{1-x}}{\sqrt[n]{1-x^2}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\cos \frac{1}{1-x}}{\sqrt[n]{1-x} \cdot \sqrt[n]{1+x}} dx,$$

由于当  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  时, 对于任意的  $n$ ,  $\sqrt[n]{1+x}$  与  $\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{1+x}}$  都是

单调有界函数, 于是原积分与积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{\cos \frac{1}{1-x}}{\sqrt[n]{1-x}} dx$  具有相同的敛

散性. 对上述积分作变量代换  $t = \frac{1}{1-x}$  有

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\cos \frac{1}{1-x}}{\sqrt[n]{1-x}} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t}{t^{2-\frac{1}{n}}} dt.$$

易知积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t}{t^\alpha} dt$  仅当  $\alpha > 0$  时收敛. 事实上, 当  $\alpha > 0$  时, 显然收敛, 当  $\alpha = 0$  时, 显然发散, 当  $\alpha < 0$  时, 令  $\beta = -\alpha (\beta > 0)$ , 则对于正整数  $n$  有

$$\int_{2n\pi}^{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} t^\beta \cos t dt > (2n\pi)^\beta \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow +\infty, n \rightarrow \infty.$$

于是积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} t^\beta \cos t dt$  发散. 从而积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{\cos \frac{1}{1-x}}{\sqrt[n]{1-x^2}} dx$  仅当  $2 - \frac{1}{n} > 0$  时收敛, 即仅当  $n < 0$  或  $n > \frac{1}{2}$  时收敛.

$$\text{【3746】} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p + \sin x} dx \quad (p > 0).$$

解 因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\sin x}{x^p + \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{x}}{x^{p-1} + \frac{\sin x}{x}} = \begin{cases} 1, & p > 1, \\ \frac{1}{2}, & p = 1, \\ 0, & 0 < p < 1. \end{cases}$$

于是  $x=0$  不是积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p + \sin x} dx$  的瑕点. 因此, 只要讨论积分

$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p + \sin x} dx (p > 0)$  的敛散性.

由于

$$\frac{\sin x}{x^p + \sin x} = \frac{\sin x}{x^p} - \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^p(x^p + \sin x)},$$

而  $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx$  当  $p > 0$  时收敛, 故只要讨论  $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^p(x^p + \sin x)} dx$

的敛散性. 但当  $p > 0, x \geq 2$  时

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x^p(x^p + 1)} - \frac{\cos 2x}{x^p(x^p + 1)} \right] = \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^p(x^p + 1)} \\ &\leq \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^p(x^p + \sin x)} \leq \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^p(x^p - 1)} \leq \frac{1}{x^p(x^p - 1)}, \end{aligned}$$

又  $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{x^p(x^p + 1)} dx$  恒收敛 ( $p > 0$  时), 积分  $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p(x^p + 1)}$  当  $0$

$< p \leq \frac{1}{2}$  时发散, 积分  $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p(x^p - 1)}$  当  $p > \frac{1}{2}$  时收敛, 故积分

$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^p(x^p + \sin x)} dx$  当  $p > \frac{1}{2}$  时收敛, 当  $0 < p \leq \frac{1}{2}$  时发散, 由

此知积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p + \sin x} dx (p > 0)$  仅当  $p > \frac{1}{2}$  时收敛.

利用与级数比较的方法研究下列积分的收性 (3747 ~ 3750).

**【3747】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx.$

解 设  $a > 0$ , 下证对任何序列

$$0 = a_0 < a_1 < a_2 < \cdots < a_n < \cdots \quad (a_n \rightarrow +\infty),$$

级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$  皆收敛. 事实上,

$$\int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx = \frac{\sin x}{x+a} \Big|_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} + \int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} \frac{\sin x}{(x+a)^2} dx.$$

于是  $\sum_{n=m}^{m+p-1} \int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$

$$= \frac{\sin a_{m+p}}{a_{m+p} + a} - \frac{\sin a_m}{a_m + a} + \int_{a_m}^{a_{m+p}} \frac{\sin x}{(x+a)^2} dx.$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \sum_{n=m}^{m+p-1} \int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx \right| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{a_{m+p} + a} + \frac{1}{a_m + a} + \int_{a_m}^{a_{m+p}} \frac{dx}{(x+a)^2} \\ & = \frac{1}{a_{m+p} + a} + \frac{1}{a_m + a} + \left( \frac{1}{a_m + a} - \frac{1}{a_{m+p} + a} \right) \\ & = \frac{2}{a_m + a}, \end{aligned}$$

因此, 满足柯西收敛准则, 从而级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$  收敛. 故积分

$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$  收敛.

若  $a = 0$ , 瑕积分  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{x} dx$  发散, 故广义积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} dx$

发散.

现设  $a < 0$ , 若

$$a = -\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx &= \int_0^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx + \int_{(n+1)\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx \\ &= \int_0^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx + (-1)^{n+1} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t}{t + \frac{\pi}{2}} dt \end{aligned}$$

右端第二个积分收敛, 又由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (n+\frac{1}{2})\pi} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} = (-1)^{n+1},$$

于是右端第一个积分收敛, 它不是广义积分, 补充定义被积函数在  $x = (n + \frac{1}{2})\pi$  时的值为  $(-1)^{n+1}$  后即为连续函数的积分. 从



而, 积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$  收敛.

若  $a < 0$  且

$$a \neq -\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

此时  $\cos(-a) \neq 0$ . 由连续性, 取  $\delta > 0$ , 当  $-a \leq x \leq -a + \delta$  时,  $\cos x$  保持定号且  $|\cos x| \geq \frac{1}{2} |\cos(-a)|$ .

于是  $\left| \int_{-a}^{-a+\delta} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx \right| \geq \frac{1}{2} |\cos(-a)| \cdot \int_{-a}^{-a+\delta} \frac{dx}{x+a} = +\infty$ .

因此瑕积分  $\int_{-a}^{-a+\delta} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$  发散, 从而积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$  发散.

综上所述, 积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$  仅当  $a > 0$  和  $a = -\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi$  ( $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ ) 时收敛.

**【3748】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x} \quad (n > 0).$

**解** 因为被积函数非负, 于是只要考虑化为正项级数, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x} \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{(k-1)\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x} \\ & \quad + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又积分 } 0 &< \int_{(k-1)\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x} \\ &< \int_{(k-1)\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{k\pi dx}{1+[(k-1)\pi]^n \sin^2 x}, \\ & \quad \int_{k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(k-1)\pi dx}{1+[(k+1)\pi]^n \sin^2 x} \end{aligned}$$

$$< \int_{k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x} < \int_{k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(k+1)\pi dx}{1+[(k-1)\pi]^n \sin^2 x},$$

且 
$$\int_{(k-1)\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{1+a^2 \sin^2 x} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} \arctan\left(\frac{\cot x}{\sqrt{1+a^2}}\right) \Big|_{(k-1)\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} < \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{1+a^2}},$$

$$\int_{k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{1+a^2 \sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} \arctan(\sqrt{1+a^2} \tan x) \Big|_{k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} \arctan \sqrt{1+a^2}.$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{\pi}{4} < \arctan \sqrt{1+a^2} < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

故 
$$\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{1+a^2}} < \int_{k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{1+a^2 \sin^2 x} < \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1+a^2}}.$$

从而 
$$0 < \int_{(k-1)\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x} < \frac{k\pi^2}{2\sqrt{1+[(k-1)\pi]^n}},$$

$$\frac{(k-1)\pi^2}{2\sqrt{1+[(k+1)\pi]^n}} < \int_{k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x}$$

$$< \frac{(k+1)\pi^2}{\sqrt{1+[(k-1)\pi]^n}},$$

因为当  $n > 4$  时, 级数  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k\pi^2}{2\sqrt{1+[(k-1)\pi]^n}}$  和

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(k+1)\pi^2}{\sqrt{1+[(k-1)\pi]^n}}$  收敛, 当  $n \leq 4$  时, 级数

$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(k-1)\pi^2}{2\sqrt{1+[(k+1)\pi]^n}}$  发散, 故级数  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{(k-1)\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x}$  当

$n > 4$  时收敛, 又级数  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x}$  仅当  $n > 4$  时收敛. 因

此, 积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x}$  仅当  $n > 4$  时收敛.

【3749】  $\int_{\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p \sqrt[3]{\sin^2 x}}$

解 类似于 3748, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p \sqrt[3]{\sin^2 x}} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{dx}{x^p \sqrt[3]{\sin^2 x}} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{(x+n\pi)^p \sqrt[3]{\sin^2 x}}. \end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{\sin^2 x}} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^p \pi^p} \\ &< \int_{\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p \sqrt[3]{\sin^2 x}} < \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{\sin^2 x}} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p \pi^p}, \end{aligned}$$

易知积分  $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{\sin^2 x}}$  收敛, 且级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$  当  $p > 1$  时收敛, 当  $p \leq 1$  时发散. 因此, 原积分仅当  $p > 1$  时收敛.

【3750】  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx.$

解 由

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx, \end{aligned}$$

我们知道右端第一个积分( $x=0$ 可能是瑕点)当  $n < 2$  时收敛, 当  $n \geq 2$  时发散. 下面讨论右端第二个积分.

先设  $n > -1$ , 对任何序列

$$1 = a_0 < a_1 < \cdots < a_k < \cdots \quad (a_k \rightarrow +\infty).$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx \\ &= - \int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} \frac{d[\cos(x+x^2)]}{x^n(1+2x)} \end{aligned}$$



$$= - \frac{\cos(x+x^2)}{x^n(1+2x)} \Big|_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} - \int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} \frac{[2(n+1)x+n]\cos(x+x^2)}{x^{n+1}(1+2x)^2} dx,$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=m}^{m+p-1} \int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx \\ &= - \frac{\cos(x+x^2)}{x^n(1+2x)} \Big|_{a_m}^{a_{m+p}} - \int_{a_m}^{a_{m+p}} \frac{[2(n+1)x+n]\cos(x+x^2)}{x^{n+1}(1+2x)^2} dx. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \sum_{k=m}^{m+p-1} \int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx \right| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{2a_m^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{2a_{m+p}^{n+1}} + \int_{a_m}^{a_{m+p}} \frac{2(n+1)x+|n|}{x^{n+1}(1+2x)^2} dx. \end{aligned}$$

因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{n+2} \cdot \frac{2(n+1)x+|n|}{x^{n+1}(1+2x)^2} = \frac{n+1}{2} > 0, n+2 > 1.$

故积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{2(n+1)x+|n|}{x^{n+1}(1+2x)^2} dx$  收敛.

从而任意的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $N > 0$ , 当  $n > N$  时, 对  $p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ , 皆有

$$\left| \sum_{k=m}^{m+p-1} \int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx \right| < \varepsilon.$$

因而由柯西收敛准则, 级数  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx$  收敛. 从而积分

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx \text{ 收敛.}$$

现设  $n \leq -1$ , 令  $\xi_k$  和  $\eta_k$  分别表示方程

$$x^2 + x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ 及 } x^2 + x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

的正根, 其中  $k = 1, 2, \dots$ , 令

$$\xi_k = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{1+8k\pi+\pi}-1),$$

$$\eta_k = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{1+8k\pi+2\pi}-1),$$

于是  $\eta_k > \xi_k \rightarrow +\infty, (k \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时}).$

我们有  $\int_{\xi_k}^{\eta_k} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx$

$$> \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\xi_k}^{\eta_k} x^{-n} dx \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\xi_k}^{\eta_k} x dx > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\eta_k - \xi_k)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+8k\pi+\pi}-1}{\sqrt{1+8k\pi+2\pi}+\sqrt{1+8k\pi+\pi}}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\pi}{8\sqrt{2}} (k \rightarrow \infty).$$

故积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx$  发散.

综上所述, 积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+x^n)}{x^n} dx$  仅当  $-1 < n < 2$  收敛.

**【3751】** 从正面表达什么是积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$  在指定区间  $(y_1, y_2)$  内不一致收敛?

**解** 若对某个正数  $\varepsilon_0$ , 不论  $B > 0$ , 均存在  $b_0 \geq B$  及  $y_0 \in (y_1, y_2)$  ( $b_0$  与  $y_0$  皆于  $B$  有关), 使得

$$\left| \int_{b_0}^{+\infty} f(x, y_0) dx \right| \geq \varepsilon_0,$$

则  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$  在区间  $(y_1, y_2)$  内不一致收敛.

**【3752】** 证明: 若(1) 积分  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛; (2) 函数  $\varphi(x, y)$  有界并关于  $x$  单调. 则积分  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) \varphi(x, y) dx$  (在相应域内) 一致收敛.

证 设  $|\varphi(x, y)| \leq L$ , 由条件(1) 知, 对于任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $B = B(\varepsilon)$ . 当  $A' > A > B$  时, 有不等式

$$\left| \int_A^{A'} f(x) dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2L}, \quad (1)$$

由积分第二中值定理, 存在  $\xi \in [A, A']$ , 使得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_A^{A'} f(x) \varphi(x, y) dx \\ = \varphi(A+0, y) \cdot \int_A^{\xi} f(x) dx + \varphi(A'-0, y) \cdot \int_{\xi}^{A'} f(x) dx. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

由 (1) 式, 有

$$\left| \int_A^{\xi} f(x) dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2L}, \quad \left| \int_{\xi}^{A'} f(x) dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2L}.$$

于是, 由 (2) 式有

$$\left| \int_A^{A'} f(x) \varphi(x, y) dx \right| < L \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2L} + L \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2L} = \varepsilon,$$

即积分  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) \varphi(x, y) dx$  在对应的  $y$  域内一致收敛.

【3753】 证明: 一致收敛的积分

$$I = \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2} \left(x - \frac{1}{y}\right)^2} dx \quad (0 < y < 1).$$

不能以与参数无关的收敛积分为强函数.

证 任意的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 取  $A_0 > 1$  充分大, 使

$$\int_{A_0 - \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{y}}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du < \varepsilon,$$

下证当  $A > A_0$  时, 对一切  $0 < y < 1$ , 皆有

$$\int_A^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2} \left(x - \frac{1}{y}\right)^2} dx < \varepsilon.$$

事实上, 当  $\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\pi}} \leq y < 1$  时



$$\begin{aligned}\int_A^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2}(x-\frac{1}{y})^2} dx &< \int_A^{+\infty} e^{-(x-\frac{1}{y})^2} dx = \int_{A-\frac{1}{y}}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du \\ &\leq \int_{A_0-\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\epsilon}}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du < \int_{A_0-\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\epsilon}}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du < \epsilon,\end{aligned}$$

当  $0 < y < \frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{\pi}}$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_A^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2}(x-\frac{1}{y})^2} dx &< \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2}(x-\frac{1}{y})^2} dx \\ &= \int_1^{\frac{1}{y}} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2}(x-\frac{1}{y})^2} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{y}}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2}(x-\frac{1}{y})^2} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{y}-1} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2}t^2} dt + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2}t^2} dt \\ &< 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{y^2}} dt = 2y \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du = 2y \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} < \epsilon,\end{aligned}$$

于是积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2}(x-\frac{1}{y})^2} dx$  在  $0 < y < 1$  上一致收敛.

最后证明,不存在这样的函数  $\varphi(x) (x \geq 1)$  使

$$0 < e^{-\frac{1}{y^2}(x-\frac{1}{y})^2} \leq \varphi(x), x \geq 1, 0 < y < 1, \quad (1)$$

且  $\int_1^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx$  收敛. 用反证法, 设有这样的函数  $\varphi(x)$  存在, 则由

$\int_1^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx$  的收敛性知, 存在  $x_0 > 1$  使  $\varphi(x_0) < 1$ . 于是, 令  $y_0 = \frac{1}{x_0}$ , 则  $0 < y < 1$ , 且

$$e^{-\frac{1}{y_0^2}(x_0-\frac{1}{y_0})^2} = 1 > \varphi(x_0),$$

显然与 ① 式矛盾. 因此, 一致收敛的积分  $I$  的被积函数不能以与参数  $y$  无关的具收敛积分的函数为强函数.

**【3754】** 证明: 积分

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} a e^{-ax} dx.$$

(1) 在任意区间  $0 < a \leq \alpha \leq b$  一致收敛;

(2) 在区间  $0 \leq \alpha \leq b$  非一致收敛.

证 显然积分  $I$  对每一个定值  $\alpha \geq 0$  是收敛的, 事实上, 当  $\alpha = 0$  时,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx = 0.$$

当  $\alpha > 0$  时,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx = e^{-\alpha x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1.$$

(1) 若  $0 < a \leq \alpha \leq b$ ,

则因

$$0 < \int_A^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx = e^{-aA} \leq e^{-aA},$$

于是任意的  $\epsilon > 0$ , 存在不依赖于  $\alpha$  的数  $A_0 = \frac{1}{a} \ln \frac{1}{\epsilon}$ , 当  $A > A_0$  时有

$$\int_A^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx < e^{-aA_0} = \epsilon.$$

从而在区间  $0 < a \leq \alpha \leq b$  上积分  $I$  一致收敛.

(2) 若  $0 \leq \alpha \leq b$ , 则不存在这样的数  $A_0$ , 事实上, 取  $0 < \epsilon < 1$ . 当  $\alpha \rightarrow +0$  时,  $e^{-A_0} \rightarrow 1$ , 故对足够小的  $\alpha$  值,  $e^{-A_0}$  比任意一个小于 1 的数  $\epsilon$  大. 因此, 在  $0 \leq \alpha \leq b$  上, 积分  $I$  对  $\alpha$  的收敛不是一致收敛.

**【3755】** 证明: 迪利克雷积分

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx.$$

(1) 在不含有数值  $\alpha = 0$  的每一个区间  $[a, b]$  一致收敛;

(2) 在含有数值  $\alpha = 0$  的每一个区间  $[a, b]$  非一致收敛.

证 不失一般性, 我们只考虑  $\alpha > 0$ .

(1) 由积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin z}{z} dz = \frac{\pi}{2}$  是收敛的, 故任意的  $\epsilon > 0$ , 存在

$A_0$ , 当  $A > A_0$  时, 恒有

$$\left| \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\sin z}{z} dz \right| < \epsilon.$$

当  $\alpha > 0$  时, 由于

$$\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx = \int_{A\alpha}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin z}{z} dz,$$

于是取  $A > \frac{A_0}{a}$ , 当  $\alpha \geq a > 0$  时, 有

$$\left| \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx \right| < \epsilon$$

从而, 在区间  $0 < a \leq \alpha \leq b$  上, 积分  $I$  是一致收敛的.

(2) 任给  $A > 0$ , 当  $\alpha \rightarrow +0$  时,

$$\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx = \int_{A\alpha}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin z}{z} dz \rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin z}{z} dz = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

因此, 当  $\alpha > 0$  且充分小时, 有

$$\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx > \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

从而, 在区间  $0 \leq \alpha \leq b (b > 0)$  上, 积分  $I$  不一致收敛.

**【3755. 1】** 研究积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^\alpha}$  在以下区间的一致收敛性:

(1)  $1 < \alpha_0 \leq \alpha < +\infty$ ;

(2)  $1 < \alpha < +\infty$ .

**证** (1) 由  $\alpha_0 > 1$  知

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha_0}} dx$$

收敛, 于是对任给的  $\epsilon > 0$ , 均存在  $A_0$ , 当  $A > A_0$  时, 有

$$\left| \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha_0}} dx \right| < \epsilon.$$

又当  $\alpha > \alpha_0, x \geq 1$  时

$$\frac{1}{x^\alpha} < \frac{1}{x^{\alpha_0}},$$



故  $\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} dx < \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha_0}} dx < \varepsilon$ .

从而  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^\alpha}$  在  $[\alpha_0, +\infty)$ ,  $\alpha_0 > 1$  上一致收敛.

(2) 由  $\alpha > 1$  知

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^\alpha} = \frac{1}{\alpha-1},$$

收敛.

当  $\alpha \rightarrow 1+0$  时,  $\frac{1}{\alpha-1} \rightarrow \infty$ ,

于是对任给的  $A > 1$ , 由

$$\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^\alpha} = \frac{A^{1-\alpha}}{\alpha-1},$$

有  $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 1+0} \frac{A^{1-\alpha}}{\alpha-1} = \infty$ .

故存在  $\alpha_0 > 1$ , 充分接近 1 有

$$\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^\alpha} > 1,$$

从而  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^\alpha}$  在  $\alpha \in (1, +\infty)$  上非一致收敛.

**【3755. 2】** 研究积分的一致收敛性:  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^\alpha} (0 < \alpha < 1)$ .

解 由

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^\alpha} = \frac{1}{1-\alpha}, (1 > \alpha > 0),$$

知其收敛

对任给的  $A \in (0, 1)$ , 由

$$\int_0^A \frac{dx}{x^\alpha} = \frac{A^{1-\alpha}}{1-\alpha},$$

而  $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 1-0} \frac{A^{1-\alpha}}{1-\alpha} = +\infty$ ,

知任给的  $A > 0$ , 均存在  $\alpha_0, \alpha_0$  靠近 1, 有

$$\int_0^A \frac{dx}{x^\alpha} > 1,$$

从而  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^\alpha}$  在  $x \in (0, 1)$  上不一致收敛.

**【3755. 3】** 证明: 积分  $\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{x^\alpha + 1}$  在区间  $1 < \alpha < +\infty$  非一致收敛.

证 由

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{x^\alpha + 1} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^\alpha + 1} + \int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x^\alpha + 1},$$

知右端第一积分是正常积分, 于是只要考察  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^\alpha + 1}$  的非一致收敛性.

由  $\alpha > 1, x > 1$  知

$$(x+1)^\alpha > x^\alpha + 1,$$

于是

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^\alpha + 1} > \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+1)^\alpha}.$$

而由 3755. 1(2) 知, 当  $\alpha \in (1, +\infty)$  时  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+1)^\alpha}$  非一致收敛.

故  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^\alpha + 1}$  也非一致收敛, 证毕.

研究以下积分在指定区间的一致收敛性 (3756 ~ 3770).

**【3756】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin x dx$  ( $0 < \alpha_0 \leq \alpha < +\infty$ ).

解 因当  $0 < \alpha_0 \leq \alpha < +\infty$  时,

$$|e^{-\alpha x} \sin x| < e^{-\alpha_0 x},$$

且积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha_0 x} dx = \frac{1}{\alpha_0}$  收敛, 于是积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin x dx$  在  $0 < \alpha_0 \leq \alpha < +\infty$  一致收敛.

**【3757】**  $\int_1^{+\infty} x^\alpha e^{-x} dx$  ( $a \leq \alpha \leq b$ ).

解 当  $a \leq a \leq b$  且  $x \geq 1$  时,  $0 < x^a e^{-x} \leq x^b e^{-x}$ , 又

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \cdot x^b e^{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{b+2}}{e^x} = 0,$$

于是积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} x^b e^{-x} dx$  收敛, 从而积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} x^a e^{-x} dx$  在区间  $a \leq a \leq b$  上一致收敛.

【3758】  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^2} dx \quad (-\infty < a < +\infty).$

解 由

$$\left| \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2},$$

且  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \pi.$

收敛. 于是积分  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{1+x^2} dx$  在  $-\infty < a < +\infty$  上一致收敛.

【3759】  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x-a)^2+1} \quad (0 \leq a < +\infty).$

解 由

$$0 < \frac{1}{(x+a)^2+1} \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \quad (0 \leq a < +\infty).$$

且积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2},$

收敛, 知  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+a)^2+1}$  在  $0 \leq a < +\infty$  上一致收敛.

【3760】  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-ax} dx \quad (0 \leq a < +\infty).$

解 因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-ax} = 1,$$

于是  $x=0$  不是瑕点, 因

$$\left| \int_0^A \sin x dx \right| = |1 - \cos A| \leq 2,$$



且当  $0 \leq \alpha < +\infty$  时, 函数  $\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{x}$  在  $x > 0$  关于  $x$  递减, 又因为  $0 \leq \alpha < +\infty, x > 0$  时,  $0 < \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{x} \leq \frac{1}{x}$ , 故  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时  $\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{x}$  关于  $\alpha (0 \leq \alpha < +\infty)$  一致趋于零,

于是由狄里克雷判别法知积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-\alpha x} dx$  在  $0 \leq \alpha < +\infty$  上一致收敛.

$$\text{【3760. 1】} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^p x}{x \sqrt{x}} dx \quad (0 \leq p \leq 10).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^p x}{x \sqrt{x}} dx &= \int_1^{e^{40}} \frac{\ln^p x}{x \sqrt{x}} dx + \int_{e^{40}}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^p x}{x \sqrt{x}} dx \\ &= I_1 + I_2, \end{aligned}$$

因为  $I_1$  为正常积分, 对任给的  $p \geq 0$  皆可积, 因而一致收敛. 对于  $I_2$ , 当  $p \in [0, 10]$  时:

$$\ln^p x \leq \ln^{10} x, x \geq e,$$

$$\text{于是} \quad \frac{\ln^p x}{x \sqrt{x}} \leq \frac{\ln^{10} x}{x \sqrt{x}}, x \geq e.$$

若  $\int_{e^{40}}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^{10} x}{x \sqrt{x}} dx$  收敛, 则  $I_2$  关于  $p \in [0, 10]$  一致收敛, 于是我们考察积分

$$\int_{e^{40}}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^{10} x}{x \sqrt{x}} dx = \int_{e^{40}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{5}{4}}} \cdot \frac{\ln^{10} x}{x^{\frac{1}{4}}} dx,$$

由于  $\int_{e^{40}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{5}{4}}} dx$  收敛, 令

$$f(x) = \frac{\ln^{10} x}{\sqrt[4]{x}},$$

$$\text{因} \quad f'(x) = \frac{\ln^9 x (40 - \ln x)}{4x \sqrt[4]{x}} < 0 \quad (x > e^{40}),$$

$$\text{于是} \quad f(x) = \frac{\ln^{10} x}{4 \sqrt[4]{x}},$$

在  $x > e^{40}$  时关于  $x$  递减, 且

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln^{10} x}{\sqrt[4]{x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{10 \ln^9 x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{4} x^{\frac{1}{4}-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{40 \ln^9 x}{x^{\frac{1}{4}}} \\ &= \cdots = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4^{10} \times 10!}{\sqrt[4]{x}} = 0.\end{aligned}$$

因而由狄克雷判别法知  $\int_{e^{40}}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^{10} x}{x \sqrt{x}} dx$  收敛. 从而  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^{10} x}{x \sqrt{x}} dx$  关于  $p$  在  $p \in [0, 10]$  上一致收敛.

【3761】  $\int_1^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\cos x}{x^p} dx \quad (0 \leq \alpha < +\infty)$ . 其中常数  $p > 0$ .

解 由于

$$\left| \int_1^A \cos x dx \right| = |\sin A - \sin 1| \leq 2,$$

且当  $0 \leq \alpha < +\infty$  时, 函数  $\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{x^p}$  在  $x \geq 1$  关于  $x$  递减, 当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时, 关于  $\alpha (0 \leq \alpha < +\infty)$  一致趋于零 (这是因为  $0 \leq \alpha < +\infty, x \geq 1$  时,  $0 < \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{x^p} \leq \frac{1}{x^p}$ ).

于是由狄克雷判别法知  $\int_1^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\cos x}{x^p} dx$  在  $0 \leq \alpha < +\infty$  上一致收敛.

【3762】  $\int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{x} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \quad (0 \leq \alpha < +\infty)$ .

解 该积分收敛, 当  $\alpha = 0$  时, 积分为 0, 当  $\alpha > 0$  时, 令

$$\sqrt{\alpha} x = t,$$

$$\text{有} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{x} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

但该积分不一致收敛, 事实上, 对任给的  $A > 0$ . 由

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \int_A^{+\infty} \sqrt{x} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\sqrt{\alpha} A}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

知当取  $\varepsilon_0 \in (0, \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2})$ , 则存在  $\alpha_0 > 0$ , 使得

$$\int_A^{+\infty} \sqrt{a_0} e^{-a_0 x^2} dx > \varepsilon_0.$$

即该积分不一致收敛.

**【3763】**  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx$ ; (1)  $a < \alpha < b$ ; (2)  $-\infty < \alpha < +\infty$ .

解 对任何固定  $\alpha$ , 积分  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx$  都收敛, 且

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx \xrightarrow{\text{令 } t = x-a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \sqrt{\pi}.$$

(1) 取  $R > 0$ , 且  $R$  充分大, 使  $-R < a < b < R$ . 显然, 当  $|x| \geq R$  时, 对一切  $a < \alpha < b$ , 有

$$0 < e^{-(x-a)^2} < e^{-(|x|-R)^2}.$$

显然积分

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(|x|-R)^2} dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x-R)^2} dx,$$

收敛, 故积分  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx$  在  $a < \alpha < b$  上一致收敛.

(2) 对任给的  $A > 0$ , 有

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \int_A^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{A-a}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \sqrt{\pi}.$$

于是当  $\alpha$  充分大时

$$\int_A^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx > \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

因此  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx$  在  $-\infty < \alpha < +\infty$  上非一致收敛. 从而

$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx$  在  $-\infty < \alpha < +\infty$  上非一致收敛.

**【3764】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2(1+y^2)} \sin x dy$  ( $-\infty < x < +\infty$ ).

解 该积分对任一固定的  $x$  值均收敛. 当  $x > 0$  时

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2(1+y^2)} \sin x dy = \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

但对  $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$  不是一致收敛的. 事实上, 对任何  $A > 0$ , 当



$x > 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_A^{+\infty} e^{-x^2(1+y^2)} \sin x dy &= \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x^2} \int_{Ax}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt \rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}, x \rightarrow +0.\end{aligned}$$

因此,该积分不一致收敛.

【3765】  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x^2}{1+x^p} dx \quad (p \geq 0).$

解 由 2380 题知积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \sin(x^2) dx$  收敛, 又  $\frac{1}{1+x^p} (p \geq 0)$ ,

在  $x \geq 0$  上对  $x$  单调递减且一致有界:

$$0 < \frac{1}{1+x^p} \leq 1, p \geq 0, x \geq 0$$

于是由阿贝尔判别法知积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x^2)}{1+x^p} dx,$$

对  $p \geq 0$  一致收敛.

【3766】  $\int_0^1 x^{p-1} \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx;$

(1)  $p \geq p_0 > 0;$

(2)  $p > 0 \quad (q > -1).$

解  $x=0, x=1$  皆可能是瑕点. 令  $x=e^{-t}$  有

$$\int_0^1 x^{p-1} \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx = - \int_{+\infty}^0 e^{-(p-1)t} t^q e^{-t} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} t^q dt,$$

右端的积分当  $p > 0 (q > -1)$  时是收敛的(2361 题结论). 从而左端的积分此时也收敛. 更由于  $(\epsilon, \epsilon' > 0 \text{ 很小})$

$$\int_{\epsilon}^{1-\epsilon'} x^{p-1} \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_{\ln \frac{1}{1-\epsilon'}}^{\ln \frac{1}{\epsilon}} e^{-pt} t^q dt,$$

于是  $\int_0^1 x^{p-1} \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx$  的一致收敛性等价于  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} t^q dt$  的一致收敛性.

(1) 当  $p \geq p_0 > 0$  时, 由于  $0 < e^{-pt} t^q \leq e^{-p_0 t} t^q, 0 < t < +\infty,$

而积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-p_0 t} t^q dt$  收敛, 故积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-p t} t^q dt$  一致收敛. 从而原积分  $\int_0^1 x^{p-1} \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx$  当  $p \geq p_0 > 0$  时一致收敛.

(2) 对任给的  $A > 0, p > 0$ , 作变量代换  $pt = s$ , 则

$$\int_A^{+\infty} e^{-p t} t^q dt = \frac{1}{p^{q+1}} \int_{pA}^{+\infty} s^q e^{-s} ds,$$

由于  $q > -1$ , 故积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} s^q e^{-s} ds$  收敛, 且

$$0 < \int_0^{+\infty} s^q e^{-s} ds < +\infty.$$

于是有  $\lim_{p \rightarrow +0} \int_A^{+\infty} e^{-p t} t^q dt = +\infty$ .

因此, 积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-p t} t^q dt$  在  $p > 0$  上非一致收敛. 从而原积分

$\int_0^1 x^{p-1} \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx$  当  $p > 0$  时非一致收敛.

**【3767】**  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \quad (0 \leq n < +\infty).$

解  $x = 1$  是瑕点. 因当  $0 \leq x < 1$  时有

$$0 \leq \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad 0 \leq n < +\infty,$$

且积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2},$

收敛, 于是由维氏判别法知积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ , 当  $0 \leq n < +\infty$  时一致收敛.

**【3768】**  $\int_0^1 \sin \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{x^n} \quad (0 < n < 2).$

解 作变量代换

$$\frac{1}{x} = t,$$

则 
$$\int_0^1 \sin \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{x^n} = \int_1^{+\infty} t^{n-2} \sin t dt,$$

于是  $\int_0^1 \sin \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{x^n}$  的一致收敛相当于  $\int_1^{+\infty} t^{n-2} \sin t dt$  的一致收敛. 显

然, 当  $n < 2$  时, 积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} t^{n-2} \sin t dt$  是收敛的. 以下证: 当  $0 < n < 2$  时, 它非一致收敛. 事实上, 当  $0 < n < 2$  时, 对任给的  $m \in \mathbf{N}, m \neq 0$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{2m\pi}^{2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} t^{n-2} \sin t dt &> \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int_{2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}}^{2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{t^{2-n}} \\ &> \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{2-n}}. \end{aligned}$$

由于 
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2-0} \frac{1}{\left(2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{2-n}} = 1,$$

于是当  $n$  在  $0 < n < 2$  内且与 2 充分接近时, 必有

$$\frac{1}{\left(2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{2-n}} > \frac{1}{2},$$

从而 
$$\int_{2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}}^{2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} t^{n-2} \sin t dt > \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{16} = \text{常数} > 0.$$

于是  $\int_1^{+\infty} t^{n-2} \sin t dt$  在  $0 < n < 2$  上非一致收敛.

**【3769】** 
$$\int_0^2 \frac{x^\alpha dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x-2)^2}} \quad \left(|\alpha| < \frac{1}{2}\right).$$

**解**  $x=1, x=2$  是瑕点,  $x=0$  可能是瑕点, 把积分分成在  $(0,1)$  和  $(1,2)$  上的两个积分.

当  $0 < x < 1$  且  $|\alpha| < \frac{1}{2}$  时,

$$\left| \frac{x^\alpha}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x-2)^2}} \right| < \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-x)^{\frac{1}{3}}(x-2)^{\frac{2}{3}}},$$



当  $1 < x < 2$  且  $|a| < \frac{1}{2}$  时,

$$\left| \frac{x^a}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x-2)^2}} \right| < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{(x-1)^{\frac{1}{3}}(x-2)^{\frac{2}{3}}}.$$

易知上述两个不等式右端的函数分别在区间  $(0, 1)$  和  $(1, 2)$  上的积分收敛. 于是由维氏判别法知积分

$$\int_0^2 \frac{x^a}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x-2)^2}} dx,$$

关于  $|a| < \frac{1}{2}$  一致收敛.

【3770】  $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt{|x-a|}} dx \quad (0 \leq a \leq 1).$

解  $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt{|x-a|}} dx = \int_0^a \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt{a-x}} dx + \int_a^1 \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt{x-a}} dx,$

对于  $\int_0^a \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt{a-x}} dx$ , 由于

$$\left| \int_{a-\eta}^a \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt{a-x}} dx \right| \leq \int_{a-\eta}^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a-x}} = 2\sqrt{\eta},$$

于是对于任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 只要取  $0 < \eta < \frac{\varepsilon^2}{4}$  有

$$\left| \int_{a-\eta}^a \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt{a-x}} dx \right| < \varepsilon.$$

因此, 对  $0 \leq a \leq 1$  它是一致收敛的. 对于

$$\int_a^1 \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt{x-a}} dx,$$

由于  $\left| \int_a^{a+\eta} \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt{x-a}} dx \right| \leq \int_a^{a+\eta} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x-a}} = 2\sqrt{\eta},$

于是对于任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 只需取  $0 < \eta < \frac{\varepsilon^2}{4}$  就有

$$\left| \int_a^{a+\eta} \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt{x-a}} dx \right| < \varepsilon.$$

因此,对  $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$  它是一致收敛的. 故

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{|x-\alpha|}} dx,$$

对  $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$  一致收敛.

**【3771】** 在给定的参数值下,若积分在参数值的某个邻域内一致收敛,则称该积分对这一给定的参数值是一致收敛的. 证明: 积分

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha dx}{1 + \alpha^2 x^2},$$

在每一个  $\alpha \neq 0$  的值一致收敛,而在  $\alpha = 0$  时为非一致收敛.

**解** 设  $\alpha_0$  为任一不为零的数,不妨设  $\alpha_0 > 0$ ,现取  $\delta > 0$ ,使  $\alpha_0 - \delta > 0$ ,下面证明积分  $I$  在  $(\alpha_0 - \delta, \alpha_0 + \delta)$  内一致收敛. 事实上,当  $\alpha \in (\alpha_0 - \delta, \alpha_0 + \delta)$  时,由于

$$0 < \frac{\alpha}{1 + \alpha^2 x^2} < \frac{\alpha_0 + \delta}{1 + (\alpha_0 - \delta)^2 x^2},$$

且积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha_0 + \delta}{1 + (\alpha_0 - \delta)^2 x^2} dx$ ,

收敛. 于是由维氏判别法知  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha dx}{1 + \alpha^2 x^2}$  在  $(\alpha_0 - \delta, \alpha_0 + \delta)$  内一致收敛,从而在  $\alpha_0$  点一致收敛. 由  $\alpha_0$  的任意性知积分  $I$  在每一个  $\alpha \neq 0$  的值一致收敛.

下面我们证明积分  $I$  在  $\alpha = 0$  时非一致收敛. 事实上,对原点的任何邻域  $(-\delta, \delta)$  皆有下列结果: 对任何的  $A > 0$ , 有

$$\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha dx}{1 + \alpha^2 x^2} = \int_{\alpha A}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1 + t^2}, (\alpha > 0).$$

由于  $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +0} \int_{\alpha A}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1 + t^2} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1 + t^2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,

故取  $0 < \varepsilon_0 < \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 在  $(-\delta, \delta)$  中必存在某一个  $\alpha_0 > 0$ , 使得

$$\left| \int_{\alpha_0 A}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1 + t^2} \right| > \varepsilon_0,$$

即  $\left| \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha_0 dx}{1 + \alpha_0^2 x^2} \right| > \varepsilon_0.$

因此, 积分  $I$  在  $\alpha = 0$  点的任一邻域  $(-\delta, \delta)$  内非一致收敛, 从而积分  $I$  在  $\alpha = 0$  时非一致收敛.

**【3772】** 在下式中把极限移到积分号内合理吗?

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +0} \int_0^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx.$$

**解** 不合理. 事实上, 由 3754 题 (2) 的结论知, 积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx$  对  $0 \leq \alpha \leq b (b > 0)$  的收敛并非一致, 故一般不能应用积分符号与极限符号的交换定理, 但对本题, 由于

$$\int_0^{+\infty} (\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +0} \alpha e^{-\alpha x}) dx = 0,$$

而  $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +0} \int_0^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +0} (-e^{-\alpha x}) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1,$

于是  $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +0} \int_0^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx \neq \int_0^{+\infty} (\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +0} \alpha e^{-\alpha x}) dx.$

**【3773】** 若函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $(0, +\infty)$  可积. 证明公式:

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +0} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$$

**解** 为简单起见, 设只有一个瑕点  $x = 0$ , 已知积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛且被积函数中不含有  $\alpha$ , 于是它关于  $\alpha$  一致收敛, 又因函数  $e^{-\alpha x}$  对于固定的  $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$ , 关于  $x (x > 0)$  是递减的, 且一致有界:  $0 < e^{-\alpha x} \leq 1 (0 \leq \alpha \leq 1, x > 0)$ , 于是由阿贝尔判别法知  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} f(x) dx$  在  $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$  上一致收敛. 于是, 对任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 取  $\eta > 0, A_0 > 0$ , 且  $\eta < A_0$  使

$$\left| \int_0^\eta e^{-\alpha x} f(x) dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{5},$$

$$\left| \int_{A_0}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} f(x) dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{5}, 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1.$$

由于  $f(x)$  在  $[\eta, A_0]$  上是正常积分, 故有界, 即存在常数  $M_0$ , 使



$$|f(x)| \leq M_0, (\eta \leq x \leq A_0).$$

又由二元函数  $e^{-\alpha x}$  在  $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1, \eta \leq x \leq A_0$  上的一致连续性知, 必存在  $\delta > 0 (\delta < 1)$ , 当  $0 < \alpha < \delta$  时, 对一切  $\eta \leq x \leq A_0$ , 皆有

$$0 \leq 1 - e^{-\alpha x} < \frac{\epsilon}{5A_0M_0}.$$

于是, 当  $0 < \alpha < \delta$  时, 恒有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} f(x) dx - \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx \right| \\ &= \left| \int_{\eta}^{A_0} (e^{-\alpha x} - 1) f(x) dx + \int_{A_0}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} f(x) dx \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \int_{A_0}^{+\infty} f(x) dx + \int_0^{\eta} e^{-\alpha x} f(x) dx - \int_0^{\eta} f(x) dx \right| \\ &< M_0 A_0 \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{5A_0M_0} + \frac{\epsilon}{5} + \frac{\epsilon}{5} + \frac{\epsilon}{5} + \frac{\epsilon}{5} = \epsilon. \end{aligned}$$

因此  $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +0} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ .

**【3773. 1】** 证明: 若函数  $f'(x)$  在区间  $(0, +\infty)$  绝对可积, 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$  存在.

**证** 因为  $\int_0^{+\infty} |f'(x)| dx$  收敛, 于是  $\int_0^{+\infty} f'(x) dx$  收敛, 而

$$\int_0^A f'(x) dx = f(x) \Big|_0^A = f(A) - f(0).$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} f(A) &= \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} (f(A) - f(0)) + f(0) \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} f'(x) dx + f(0). \end{aligned}$$

**【3774】** 证明: 若函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $(0, +\infty)$  绝对可积, 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \sin nx dx = 0.$$

**证** 由  $f(x)$  在区间  $(0, +\infty)$  内绝对可积知对任给的  $\epsilon > 0$ , 存在  $A > 0$ ,

有  $\int_A^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx < \frac{\epsilon}{3}.$

于是  $\left| \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \sin nx \, dx \right| \leq \left| \int_0^A f(x) \sin nx \, dx \right| + \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$

先设  $f(x)$  在  $[0, A]$  中无瑕点, 我们在  $[0, A]$  中插入分点  $0 = t_0 < t_1 < t_2 < \cdots < t_{m-1} < t_m = A$ , 且设  $f(x)$  在  $[t_{k-1}, t_k]$  上的下确界为  $m_k$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^A f(x) \sin nx \, dx &= \sum_{k=1}^m \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} f(x) \sin nx \, dx \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^m \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} [f(x) - m_k] \sin nx \, dx + \sum_{k=1}^m m_k \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} \sin nx \, dx, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而有 } \left| \int_0^A f(x) \sin nx \, dx \right| &\leq \sum_{k=1}^m \omega_k \Delta t_k + \sum_{k=1}^m |m_k| \cdot \left| \frac{\cos nt_{k-1} - \cos nt_k}{n} \right| \\ &\leq \sum_{k=1}^m \omega_k \Delta t_k + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=1}^m |m_k|, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\omega_k$  为  $f(x)$  在区间  $[t_{k-1}, t_k]$  上的振幅,  $\Delta t_k = t_k - t_{k-1}$ , 由于  $f(x)$  在  $[0, A]$  上可积, 故可取某一分法, 有

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^m \omega_k \Delta t_k \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3},$$

对这样固定的分法,  $\sum_{k=1}^m |m_k|$  为一定值, 因而存在  $N$ , 使当  $n > N$

$$\text{时有 } \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=1}^m |m_k| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

于是, 对于上述所选的  $N$ , 当  $n > N$  时

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \sin nx \, dx \right| &\leq \left| \int_0^A f(x) \sin nx \, dx \right| + \left| \int_A^{+\infty} f(x) \sin nx \, dx \right| \\ &\leq \sum_{k=1}^m \omega_k \Delta t_k + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=1}^m |m_k| + \int_A^{+\infty} |f(x)| \, dx \\ &< \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} = \varepsilon, \end{aligned}$$

即  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \sin nx \, dx = 0.$

其次, 设  $f(x)$  在区间  $[0, A]$  中有瑕点, 简便起见, 不妨设只有一个瑕点  $x = 0$ , 于是, 对于任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\eta > 0$  有

$$\int_0^\eta |f(x)| \, dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

但  $f(x)$  在  $[\eta, A]$  上无瑕点, 故应用上述结论知, 存在  $N$ , 当  $n > N$  时, 恒有

$$\left| \int_\eta^A f(x) \sin nx \, dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

于是, 当  $n > N$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \sin nx \, dx \right| \\ & \leq \int_0^\eta |f(x)| \, dx + \left| \int_\eta^A f(x) \sin nx \, dx \right| + \int_A^{+\infty} |f(x)| \, dx \\ & < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} = \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

即  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \sin nx \, dx = 0,$

综上所述, 若  $f(x)$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  内绝对可积, 不论  $f(x)$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  内有无瑕点, 皆有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \sin nx \, dx = 0.$$

**【3775】** 证明: 若(1) 在每一个有限区间  $(a, b)$  内  $f(x, y) \Rightarrow f(x, y_0)$ ; (2)  $|f(x, y)| \leq F(x)$ , 其中  $\int_a^{+\infty} F(x) \, dx < +\infty$ , 则

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) \, dx = \int_a^{+\infty} \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x, y) \, dx$$

**证** (1) 表明当  $y \rightarrow y_0$  时, 当  $x$  在任何有限区间  $(a, b)$  上,  $f(x, y)$  都一致趋于  $f(x, y_0)$ . 于是有

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \int_a^b f(x, y) \, dx = \int_a^b f(x, y_0) \, dx, \quad \text{任 } b > a.$$

又  $|f(x, y)| \leq F(x),$



于是令  $y \rightarrow y_0$ , 有

$$|f(x, y_0)| \leq F(x).$$

从而  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y_0) dx$  收敛.

对任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 由

$$\int_a^{+\infty} F(x) dx < +\infty,$$

故可取定某  $b > a$ , 使

$$\int_b^{+\infty} F(x) dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

对于这样的  $b$ , 又存在  $\delta > 0$ , 当  $0 < |y - y_0| < \delta$  时, 有

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x, y) dx - \int_a^b f(x, y_0) dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

于是, 当  $0 < |y - y_0| < \delta$  时, 恒有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx - \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y_0) dx \right| \\ & \leq \left| \int_a^b f(x, y) dx - \int_a^b f(x, y_0) dx \right| \\ & \quad + \int_b^{+\infty} |f(x, y)| dx + \int_b^{+\infty} |f(x, y_0)| dx \\ & < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \int_b^{+\infty} F(x) dx + \int_b^{+\infty} F(x) dx \\ & < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} = \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

因此  $\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y_0) dx = \int_a^{+\infty} \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x, y) dx$ .

**【3776】** 利用积分号与极限符号交换, 计算积分:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{x^2}{n} \right)^{-n} \right] dx.$$

**解** 因函数  $\left( 1 + \frac{x^2}{n} \right)^{-n}$  在  $[0, A]$  上连续 (任  $A > 0$ ). 于是它

在  $[0, A]$  上可积, 又  $\left( 1 + \frac{x^2}{n} \right)^{-n}$  在  $[0, A]$  上关于  $n$  单调减小, 且

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n}\right)^{-n} = e^{-x^2},$$

为连续函数, 于是由狄尼定理, 当  $n \rightarrow +\infty$  时, 函数  $\left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n}\right)^{-n}$  在  $[0, A]$  上一致趋向于  $e^{-x^2}$ , 最后由于

$$0 < \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n}\right)^{-n} \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2}, n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

且 
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} < +\infty.$$

故积  $\int_0^{+\infty} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n}\right)^{-n} dx$  关于  $n$  一致收敛. 因此, 应用积分符号与极限号交换定理 (见菲赫金哥尔茨著《微积分学教程》第二卷). 从而有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n}\right)^n}.$$

而 
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n}\right)^n} = \sqrt{n} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(1+t^2)^n} = \sqrt{n} I_n,$$

其中 
$$I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(1+t^2)^n}.$$

又 
$$\begin{aligned} I_{n-1} &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(1+t^2)^{n-1}} \\ &= \frac{t}{(1+t^2)^{n-1}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + 2(n-1) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2}{(1+t^2)^n} dt \\ &= 2(n-1) I_{n-1} - 2(n-1) I_n. \end{aligned}$$

故有 
$$I_n = \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} I_{n-1},$$

又 
$$I_1 = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

于是 
$$I_n = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-3)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots (2n-2)} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

从而 
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi \sqrt{n}}{2}.$$

由瓦里斯公式,有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\pi}{2} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[(2n)!!]^2}{(2n+1)[(2n-1)!!]^2} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[(2n-2)!!]^2}{(2n-1)[(2n-3)!!]^2}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{最后有 } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx &= \frac{\pi}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n-3)!!\sqrt{n}}{(2n-2)!!} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n-3)!!\sqrt{2n-1}}{(2n-2)!!} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{n}{2n-1}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

【3776. 1】 设  $f(x)$  在区间  $(0, +\infty)$  是有界连续的, 证明:

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx = f(0)$$

证 因为是求关于  $y \rightarrow 0$  的极限, 不妨设  $y \neq 0$ , 由  $|f(x)| \leq M, x \in (0, +\infty)$  有

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{+\infty} \left| \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} \right| dx &\leq M \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{|y|}{x^2 + y^2} dx \\ &= M \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x}{|y|}\right)^2 + 1} d\left|\frac{x}{|y|}\right| \\ &= M \arctan \left| \frac{x}{y} \right| \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2} M.\end{aligned}$$

收敛. 因而  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx$  是  $y$  的函数. 任  $\epsilon > 0$  由于

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx = \int_0^\epsilon \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx + \int_\epsilon^{+\infty} \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx,$$

1°  $y > 0$  时

$$\begin{aligned}\left| \int_\epsilon^{+\infty} \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx \right| &\leq \int_\epsilon^{+\infty} \frac{y|f(x)|}{x^2 + y^2} dx \\ &\leq M \arctan \frac{x}{y} \Big|_\epsilon^{+\infty} = M \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{\epsilon}{y} \right),\end{aligned}$$



所以  $\overline{\lim}_{y \rightarrow +0} \left| \int_{\epsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx \right| \leq \overline{\lim}_{y \rightarrow +0} M \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{\epsilon}{y} \right) = 0.$

于是  $\lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \int_{\epsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx = 0.$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{\epsilon} \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\epsilon} \frac{y(f(x) - f(0))}{x^2 + y^2} dx + \int_0^{\epsilon} \frac{yf(0)}{x^2 + y^2} dx \\ &= f(0) \arctan \frac{x}{y} \Big|_0^{\epsilon} + \int_0^{\epsilon} \frac{y(f(x) - f(0))}{x^2 + y^2} dx. \end{aligned}$$

因为  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处右连续, 于是对任给的  $\delta > 0$ , 存在  $\epsilon_1 > 0$ , 当  $x-0 < \epsilon_1$  时, 有  $|f(x) - f(0)| < \delta$ , 不妨设  $\epsilon_1 = \epsilon$ , 于是

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_0^{\epsilon} \frac{y(f(x) - f(0))}{x^2 + y^2} dx \right| \\ & \leq \int_0^{\epsilon} \frac{y |f(x) - f(0)|}{x^2 + y^2} dx \leq \delta \int_0^{\epsilon} \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dx \\ &= \delta \arctan \frac{x}{y} \Big|_0^{\epsilon} = \delta \arctan \frac{\epsilon}{y}, \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\overline{\lim}_{y \rightarrow +0} \left| \int_0^{\epsilon} \frac{y(f(x) - f(0))}{x^2 + y^2} dx \right| \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \delta.$

由  $\delta$  的任意性有

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \int_0^{\epsilon} \frac{y(f(x) - f(0))}{x^2 + y^2} dx = 0.$$

从而  $\lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \int_0^{\epsilon} \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx = f(0) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}.$

于是 
$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\epsilon} \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx + \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\epsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx \\ &= f(0) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} = f(0). \end{aligned}$$

同理  $\lim_{y \rightarrow -0} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx = f(0).$

故  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx = f(0).$

【3776. 2】 求:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^n + 1}$

解 由

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^n + 1} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^n + 1} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^n + 1} = I_1 + I_2,$$

知  $I_1$  是正常积分, 显然关于  $n$  一致收敛. 而  $I_2$  中  $x > 1$ , 于是  $n \geq 2$  时,  $\frac{1}{x^n + 1} < \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$ . 故  $I_2$  关于  $n (n \geq 2)$  一致收敛, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^n + 1} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^n + 1} + \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^n + 1} \\ &= \int_0^1 \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{dx}{x^n + 1} + \int_1^{+\infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{dx}{x^n + 1} \\ &= \int_0^1 dx + \int_1^{+\infty} 0 dx = 1. \end{aligned}$$

事实上,

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^n + 1} = \int_0^{1-\epsilon} \frac{dx}{x^n + 1} + \int_{1-\epsilon}^1 \frac{dx}{x^n + 1}, \text{ 任 } \epsilon > 0,$$

由积分中值定理

$$\int_0^{1-\epsilon} \frac{dx}{x^n + 1} = \frac{1}{\xi^n + 1} \cdot (1 - \epsilon), \xi \in [0, 1 - \epsilon].$$

$$\int_{1-\epsilon}^1 \frac{dx}{x^n + 1} = \frac{1}{\eta^n + 1} \cdot \epsilon < \epsilon, \eta \in [1 - \epsilon, 1].$$

于是  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{1-\epsilon} \frac{dx}{x^n + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\xi^n + 1} (1 - \epsilon) = 1 - \epsilon.$

从而  $\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^n + 1} \leq 1,$

又  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^n + 1} \geq \int_0^{1-\epsilon} \frac{dx}{x^n + 1},$

于是  $\underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^n + 1} \geq 1 - \epsilon.$

由  $\epsilon > 0$  的任意性有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^n + 1} \geq 1,$$

故  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^n + 1} dx = 1.$

同理  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^n + 1} = 0.$

【3777】 证明: 积分

$$F(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx,$$

是参数  $a$  的连续函数.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 } F(a) &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx = \int_{-a}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \\ &= \int_{-a}^0 e^{-x^2} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^a e^{-x^2} dx + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

由变上限积分性质知  $\int_0^a e^{-x^2} dx$  是  $a (\in (-\infty, +\infty))$  的连续函数, 故  $F(a)$  也是  $a \in (-\infty, +\infty)$  的连续函数.

【3777. 1】 证明:  $F(\alpha) = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin \frac{\alpha}{x}}{x^\alpha} dx$  在  $0 < \alpha < 1$  区间是连续函数.

证 设  $0 < \alpha \leq \alpha_0 < 1$ , 当  $0 < x < 1$  时, 有  $x^\alpha \geq x^{\alpha_0}$ , 即  $\frac{1}{x^\alpha} \leq \frac{1}{x^{\alpha_0}}$ , 于是

$$\int_0^1 \left| \frac{\sin \frac{\alpha}{x}}{x^\alpha} \right| dx \leq \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^\alpha} dx \leq \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{\alpha_0}} dx = \frac{1}{1-\alpha_0}.$$

从而  $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin \frac{\alpha}{x}}{x^\alpha} dx$  对  $0 < \alpha \leq \alpha_0 < 1$  一致收敛. 于是  $F(\alpha)$  当  $0 < \alpha \leq \alpha_0 < 1$  时连续, 由  $\alpha_0$  的任意性知  $F(\alpha)$  在  $(0, 1)$  上连续.

【3778】 求函数



$$F(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(1-a^2)x}{x} dx$$

的不连续点,并作出函数  $y = F(a)$  的图形.

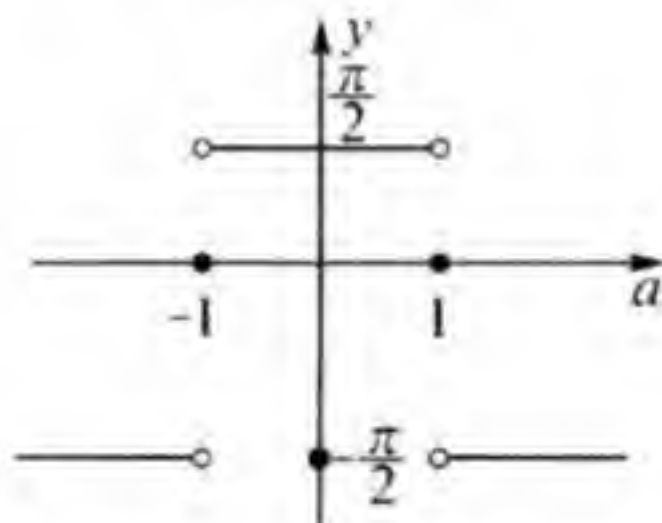
解 当  $1-a^2 > 0$ , 即  $|a| < 1$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} F(a) &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(1-a^2)x}{(1-a^2)x} d[(1-a^2)x] \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

当  $1-a^2 < 0$ , 即  $|a| > 1$  时

$$\begin{aligned} F(a) &= - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(a^2-1)x}{(a^2-1)x} d[(a^2-1)x] \\ &= - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = -\frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

当  $1-a^2 = 0$ , 即  $|a| = 1$  时,  $F(a) = 0$ , 于是  $a = \pm 1$  为  $F(a)$  的不连续点, 如 3778 题图所示



3778 题图

研究下列函数在指定区间的连续性(3779 ~ 3783).

【3779】  $F(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{2+x^\alpha}$ , 当  $\alpha > 2$  时.

解 对于积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{2+x^\alpha}$ , 当  $x \geq 1$  时,

$$0 < \frac{x}{2+x^\alpha} < \frac{x}{x^\alpha} \leq \frac{1}{x^{\alpha_0-1}},$$

其中  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0 > 2$ , 且积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{\alpha_0-1}}$  收敛, 故积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{2+x^\alpha}$  对  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$  一致收敛. 因此  $F(\alpha)$  当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$  时连续, 由  $\alpha_0 > 2$  的任意性知

$F(\alpha)$  当  $\alpha > 2$  时连续.

【3780】  $F(\alpha) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^\alpha} dx$ , 当  $\alpha > 0$  时.

解 任给的  $A > 1$ , 皆有

$$\left| \int_1^A \cos x dx \right| \leq 2,$$

而函数  $\frac{1}{x^\alpha}$  在  $x \geq 1, \alpha > 0$  时关于  $x$  单调递减, 且由

$$0 < \frac{1}{x^\alpha} \leq \frac{1}{x^{\alpha_0}}, x \geq 1, \alpha \geq \alpha_0 > 0,$$

知当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $\frac{1}{x}$  在  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$  时一致趋于零. 因此, 由狄里克雷判

别法知  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^\alpha} dx$  对  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0 > 0$  一致收敛. 于是函数  $F(\alpha)$  当  $\alpha \geq$

$\alpha_0$  时连续. 由  $\alpha_0 > 0$  的任意性有  $F(\alpha)$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  上连续.

【3781】  $F(\alpha) = \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha (\pi - x)^\alpha} dx$ , 当  $0 < \alpha < 2$  时.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } F(\alpha) &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha (\pi - x)^\alpha} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha (\pi - x)^\alpha} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha (\pi - x)^\alpha} dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{\sin(\pi - t)}{(\pi - t)^\alpha t^\alpha} dt \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha (\pi - x)^\alpha} dx. \end{aligned}$$

由于当  $0 < \eta < 1, 0 < \alpha_0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1 < 2$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\eta \frac{|\sin x|}{x^\alpha (\pi - x)^\alpha} dx &\leq \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^\alpha \int_0^\eta \frac{dx}{x^{\alpha-1}} \leq \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^{\alpha_0} \int_0^\eta \frac{dx}{x^{\alpha_1-1}} \\ &= \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^{\alpha_0} \frac{1}{2 - \alpha_1} \cdot \eta^{2-\alpha_1}, \end{aligned}$$

于是对任意的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 当

$$0 < \eta < \delta = \min \left\{ 1, (2 - \alpha_1)^{\frac{1}{2-\alpha_1}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{\frac{\alpha_0}{2-\alpha_1}} \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2-\alpha_1}} \right\}$$

时, 对所有  $\alpha_0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1$ , 皆有

$$\left| \int_0^{\eta} \frac{\sin x}{x^a(\pi-x)^a} dx \right| \leq \int_0^{\eta} \frac{|\sin x|}{x^a(\pi-x)^a} dx < \epsilon,$$

因此,若  $\alpha_0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1$  时,瑕积分  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x^a(\pi-x)^a} dx$  一致收敛. 故  $F(\alpha)$  在  $\alpha_0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1$  上连续,由  $0 < \alpha_0 < \alpha_1 < 2$  的任意性知  $F(\alpha)$  在  $0 < \alpha < 2$  上连续.

**【3782】**  $F(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{|\sin x|^a} dx$ , 当  $0 < \alpha < 1$  时.

解  $F(\alpha) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{e^{-x}}{|\sin x|^a} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{e^{-(n\pi+t)}}{\sin^a t} dt,$

当  $0 < \alpha \leq \alpha_0 < 1$  时,

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{e^{-(n\pi+t)}}{\sin^a t} dt \leq e^{-n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{\sin^{\alpha_0} t} dt,$$

易知  $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{dt}{\sin^{\alpha_0} t} = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{\sin^{\alpha_0} t},$

且  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +0} t^{\alpha_0} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^{\alpha_0} t} = 1.$

于是它是收敛的. 又级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-n\pi}$  为公比等于  $e^{-\pi} < 1$  的几何级数, 它也收敛, 于是, 由维氏判别法知级数

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{e^{-n\pi-t}}{\sin^{\alpha_0} t} dt,$$

对  $0 < \alpha \leq \alpha_0$  一致收敛, 从而  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{|\sin x|^a} dx$  对  $0 < \alpha \leq \alpha_0$  一致收敛. 因此,  $F(\alpha)$  在  $0 < \alpha < \alpha_0$  上连续. 由  $\alpha_0 < 1$  的任意性知  $F(\alpha)$  在  $0 < \alpha < 1$  上连续.

**【3783】**  $F(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-x^2} dx$ , 当  $-\infty < \alpha < +\infty$  时.

解 当  $\alpha \neq 0$  时,

$$F(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{\alpha} e^{-x^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\alpha},$$

连续. 当  $\alpha = 0$  时,



$$F(0) = \int_0^{+\infty} 0 \cdot e^{-0} dx = 0.$$

于是  $F(\alpha)$  在  $\alpha = 0$  处不连续.

### § 3. 积分号下广义积分的微分法和积分法

#### 1. 对参数的微分法 若

(1) 函数  $f(x, y)$  在域  $a \leq x < +\infty, y_1 < y < y_2$  内是连续的且  $f'_y(x, y)$  存在;

(2)  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$  收敛;

(3)  $\int_a^{+\infty} f'_y(x, y) dx$  在区间  $(y_1, y_2)$  一致收敛,

则当  $y_1 < y < y_2$  时

$$\frac{d}{dy} \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_a^{+\infty} f'_y(x, y) dx,$$

(莱布尼茨法则).

2. 对参数的积分公式 若(1) 函数  $f(x, y)$  当  $x \geq a$  及  $y_1 < y < y_2$  时是连续的;

(2)  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$  在有界区间  $(y_1, y_2)$  一致收敛,

$$\int_{y_1}^{y_2} dy \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_a^{+\infty} dx \int_{y_1}^{y_2} f(x, y) dy \quad (1)$$

若  $f(x, y) \geq 0$ , 且假定等式(1)的一端有意义, 则公式①对无穷区间  $(y_1, y_2)$  也是正确的.

【3784】 利用公式  $\int_0^1 x^{n-1} dx = \frac{1}{n} (n > 0)$  计算积分  $I = \int_0^1 x^{n-1} \ln^m x dx$ , 其中  $m$  为自然数.

解  $\frac{dx^{n-1}}{dn} = x^{n-1} \ln x, \quad (n > 0, \text{为任意实数})$  积分

$$\int_0^1 x^{n-1} \ln x dx, \quad (1)$$

对于  $n \geq n_0 > 0$  一致收敛. 事实上, 当  $0 < x \leq 1, n \geq n_0 > 0$  时,

$$|x^{n-1} \ln x| \leq -x^{n_0-1} \ln x,$$

而积分  $\int_0^1 x^{n_0-1} \ln x dx$  收敛(2362 题结论), 因此, 由维氏判别法知积

分 ① 对  $n \geq n_0 > 0$  一致收敛. 于是积分  $\int_0^1 x^{n-1} dx$  对参数  $n \geq n_0$  求导数时, 积分号与导数符号可交换, 即

$$\frac{d}{dn} \int_0^1 x^{n-1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{dx^{n-1}}{dn} dx = \int_0^1 x^{n-1} \ln x dx.$$

由  $n_0 > 0$  的任意性知, 上式对任意  $n > 0$  皆成立. 同理对  $n$  逐次求导数, 也可在积分号下求导数, 即

$$\frac{d^2}{dn^2} \int_0^1 x^{n-1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{d}{dn} (x^{n-1} \ln x) dx = \int_0^1 x^{n-1} \ln^2 x dx,$$

由数学归纳法有

$$\frac{d^m}{dn^m} \int_0^1 x^{n-1} dx = \int_0^1 x^{n-1} \ln^m x dx.$$

但  $\int_0^1 x^{n-1} dx = \frac{1}{n}, (n > 0).$

于是  $\frac{d^m}{dn^m} \int_0^1 x^{n-1} dx = \frac{(-1)^m m!}{n^{m+1}}.$

从而有  $\int_0^1 x^{n-1} \ln^m x dx = \frac{(-1)^m m!}{n^{m+1}}.$

【3785】 利用公式  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + a} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{a}} \quad (a > 0).$

计算积分  $I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a)^{n+1}},$  其中  $n$  为自然数.

解  $\frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left( \frac{1}{x^2 + a} \right) = -\frac{1}{(x^2 + a)^2},$  积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a)^2}, \quad \text{①}$$

对  $a \geq a_0 > 0$  一致收敛. 事实上, 当  $x \geq 0, a \geq a_0 > 0$  时,

$$\frac{1}{(x^2 + a)^2} \leq \frac{1}{(x^2 + a_0)^2},$$

而积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a_0)^2}$  收敛, 于是由维氏判别法知积分 ① 当  $a \geq a_0 \geq 0$  时一致收敛. 从而由莱布尼兹法则有

$$\frac{d}{da} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + a} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left( \frac{1}{x^2 + a} \right) dx = - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a)^2}.$$

由  $a_0 > a$  的任意性知, 上式对一切  $a > 0$  皆成立. 同理对积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + a}$  逐次求导数有

$$\frac{d^n}{da^n} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + a} = (-1)^n n! \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a)^{n+1}},$$

但 
$$\frac{d}{da} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + a} = \frac{d}{da} \left( \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{a}} \right) = -\frac{\pi}{2^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^3}},$$

$$\frac{d^2}{da^2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + a} = \frac{d}{da} \left( -\frac{\pi}{2^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^3}} \right) = \frac{1 \cdot 3\pi}{2^3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^5}},$$

由数学归纳法有

$$\frac{d^n}{da^n} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + a} = \frac{(2n-1)!! n}{2^{n+1}} (-1)^n \cdot a^{-(n+\frac{1}{2})}.$$

于是 
$$I = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} a^{-(n+\frac{1}{2})}.$$

**【3786】** 证明: 狄利克雷积分

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx$$

当  $\alpha \neq 0$  时具有导数, 但是不能用莱布尼茨法则求解.

提示: 假定  $\alpha x = y$ .

证 当  $\alpha > 0$  时, 令  $\alpha x = y$ , 有

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin y}{y} dy = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

当  $\alpha < 0$  时,

$$I(\alpha) = -I(-\alpha) = -\frac{\pi}{2}.$$

于是当  $\alpha \neq 0$  时,

$$I'(\alpha) = 0.$$



但,若用莱布尼兹法则来求,则得错误的结论,事实上,积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} \right) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \cos \alpha x dx,$$

发散,而  $I'(\alpha) = 0 (\alpha \neq 0)$  存在,因此,本题不能应用莱布尼兹法则求  $I'(\alpha)$ .

**【3787】** 证明:函数

$$F(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{1 + (x + \alpha)^2} dx,$$

在域  $-\infty < \alpha < +\infty$  内连续且可微.

**证** 设  $\alpha_0$  为  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内任意一点,记

$$M = \max(|\alpha_0 - 1|, |\alpha_0 + 1|),$$

则当  $x > M, \alpha \in (\alpha_0 - 1, \alpha_0 + 1)$  时,有

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{\cos x}{1 + (x + \alpha)^2} \right| &\leq \frac{1}{1 + (x - M)^2}, \\ \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left[ \frac{\cos x}{1 + (x + \alpha)^2} \right] \right| &= \left| \frac{2(x + \alpha)\cos x}{[1 + (x + \alpha)^2]^2} \right| \\ &\leq \frac{2}{1 + (x - M)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

由积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1 + (x - M)^2}$  收敛,于是积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{1 + (x + \alpha)^2} dx$

和  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \frac{\cos x}{1 + (x + \alpha)^2} \right] dx$  在  $(\alpha_0 - 1, \alpha_0 + 1)$  内一致收敛.从而

$F(\alpha)$  在  $(\alpha_0 - 1, \alpha_0 + 1)$  内连续且可微分,且可在积分号下求导数.

由  $\alpha_0$  的任意性知  $F(\alpha)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内连续且可微分.

**【3788】** 根据等式  $\frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} = \int_a^b e^{-xy} dy$ , 计算积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0).$$

**解** 不妨设  $a < b$ , 注意  $e^{-xy}$  在  $\{(x, y) \mid x \geq 0, a \leq y \leq b\}$

上连续. 又积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xy} dx$  对  $a \leq y \leq b$  是一致收敛的. 事实上, 当

$x \geq 0, a \leq y \leq b$  时,  $0 < e^{-xy} \leq e^{-ax}$ , 但积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} dx$  收敛, 于是

积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xy} dx$  是一致收敛的, 故由参数的积分公式有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_a^b e^{-xy} dy = \int_a^b dy \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xy} dx.$$

又上式左端为

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} dx,$$

右端为  $\int_a^b \frac{dy}{y} = \ln \frac{b}{a}.$

从而有  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} dx = \ln \frac{b}{a}, (a > 0, b > 0).$

**【3789】** 证明: 费洛拉尼公式

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = f(0) \ln \frac{b}{a} \quad (a > 0, b > 0).$$

其中  $f(x)$  为连续函数, 积分  $\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$  在任意  $A > 0$  均有意义.

**证** 对任给的  $A > 0$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx \\ &= \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax)}{x} dx - \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{f(bx)}{x} dx \\ &= \int_{Aa}^{+\infty} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt - \int_{Ab}^{+\infty} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt \\ &= \int_{Aa}^{Ab} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt = f(\xi) \int_{Aa}^{Ab} \frac{dt}{t} = f(\xi) \ln \frac{b}{a}, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\xi \in (Aa, Ab)$ , 不妨设  $a < b$ , 当  $A \rightarrow +0$  时,  $\xi \rightarrow +0$ . 因  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  点连续, 有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = f(0) \ln \frac{b}{a}.$$

运用费洛拉尼公式计算积分 (3790 ~ 3792).

**【3790】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x} dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0).$

**解** 由于  $\cos x$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  内连续, 且对任意的  $A > 0$ , 积分

$\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} dx$  存在, 于是由费洛拉尼公式有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x} dx = \cos 0 \cdot \ln \frac{b}{a} = \ln \frac{b}{a}.$$

**【3791】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax - \sin bx}{x} dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0).$

解 和 3790 类似, 因

$$\sin 0 = 0,$$

于是  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax - \sin bx}{x} dx = 0.$

**【3792】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan ax - \arctan bx}{x} dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0).$

解 令

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x,$$

则  $f(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上连续, 由于  $f(x) > 0$  且

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x}{x^{-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{1+x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 1,$$

于是对任给的  $A > 0$ , 积分  $\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$  皆收敛, 因此由费洛拉尼公式有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan ax\right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan bx\right)}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{b}{a}.$$

于是  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan ax - \arctan bx}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{a}{b}.$

用对参数的微分法计算下列积分 (3793 ~ 3796).

**【3793】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} dx \quad (a > 0, \beta > 0).$

解 由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{e^{-ax^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{-2ax e^{-ax^2} + 2\beta x e^{-\beta x^2}}{1} = 0.$$



于是  $x = 0$  不是瑕点, 又由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (e^{\frac{x}{\alpha^2}} - e^{\frac{x}{\beta^2}}) = 0.$$

从而任给的  $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$ , 积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} dx$  皆收敛, 现令  $\beta > 0$  固定, 把所求积分视为含参变量  $\alpha (\alpha > 0)$  的积分, 设

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} dx, \quad (\alpha > 0).$$

而

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left( \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} \right) dx = - \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-\alpha x^2} dx.$$

下证右端积分在  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0 > 0$  时一致收敛, 事实上, 当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0, 0 \leq x < +\infty$  时,

$$0 \leq x e^{-\alpha x^2} \leq x e^{-\alpha_0 x^2},$$

而积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-\alpha_0 x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2\alpha_0},$$

收敛. 故积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-\alpha x^2} dx$  在  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$  时一致收敛, 因此, 当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$  时, 可在积分号下对参数求导数

$$I'(\alpha) = - \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = - \frac{1}{2\alpha}.$$

由  $\alpha_0 > 0$  的任意性知, 上式对一切  $\alpha > 0$  皆成立, 积分后有

$$I(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \alpha + C, \alpha \in (0, +\infty),$$

其中  $C$  为待定的常数, 在此式中令  $\alpha = \beta$ , 有

$$0 = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\beta x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} dx = I(\beta) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \beta + C,$$

故  $C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \beta$ .

于是  $I(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \ln \beta = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\beta}{\alpha}, (\alpha > 0).$

即 
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\beta}{\alpha}, \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0).$$

**【3794】** 
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \right)^2 dx \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0).$$

解 由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{-\alpha e^{-\alpha x} + \beta e^{-\beta x}}{1} = \beta - \alpha,$$

于是  $x = 0$  不是瑕点, 又由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \cdot \left( \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \right)^2 = 0,$$

于是积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \right)^2 dx$  收敛 ( $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$ ). 同样, 把  $\beta > 0$

固定, 考虑含参变量  $\alpha$  的积分,

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \right)^2 dx, \alpha > 0.$$

由于 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left( \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \right)^2 dx &= -2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-2\alpha x} - e^{-(\alpha+\beta)x}}{x} dx \\ &= -2 \ln \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2\alpha} \quad (\alpha > 0), \end{aligned}$$
 (3788 题结论).

而当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0 > 0, 1 \leq x < +\infty$  时

$$\left| \frac{e^{-2\alpha x} - e^{-(\alpha+\beta)x}}{x} \right| \leq \frac{2e^{-\alpha_0 x}}{x},$$

且  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha_0 x}}{x} dx$  收敛, 事实上这是由

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{e^{-\alpha_0 x}}{x} = 0,$$

知其收敛. 于是

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-2\alpha x} - e^{-(\alpha+\beta)x}}{x} dx,$$

当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$  时一致收敛, 从而

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-2\alpha x} - e^{-(\alpha+\beta)x}}{x} dx = dx,$$

当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$  时一致收敛, 请注意,  $x = 0$  不是瑕点, 这是因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{e^{-2ax} - e^{-(\alpha+\beta)x}}{x} = \beta - \alpha.$$

因此,由莱布尼兹法则,当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$  时,可在积分号下求导数

$$I'(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \right)^2 dx = -2 \ln \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2\alpha}.$$

由  $\alpha_0 > 0$  的任意性知,上式对一切  $\alpha > 0$  皆成立,积分后有

$$I(\alpha) = -2 \int \ln \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2\alpha} d\alpha + C,$$

$$\text{又} \quad \int \ln \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2\alpha} d\alpha = \alpha \ln \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2\alpha} + \beta \ln(\alpha + \beta) + C,$$

$$\text{于是} \quad I(\alpha) = -2\alpha \ln \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2\alpha} - 2\beta \ln(\alpha + \beta) + C.$$

其中  $C$  是待定常数,令  $\alpha = \beta$ ,由  $I(\beta) = 0$  有

$$0 = -2\beta \ln \frac{2\beta}{2\beta} - 2\beta \ln 2\beta + C,$$

$$\text{故} \quad C = 2\beta \ln 2\beta.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是有} \quad I(\alpha) &= \ln \left( \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} \right)^{2\alpha} - 2\beta \ln(\alpha + \beta) + 2\beta \ln 2\beta \\ &= \ln \frac{(2\alpha)^{2\alpha} (2\beta)^{2\beta}}{(\alpha + \beta)^{2\alpha+2\beta}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \right)^2 dx = \ln \frac{(2\alpha)^{2\alpha} (2\beta)^{2\beta}}{(\alpha + \beta)^{2\alpha+2\beta}}, \quad \alpha > 0, \beta > 0.$$

$$\text{【3795】} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx dx \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0).$$

解 当  $m = 0$  时,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx dx = 0,$$

现设  $m \neq 0$ , 由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx = 0,$$

于是  $x = 0$  不是瑕点,从而被积函数在  $\{(x, \alpha, \beta) \mid x \in [0, +\infty), \alpha > 0, \beta > 0\}$  内连续,其中  $x = 0$  时的函数的值理解为极限值,又由于



$$\left| \frac{e^{-\alpha x} e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx \right| \leq \frac{e^{-\alpha x} + e^{-\beta x}}{x}, x > 0,$$

而积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} + e^{-\beta x}}{x} dx$  收敛, 故积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx dx$  收敛, 从而积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx dx$  收敛, 当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0 > 0$  时, 积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left( \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx \right) dx = - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin mx dx,$$

是一致收敛的, 事实上

$$|e^{-\alpha x} \sin mx| \leq e^{-\alpha_0 x}, x \geq 0,$$

又积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha_0 x} dx = \frac{1}{\alpha_0}$  收敛, 于是对于积分

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx dx,$$

当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$  时可应用莱布尼兹法则, 得

$$I'(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin mx dx = -\frac{m}{\alpha^2 + m^2}, \quad (1829 \text{ 题结论}).$$

由  $\alpha_0 > 0$  的任意性知, 上式对一切  $\alpha < 0$  皆成立. 从而

$$I(\alpha) = - \int \frac{m}{\alpha^2 + m^2} d\alpha = - \arctan \frac{\alpha}{m} + C,$$

其中  $C$  是待定常数, 令  $\alpha = \beta$ , 则得

$$I(\beta) = 0 = - \arctan \frac{\beta}{m} + C,$$

于是  $C = \arctan \frac{\beta}{m}$ .

从而我们有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx dx = \arctan \frac{\beta}{m} - \arctan \frac{\alpha}{m},$$

$m \neq 0$ .

$$\text{【3796】} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \cos mx dx \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0).$$

解 和 3795 类似, 当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0 > 0$  时, 积分

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \cos mx \, dx,$$

可用莱布尼兹法则有

$$\begin{aligned} I'(\alpha) &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left( \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \cos mx \right) dx \\ &= - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \cos mx \, dx = - \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + m^2}, \end{aligned}$$

(1828 题结论).

由  $\alpha_0 > 0$  的任意性知, 上式对一切  $\alpha > 0$  皆成立, 从而

$$I(\alpha) = - \int \frac{\alpha d\alpha}{\alpha^2 + m^2} = - \frac{1}{2} \ln(\alpha^2 + m^2) + C,$$

其中  $C$  是待定常数, 令

$$\alpha = \beta,$$

$$\text{有} \quad I(\beta) = 0 = - \frac{1}{2} \ln(\beta^2 + m^2) + C,$$

$$\text{于是} \quad C = \frac{1}{2} \ln(\beta^2 + m^2).$$

$$\text{从而} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \cos mx \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\beta^2 + m^2}{\alpha^2 + m^2} \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0).$$

计算积分(3797 ~ 3802).

$$\text{【3797】} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1 - \alpha^2 x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx \quad (|\alpha| \leq 1).$$

解 由

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\ln(1 - \alpha^2 x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1 - x^2}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\ln(1 - \alpha^2 x^2)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} - \frac{2\alpha^2 x}{1 - \alpha^2 x^2} \\ &= -\alpha^2, \end{aligned}$$

知  $x = 0$  不是瑕点, 故被积函数在  $\{(x, \alpha) \mid 0 \leq x < 1, |\alpha| < 1\}$  内连续, 注意  $x = 0$  时的函数值理解为极限值, 又由于当  $|\alpha| \leq 1$  时,

$$\left| \frac{\ln(1-\alpha^2 x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} \right| \leq -\frac{\ln(1-x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}}, 0 < x < 1,$$

而积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$  收敛, 这是因为

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} (1-x)^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{\ln(1-x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{6}} \cdot \frac{\ln(1-x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1+x}} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

于是积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-\alpha^2 x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ , 对  $|\alpha| \leq 1$  一致收敛, 从而为  $\alpha$  的连续函数,  $-1 \leq \alpha \leq 1$ . 另一方面, 易知积分

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left[ \frac{\ln(1-\alpha^2 x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} \right] dx = -2\alpha \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1-\alpha^2 x^2) \sqrt{1-x^2}},$$

对  $|\alpha| \leq \alpha_0 < 1$  一致收敛, 事实上

$$\left| \frac{-2\alpha}{(1-\alpha^2 x^2) \sqrt{1-x^2}} \right| \leq \frac{2}{1-\alpha_0^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}},$$

$$0 \leq x < 1,$$

而积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$  收敛, 于是, 对积分

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-\alpha^2 x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx,$$

当  $|\alpha| \leq \alpha_0$  时可用莱布尼兹法则有

$$I'(\alpha) = -2\alpha \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1-\alpha^2 x^2) \sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

由  $\alpha_0 < 1$  的任意性知, 上式对一切  $|\alpha| < 1$  皆成立. 现在考察

$$I_1 = \int \frac{dx}{(1-\alpha^2 x^2) \sqrt{1-x^2}},$$

作变量代换  $x = \sin t$  有

$$I_1 = \int \frac{dt}{1-\alpha^2 \sin^2 t} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \int \frac{dt}{1-\alpha \sin t} + \int \frac{dt}{1+\alpha \sin t} \right).$$



再对右端两个积分作变量代换

$$u = \tan \frac{t}{2},$$

$$\text{有} \quad \int \frac{dt}{1-\alpha \sin t} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \arctan \left( \frac{\tan \frac{t}{2} - \alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \right) + C_1,$$

$$\int \frac{dt}{1+\alpha \sin t} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \arctan \left( \frac{\tan \frac{t}{2} + \alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \right) + C_2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } I'(\alpha) &= -2\alpha \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{1-\alpha \sin t} + \frac{1}{1+\alpha \sin t} \right) dt \\ &= -\frac{2\alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \left[ \arctan \left( \frac{\tan \frac{t}{2} - \alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \right) + \arctan \left( \frac{\tan \frac{t}{2} + \alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \right) \right] \Bigg|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= -\frac{\pi\alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}}, \quad |\alpha| < 1. \end{aligned}$$

两端积分有

$$I(\alpha) = -\pi \int \frac{\alpha d\alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} = \pi \sqrt{1-\alpha^2} + C, \quad |\alpha| < 1,$$

其中  $C$  是待定常数, 令  $\alpha = 0$  有

$$I(0) = 0 = \pi + C.$$

于是  $C = -\pi$ ,

从而  $I(\alpha) = -\pi(1 - \sqrt{1-\alpha^2}), \quad |\alpha| < 1.$

在上式两端  $\alpha \rightarrow 1-0$  和  $\alpha \rightarrow -1+0$  取极限, 且由  $I(\alpha)$  在  $[-1, 1]$  上连续有

$$I(1) = I(-1) = -\pi.$$

于是, 当  $|\alpha| \leq 1$  时

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-\alpha^2 x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\pi(1 - \sqrt{1-\alpha^2}).$$

$$\text{【3798】} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-\alpha^2 x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \quad (|\alpha| \leq 1).$$

解 和 3797 类似,我们有

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1 - \alpha^2 x^2)}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx.$$

在  $[-1, 1]$  上连续, 且当  $|\alpha| \leq \alpha_0 < 1$  时, 可用莱布尼兹法则, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} I'(\alpha) &= \int_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left[ \frac{\ln(1 - \alpha^2 x^2)}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \right] dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{-2\alpha x^2}{(1 - \alpha^2 x^2) \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\alpha} \int_0^1 \frac{(1 - \alpha^2 x^2) - 1}{(1 - \alpha^2 x^2) \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\alpha} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} - \frac{2}{\alpha} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1 - \alpha^2 x^2) \sqrt{1 - x^2}} \\ &= \frac{2}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2 \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{\alpha} - \frac{\pi}{\alpha \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2}}, \quad |\alpha| \leq \alpha_0, \alpha \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

由  $\alpha_0 < 1$  的任意性知上式对一切  $0 < |\alpha| < 1$  皆成立, 积分后有

$$\begin{aligned} I(\alpha) &= \int \left( \frac{\pi}{\alpha} - \frac{\pi}{\alpha \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2}} \right) d\alpha \\ &= \pi \ln |\alpha| + \pi \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2}}{\alpha} \right| + C \\ &= \pi \ln(1 + \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2}) + C, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $|\alpha| < 1$ ,  $\alpha \neq 0$ ,  $C$  为待定常数. 令  $\alpha \rightarrow 0$ , 且由  $I(\alpha)$  在  $\alpha = 0$  的连续性有

$$I(0) = 0 = \pi \ln 2 + C.$$

于是  $C = -\pi \ln 2$ ,

从而有  $I(\alpha) = \pi \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2}}{2}, |\alpha| < 1$ .

在上式中令  $\alpha \rightarrow 1 - 0$  和  $\alpha \rightarrow -1 + 0$  又及  $I(\alpha)$  在  $[-1, 1]$  上的连续性知上式当  $\alpha = \pm 1$  时也成立, 于是

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-a^2x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \pi \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{1-a^2}}{2}, \quad |a| \leq 1.$$

【3799】  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}} dx.$

解 设

$$I(\alpha) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}} dx,$$

显然  $I(0) = 0$ , 当  $\alpha < 0$  时, 由

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^3 \cdot \frac{\arctan \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}} = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

于是  $I(\alpha)$  收敛, 其次易知

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left( \frac{\arctan \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}} \right) dx &= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(1+\alpha^2 x^2) \sqrt{x^2-1}} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{t^2 dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}(t^2+\alpha^2)}. \end{aligned}$$

对  $\alpha \geq 0$  一致收敛. 事实上, 当  $\alpha \geq 0, 0 \leq t < 1$  时, 有

$$\left| \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1-t^2}(t^2+\alpha^2)} \right| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}},$$

且  $\int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$  收敛. 于是用莱布尼兹法则有

$$\begin{aligned} I'(\alpha) &= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left( \frac{\arctan \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}} \right) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{t^2 dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}(t^2+\alpha^2)} = \int_0^1 \frac{(t^2+\alpha^2)-\alpha^2}{\sqrt{1-t^2}(t^2+\alpha^2)} dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} - \alpha^2 \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}(t^2+\alpha^2)} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2\alpha \sqrt{\alpha^2+1}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\alpha\pi}{2\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}}, \quad \alpha \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$



从而有

$$\begin{aligned} I(\alpha) &= \frac{\pi}{2}\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2} \int \frac{\alpha d\alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2}\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{1+\alpha^2} + C, \alpha \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $C$  为待定常数, 令  $\alpha = 0$  有

$$I(0) = 0 = -\frac{\pi}{2} + C,$$

于是  $C = \frac{\pi}{2}$ . 从而当  $\alpha \geq 0$  时

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} (1 + \alpha - \sqrt{1+\alpha^2}).$$

当  $\alpha < 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}} dx &= - \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan(-\alpha)x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}} dx \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{2} (1 - \alpha - \sqrt{1+\alpha^2}), \end{aligned}$$

于是, 当  $-\infty < \alpha < +\infty$  时,

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} (1 + |\alpha| - \sqrt{1+\alpha^2}) \operatorname{sgn} \alpha.$$

**【3800】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\alpha^2 + x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx.$

解 令

$$I_\beta = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx,$$

其中  $\alpha \geq 0$  是参数,  $\beta > 0$  固定. 该积分当  $0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1$  ( $\alpha_1 > 0$  为任何有限数) 时一致收敛. 事实上, 当  $0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1$  时

$$0 \leq \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} \leq \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha_1^2 x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2}, x \in [0, +\infty),$$

而积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha_1^2 x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx$  收敛, 这是因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha_1^2 x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} = 0.$$

于是  $I_\beta(x)$  是  $0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1$  上的连续函数, 由  $\alpha_1 > 0$  的任意性知,  $I_\beta(\alpha)$  在  $0 \leq \alpha < +\infty$  时连续. 其次, 易证

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} \right] dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\alpha x^2}{(\beta^2 + x^2)(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)} d\alpha = \frac{\pi}{\alpha\beta + 1}. \end{aligned}$$

当  $0 < \alpha_0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1$  时是一致收敛的, 事实上, 此时

$$0 \leq \frac{2\alpha x^2}{(\beta^2 + x^2)(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)} \leq \frac{2\alpha_1 x^2}{(\beta^2 + x^2)(1 + \alpha_0^2 x^2)}, \quad 0 \leq x < \infty,$$

而积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\alpha_1 x^2}{(\beta^2 + x^2)(1 + \alpha_0^2 x^2)} dx$  收敛. 于是, 由莱布尼兹法则,

当  $0 < \alpha_0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1$  时, 在积分号下求导数有

$$I'_\beta(x) = \frac{\pi}{\alpha\beta + 1}.$$

由  $\alpha_1$  与  $\alpha_0$  的任意性知, 上式对一切  $0 < \alpha < +\infty$  皆成立, 两端积分有

$$I_\beta(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{\beta} \ln(1 + \alpha\beta) + C, \quad 0 < \alpha < +\infty.$$

其中  $C$  是某常数, 在此式中令  $\alpha \rightarrow +0$  取极限, 且  $I_\beta(\alpha)$  在  $0 \leq \alpha < +\infty$  上连续有

$$0 = I_\beta(0) = 0 + C,$$

于是  $C = 0$ , 从而

$$I_\beta(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{\beta} \ln(1 + \alpha\beta), \quad 0 \leq \alpha < +\infty.$$

对于所求积分, 作适当变形, 当  $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$  时, 有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\alpha^2 + x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\ln\alpha + \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha^2}x^2\right)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2\ln\alpha \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\beta^2 + x^2} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha^2}x^2\right)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{\pi\ln\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\pi}{\beta} \ln\left(1 + \frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right) = \frac{\pi}{\beta} \ln(\alpha + \beta).
 \end{aligned}$$

此式当  $x=0$  时也成立, 只要在两端令  $\alpha \rightarrow +0$  取极限即可. 这是因为积分

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\alpha^2 + x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx, (\beta > 0 \text{ 固定}),$$

当  $0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2}$  时一致收敛, 易知

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\ln(\alpha^2 + x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx \quad \text{与} \quad \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\alpha^2 + x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx$$

当  $0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2}$  时都一致上敛. 事实上

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left| \frac{\ln(\alpha^2 + x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} \right| &\leq -\frac{2\ln x}{\beta^2 + x^2}, \\
 0 < x &\leq \frac{1}{2}, 0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2},
 \end{aligned}$$

而  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\ln x}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx$  收敛, 又

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &\leq \frac{\ln(\alpha^2 + x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} \leq \frac{\ln(\frac{1}{4} + x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2}, \\
 \frac{1}{2} &\leq x < +\infty, \quad 0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2},
 \end{aligned}$$

而  $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\frac{1}{4} + x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx$  收敛, 于是  $I(\alpha)$  在点  $\alpha = 0$  (右) 连续.

对任意的  $\alpha$  与  $\beta (\beta \neq 0)$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\alpha^2 + x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(|\alpha|^2 + x^2)}{|\beta|^2 + x^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{|\beta|} \ln(|\alpha| + |\beta|).
 \end{aligned}$$



当  $\beta = 0$  时, 上式不成立, 右端无意义, 左端的积分

$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\alpha^2 + x^2)}{x^2} dx$  易知其发散.

$$\text{【3801】} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \alpha x \arctan \beta x}{x^2} dx.$$

解 设  $\alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0$ ,

显然  $x = 0$  不是瑕点, 因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\arctan \alpha x \cdot \arctan \beta x}{x^2} = \alpha \beta.$$

当  $\alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0$  时

$$\left| \frac{\arctan \alpha x \cdot \arctan \beta x}{x^2} \right| < \frac{\pi^2}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}, x \in [1, +\infty),$$

而积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2}$  收敛, 于是积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \alpha x \cdot \arctan \beta x}{x^2} dx$  在  $\alpha \geq$

$0, \beta \geq 0$  时一致收敛, 从而积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \alpha x \cdot \arctan \beta x}{x^2} dx$  也在  $\alpha$

$\geq 0, \beta \geq 0$  时一致收敛. 因此, 函数

$$I(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \alpha x \cdot \arctan \beta x}{x^2} dx,$$

是  $\alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0$  上的二元连续函数, 下面考察

$$J(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left( \frac{\arctan \alpha x \cdot \arctan \beta x}{x^2} \right)$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \beta x}{x(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)} dx,$$

$$K(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left( \frac{\arctan \beta x}{x(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)(1 + \beta^2 x^2)},$$

两个积分, 由于当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0 > 0, \beta \geq 0$  时

$$\left| \frac{\arctan \beta x}{x(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)} \right| < \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2(1 + \alpha_0^2 x^2)}, \quad x \in [1, +\infty),$$

而积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(1 + \alpha_0^2 x^2)}$  收敛, 于是积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \beta x}{x(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)} dx$ , 当  $\alpha$

$\geq \alpha_0, \beta \geq 0$  时一致收敛, 又因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\arctan \beta x}{x(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)} = \beta$ , 故  $x = 0$  不是瑕点, 从而积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \beta x}{x(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)} dx$  当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0, \beta \geq 0$  也一致收敛. 因此,  $J(\alpha, \beta)$  当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0, \beta \geq 0$  时连续, 且  $I(\alpha, \beta)$  可在积分号下对  $\alpha$  求导数有

$$I'_\alpha(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \beta x}{x(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)} dx = J(\alpha, \beta), \quad (1)$$

由  $\alpha_0 > 0$  的任意性知, (1) 式对一切  $\alpha > 0, \beta \geq 0$  成立, 且  $J(\alpha, \beta)$  是  $\alpha > 0, \beta \geq 0$  上的二元连续函数.

其次, 由于当  $\beta \geq \beta_0 > 0, \alpha > 0$  时

$$0 < \frac{1}{(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)(1 + \beta^2 x^2)} \leq \frac{1}{1 + \beta_0^2 x^2}, 0 \leq x < \infty,$$

而积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1 + \beta_0^2 x^2}$  收敛, 于是积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)(1 + \beta^2 x^2)}$ , 当  $\beta \geq \beta_0, \alpha > 0$  时一致收敛, 因此  $K(\alpha, \beta)$  是  $\alpha > 0, \beta \geq \beta_0$  上的连续函数, 且 (1) 式中的积分当  $\beta \geq \beta_0, \alpha > 0$  时可在积分号下对  $\beta$  求导数, 有

$$\begin{aligned} I''_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha, \beta) &= J'_\beta(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)(1 + \beta^2 x^2)} \\ &= \frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1 + \alpha^2 x^2} - \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1 + \beta^2 x^2} \\ &= \frac{\alpha\pi}{2(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)} - \frac{\beta\pi}{2(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)} = \frac{\pi}{2(\alpha + \beta)}, \end{aligned}$$

由  $\beta_0 > 0$  的任意性知, 任意的  $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$  皆有

$$I''_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha, \beta) = J'_\beta(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\pi}{2(\alpha + \beta)}. \quad (2)$$

请注意, 在推导此式时应设  $\alpha \neq \beta$ , 因为推导过程中分母内有  $\alpha^2 - \beta^2$ , 但由于  $K(\alpha, \beta)$  是  $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$  上的连续函数, 故通过取极即知 (2) 式当  $\alpha = \beta$  时也成立, 在 (2) 式中固定  $\alpha > 0$ , 对  $\beta$  积分有

$$I'_\alpha(\alpha, \beta) = J(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(\alpha + \beta) + C(\alpha),$$

$$\beta \in (0, +\infty),$$

其中  $C(\alpha)$  是依赖于  $\alpha$  的常数, 在此式中令  $\beta \rightarrow +0$ , 且  $J(\alpha, \beta)$  在  $\alpha > 0, \beta \geq 0$  上的连续性有

$$0 = J(\alpha, 0) = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow +0} J(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \alpha + C(\alpha).$$

于是 
$$C(\alpha) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln \alpha.$$

因此 
$$I'_\alpha(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha}, \alpha > 0, \beta > 0.$$

再固定  $\beta > 0$ , 对  $\alpha$  积分, 由分部积分法有

$$I(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\pi}{2} \alpha \ln \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha} + \frac{\pi}{2} \beta \ln(\alpha + \beta) + C_1(\beta),$$

其中  $C_1(\beta)$  是依赖于  $\beta$  的常数, 在此式中令  $\alpha \rightarrow +0$ , 且  $I(\alpha, \beta)$  在  $\alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0$  上连续有

$$0 = I(0, \beta) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +0} I(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\pi}{2} \beta \ln \beta + C_1(\beta),$$

于是 
$$C_1(\beta) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \beta \ln \beta,$$

从而 
$$I(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^{\alpha + \beta}}{\alpha^\alpha \beta^\beta} (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0).$$

综上所述, 对任给的  $\alpha, \beta$  有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \alpha x \cdot \arctan \beta x}{x^2} dx \\ &= \begin{cases} \operatorname{sgn}(\alpha\beta) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{(|\alpha| + |\beta|)^{|\alpha| + |\beta|}}{|\alpha|^{|\alpha|} \cdot |\beta|^{|\beta|}}, & \alpha\beta \neq 0, \\ 0, & \alpha\beta = 0. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

【3802】 
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha^2 x^2) \ln(1 + \beta^2 x^2)}{x^4} dx.$$

解 设  $\alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0$ , 因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha^2 x^2) \ln(1 + \beta^2 x^2)}{x^4} = \alpha^2 \beta^2,$$

于是  $x = 0$  不是瑕点, 当  $0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1, 0 \leq \beta \leq \beta_1$  时有

$$0 \leq \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha^2 x^2) \ln(1 + \beta^2 x^2)}{x^4}$$



$$\leq \frac{\ln(1+\alpha_1^2 x^2) \ln(1+\beta_1^2 x^2)}{x^4},$$

又因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{\ln(1+\alpha_1^2 x^2) \ln(1+\beta_1^2 x^2)}{x^4} = 0.$$

故  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\alpha_1^2 x^2) \ln(1+\beta_1^2 x^2)}{x^4} dx$  收敛,

于是  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\alpha^2 x^2) \ln(1+\beta^2 x^2)}{x^4} dx$ , 当  $0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1, 0 \leq \beta$

$\leq \beta_1$  时一致收敛,

因此, 函数

$$I(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\alpha^2 x^2) \ln(1+\beta^2 x^2)}{x^4} dx \quad (1)$$

是  $0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1, 0 \leq \beta \leq \beta_1$  上的二元连续函数, 由  $\alpha_1 > 0, \beta_1 > 0$  的任意性知,  $I(\alpha, \beta)$  是  $\alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0$  上的二元连续函数, 现考察

$$\begin{aligned} J(\alpha, \beta) &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left[ \frac{\ln(1+\alpha^2 x^2) \ln(1+\beta^2 x^2)}{x^4} \right] dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\alpha \ln(1+\beta^2 x^2)}{x^2(1+\alpha^2 x^2)} dx, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} K(\alpha, \beta) &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left[ \frac{2\alpha \ln(1+\beta^2 x^2)}{x^2(1+\alpha^2 x^2)} \right] dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{4\alpha\beta}{(1+\alpha^2 x^2)(1+\beta^2 x^2)} dx \\ &= \frac{2\pi\alpha\beta}{\alpha+\beta}, \quad \alpha > 0, \beta > 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

两个积分, 由于当  $0 < \alpha_0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1, 0 \leq \beta \leq \beta_1$  时, 恒有

$$0 \leq \frac{2\alpha \ln(1+\beta^2 x^2)}{x^2(1+\alpha^2 x^2)} \leq \frac{2\alpha_1 \ln(1+\beta_1^2 x^2)}{x^2(1+\alpha_0^2 x^2)}, \quad 0 < x < +\infty.$$

又  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\alpha_1 \ln(1+\beta_1^2 x^2)}{x^2(1+\alpha_0^2 x^2)} dx$  收敛, 于是 (2) 式中积分在  $0 < \alpha_0 \leq \alpha \leq$

$\alpha_1, 0 \leq \beta \leq \beta_1$  上一致收敛, 由此知  $J(\alpha, \beta)$  是  $\alpha_0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1, 0 \leq \beta \leq \beta_1$  上的连续函数, 且在其上 (1) 中的积分可在积分号下对  $\alpha$  求导

数有

$$I'_a(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\alpha \ln(1 + \beta^2 x^2)}{x^2(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)} dx = J(\alpha, \beta), \quad (4)$$

由  $\alpha_1 > \alpha_0 > 0, \beta_1 > 0$  的任意性知,  $J(\alpha, \beta)$  是  $\alpha > 0, \beta \geq 1$  上的连续函数, 且 (4) 式对一切  $\alpha > 0, \beta \geq 0$  皆成立

其次, 当  $0 < \alpha \leq \alpha_1, 0 < \beta_0 \leq \beta \leq \beta_1$  时, 恒有

$$0 < \frac{4\alpha\beta}{(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)(1 + \beta^2 x^2)} \leq \frac{4\alpha_1\beta_1}{1 + \beta_0^2 x^2}, x \in (0, +\infty),$$

而积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{4\alpha_1\beta_1}{1 + \beta_0^2 x^2} dx$  收敛, 于是 (3) 式中的积分在  $0 < \alpha \leq \alpha_1,$

$0 < \beta_0 \leq \beta \leq \beta_1$  上一致收敛, 从而, 在其上 (2) 式中的积分可在积分号下对  $\beta$  求导数, 有

$$\begin{aligned} I''_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha, \beta) &= J'_\beta(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{4\alpha\beta}{(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)(1 + \beta^2 x^2)} dx \\ &= \frac{2\pi\alpha\beta}{\alpha + \beta}, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

由  $\alpha_1 > 0, \beta_1 > \beta_0 > 0$  的任意性知, (5) 式对一切  $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$  都成立, (5) 式两端对  $\beta$  积分后 ( $\alpha > 0$  固定) 有

$$I'_a(\alpha, \beta) = J(\alpha, \beta) = 2\pi\alpha\beta - 2\pi\alpha^2 \ln(\alpha + \beta) + C(\alpha),$$

$$\beta \in (0, +\infty),$$

其中  $C(\alpha)$  是依赖于  $\alpha$  的常数, 在此式中令  $\beta \rightarrow +0$  取极限, 且由  $J(\alpha, \beta)$  在  $\alpha > 0, \beta \geq 0$  上连续有

$$0 = J(\alpha, 0) = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow +0} J(\alpha, \beta) = -2\pi\alpha^2 \ln\alpha + C(\alpha).$$

于是  $C(\alpha) = 2\pi\alpha^2 \ln\alpha.$

因此  $I'_a(\alpha, \beta) = 2\pi\alpha\beta - \pi\alpha^2 \ln(\alpha + \beta) + 2\pi\alpha^2 \ln\alpha,$

$$\alpha > 0, \beta > 0.$$

两端对  $\alpha$  积分 ( $\beta > 0$  固定) 有

$$\begin{aligned} I(\alpha, \beta) &= \pi\alpha^2\beta - \frac{2}{3}\pi\alpha^3 \ln(\alpha + \beta) + \frac{2\pi}{9}(\alpha + \beta)^3 \\ &\quad - \pi\alpha^2\beta - \frac{2}{3}\pi\beta^3 \ln(\alpha + \beta) \end{aligned}$$

$$+\frac{2}{3}\pi\alpha^3\ln\alpha-\frac{2\pi}{9}\alpha^3+C_1(\beta), \alpha \in (0, +\infty),$$

其中  $C_1(\beta)$  是依赖于  $\beta$  的常数, 在此式两端令  $\alpha \rightarrow +0$  取极限, 且由  $I(\alpha, \beta)$  在  $\alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0$  上连续有

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= I(0, \beta) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +0} I(\alpha, \beta) \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{9}\beta^3 - \frac{2}{3}\pi\beta^3\ln\beta + C_1(\beta), \end{aligned}$$

于是  $C_1(\beta) = -\frac{2}{9}\pi\beta^3 + \frac{2}{3}\pi\beta^3\ln\beta.$

从而 
$$\begin{aligned} I(\alpha, \beta) &= -\frac{2}{3}\pi(\alpha^3 + \beta^3)\ln(\alpha + \beta) + \frac{2\pi}{9}(\alpha + \beta)^3 \\ &\quad - \frac{2\pi}{9}\alpha^3 - \frac{2}{9}\pi\beta^3 + \frac{2}{3}\pi(\alpha^3\ln\alpha + \beta^3\ln\beta) \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{3}[\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta) + \alpha^3\ln\alpha + \beta^3\ln\beta \\ &\quad - (\alpha^3 + \beta^3)\ln(\alpha + \beta)], \alpha > 0, \beta > 0. \end{aligned}$$

因此, 对任意的  $\alpha, \beta$  有

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha^2 x^2) \ln(1 + \beta^2 x^2)}{x^4} dx \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{2\pi}{3} [|\alpha\beta| (|\alpha| + |\beta|) + |\alpha|^3 \ln|\alpha| + |\beta|^3 \ln|\beta| \\ \quad - (|\alpha|^3 + |\beta|^3) \ln(|\alpha| + |\beta|)], & \alpha\beta \neq 0, \\ 0, & \alpha\beta = 0. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

**【3803】** 根据公式  $I^2 = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2 y^2} dy$

计算欧拉—泊松积分:  $I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx.$

**解** 在积分  $I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$  中, 令  $x = ut$ , 其中  $u$  为任意正数,

有  $I = u \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-u^2 t^2} dt.$

在上式两端乘以  $e^{-u^2 t^2} du$  再对  $u$  从 0 到  $+\infty$  积分有



$$I^2 = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du \int_0^{+\infty} u e^{-u^2 t^2} dt. \quad (1)$$

因被积函数  $u e^{-(1+t^2)u^2}$  是非负连续函数, 且

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(1+t^2)u^2} u du = \frac{1}{2(1+t^2)},$$

和 
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(1+t^2)u^2} u dt = e^{-u^2} \cdot I.$$

分别对于  $t$  和  $u$  是连续的, 积分互换后的逐次积分存在. 于是, ①式中积分顺序可以互换(见菲赫金哥尔茨著《微积分学教程》第二卷), 并且有

$$I^2 = \int_0^{+\infty} dt \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(1+t^2)u^2} u du = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

由  $I > 0$  有 
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

利用欧拉—泊松积分, 计算积分值(3804 ~ 3811).

**【3804】**  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(ax^2+2bx+c)} dx \quad (a > 0, ac - b^2 > 0).$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(ax^2+2bx+c)} dx &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{a}[(ax+b)^2+ac-b^2]} dx \\ &= e^{\frac{b^2-ac}{a}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{a}(ax+b)^2} dx = e^{\frac{b^2-ac}{a}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} e^{-t^2} dt \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{a}} e^{\frac{b^2-ac}{a}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{2}{\sqrt{a}} e^{\frac{b^2-ac}{a}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{\frac{b^2-ac}{a}}. \end{aligned}$$

注: 从解题过程看出, 只要  $a > 0$  这个条件就够了.

**【3805】**  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (a_1 x^2 + 2b_1 x + c_1) e^{-(ax^2+2bx+c)} dx$

$$(a > 0, ac - b^2 > 0).$$

解 设  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}(ax+b) = t,$

则 
$$x = \frac{\sqrt{a}t - b}{a},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{代入} \quad & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (a_1 x^2 + 2b_1 x + C_1) e^{-(ax^2+2bx+c)} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} e^{\frac{b^2-c}{a}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \frac{a_1}{a} t^2 + \frac{2(ab_1 - a_1 b)}{a\sqrt{a}} t \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{a_1 b^2 - 2abb_1}{a^2} + C_1 \right] e^{-t^2} dt.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{由于} \quad & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-t^2} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t de^{-t^2} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} te^{-t^2} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} te^{-t^2} dt = 0,$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \sqrt{\pi},$$

于是我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (a_1 x^2 + 2b_1 x + C_1) e^{-(ax^2+2bx+c)} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} e^{\frac{b^2-c}{a}} \left[ \frac{a_1}{a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} + \left( \frac{a_1 b^2 - 2abb_1}{a^2} + c_1 \right) \sqrt{\pi} \right] \\
 &= \frac{(a + 2b^2)a_1 - 4abb_1 + 2a^2 c_1}{2a^2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{\frac{b^2-c}{a}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

注: 只要条件  $a > 0$  即可.

$$\text{【3806】} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \operatorname{ch} bx dx \quad (a > 0).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \operatorname{ch} bx dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} (e^{bx} + e^{-bx}) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(ax^2-bx)} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(ax^2+bx)} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{\frac{b^2}{4a}} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{\frac{b^2}{4a}} \quad (3804 \text{ 题结论}) \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{\frac{b^2}{4a}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【3807】} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2 + \frac{a^2}{x^2})} dx \quad (a > 0).$$

解 由

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2},$$

及 2355 题的结论有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2 + \frac{a^2}{x^2})} dx &= e^{2a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x + \frac{a}{x})^2} dx = e^{2a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2 + 4a)} dx \\ &= e^{-2a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-2a}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【3808】} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x^2} dx \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0).$$

解 由分部积分法知

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x^2} dx &= - \int_0^{+\infty} (e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}) d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \\ &= - \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - 2 \int_0^{+\infty} (\alpha e^{-\alpha x^2} - \beta e^{-\beta x^2}) dx \\ &= - 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} e^{-(\sqrt{\alpha} x)^2} d(\sqrt{\alpha} x) + 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{\beta} e^{-(\sqrt{\beta} x)^2} d(\sqrt{\beta} x) \\ &= - 2\sqrt{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} + 2\sqrt{\beta} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = \sqrt{\pi}(\sqrt{\beta} - \sqrt{\alpha}). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【3809】} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bx dx \quad (a > 0).$$

$$\text{解 令 } I(b) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bx dx,$$

由于  $e^{-ax^2} \cos bx$ ,

和  $\frac{\partial}{\partial b}(e^{-ax^2} \cos bx) = -xe^{-ax^2} \sin bx$ ,

皆是  $x \geq 0, -\infty < b < +\infty$  上的连续函数, 且此时

$$|e^{-ax^2} \cos bx| \leq e^{-ax^2}, \quad |xe^{-ax^2} \sin bx| \leq xe^{-ax^2},$$

而积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx$  与  $\int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-ax^2} dx$  皆收敛, 于是积分



$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bx \, dx$  与  $\int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-ax^2} \sin bx \, dx$  皆在  $-\infty < b < +\infty$  上一致收敛, 从而可在积分号下求导数有

$$I'(b) = - \int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-ax^2} \sin bx \, dx, \quad -\infty < b < +\infty.$$

由分部积分法有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-ax^2} \sin bx \, dx \\ = -\frac{1}{2a} e^{-ax^2} \sin bx \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{b}{2a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{b}{2a} I(b), \end{aligned}$$

故 
$$I'(b) = -\frac{b}{2a} I(b), \quad b \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

于是 
$$\int \frac{I'(b)}{I(b)} db = -\frac{1}{2a} \int b db,$$

即 
$$\ln I(b) = -\frac{b^2}{4a} + C, \quad b \in (-\infty, +\infty),$$

其中  $C$  是待定常数, 即

$$I(b) = C_1 e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}}, \quad b \in (-\infty, +\infty). \quad \textcircled{1}$$

其中  $C_1$  也是待定常数, 但

$$I(0) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} \, dt = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}},$$

代入 ① 有  $C_1 = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}.$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bx \, dx = I(b) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}}, \\ b \in (-\infty, +\infty). \end{aligned}$$

**【3810】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-ax^2} \sin bx \, dx \quad (a > 0).$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-ax^2} \sin bx \, dx &= -\frac{1}{2a} \int_0^{+\infty} \sin bx \, d(e^{-ax^2}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2a} e^{-ax^2} \sin bx \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{b}{2a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bx \, dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{b}{2a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{b}{4a} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}} \quad (3809 \text{ 结论}).$$

【3811】  $\int_0^{+\infty} x^{2n} e^{-x^2} \cos 2bx \, dx \quad (n \text{ 为自然数}).$

解 由 3809 结论有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \cos 2bx \, dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-b^2}. \quad (1)$$

$$\text{由 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial^k}{\partial b^k} (e^{-x^2} \cos 2bx) \, dx = 2^k \int_0^{+\infty} x^k e^{-x^2} \cos \left( 2bx + \frac{k\pi}{2} \right) dx, \quad (2)$$

$$\text{又 } \left| x^k e^{-x^2} \cos \left( 2bx + \frac{k\pi}{2} \right) \right| \leq x^k e^{-x^2}, x \geq 0,$$

而积  $\int_0^{+\infty} x^k e^{-x^2} \, dx$  对任意的自然数  $k$  皆收敛, 于是积分 (2) 当  $-\infty < b < +\infty$  时一致收敛, 因此, (1) 式的左端可在积分号下求任意次导数, 从而有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial^{2n}}{\partial b^{2n}} (e^{-x^2} \cos 2bx) \, dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} 2^{2n} x^{2n} e^{-x^2} \cos(2bx + n\pi) \, dx \\ &= 2^{2n} (-1)^n \int_0^{+\infty} x^{2n} e^{-x^2} \cos 2bx \, dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \frac{d^{2n}}{db^{2n}} (e^{-b^2}), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } \int_0^{+\infty} x^{2n} e^{-x^2} \cos 2bx \, dx = (-1)^n \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2^{2n+1}} \frac{d^{2n}}{db^{2n}} (e^{-b^2}).$$

【3811. 1】 证明:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x} \int_{-\sigma}^{\sigma} e^{-at^2} \, dt = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} \quad (a > 0, \sigma > 0).$$

证 因为要求  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  的极限, 于是不妨设  $x > 0$ ,

$$\text{由 } \sqrt{x} \int_{-\sigma}^{\sigma} e^{-at^2} \, dt \xrightarrow{\text{令 } u = \sqrt{ax}t} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int_{-\sigma\sqrt{ax}}^{\sigma\sqrt{ax}} e^{-u^2} \, du,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{有 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x} \int_{-\sigma}^{\sigma} e^{-at^2} \, dt &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int_{-\sigma\sqrt{ax}}^{\sigma\sqrt{ax}} e^{-u^2} \, du \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} \, du = \frac{2}{\sqrt{a}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} \, du = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{a}} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}. \end{aligned}$$

【3812】 根据积分

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx \quad (\alpha \geq 0).$$

计算狄利克雷积分:

$$D(\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx.$$

解 设  $\beta > 0$ , 把  $\beta$  固定,  $\alpha$  看作参量, 与 3760 题类似, 知积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx$  当  $\alpha \geq 0$  时一致收敛, 从而  $I(\alpha)$  是  $\alpha \geq 0$  上的连续函数, 又因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} = \beta,$$

故  $x = 0$  不是瑕点. 由于

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left( e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} \right) dx = - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin \beta x dx = - \frac{\beta}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2},$$

易知积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin \beta x dx$  当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0 > 0$  时一致收敛, 这是因为

$|e^{-\alpha x} \sin \beta x| \leq e^{-\alpha_0 x}$ , 而  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha_0 x} dx$  收敛, 于是当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$  时, 积分

$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx$  可在积分号下求导数有

$$I'(\alpha) = - \frac{\beta}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}.$$

由  $\alpha_0 > 0$  的任意性知, 上式对一切  $0 < \alpha < +\infty$  皆成立, 两端对  $\alpha$

积分有  $I(\alpha) = -\arctan \frac{\alpha}{\beta} + C, \alpha \in (0, +\infty),$  ①

其中  $C$  是某常数, 由  $|\sin u| < |u|$  知

$$|I(\alpha)| \leq \beta \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} dx = \frac{\beta}{\alpha}, \alpha \in (0, +\infty).$$

由此知  $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} I(\alpha) = 0,$

在 ① 式两端令  $\alpha \rightarrow +\infty$  取极限有

$$0 = -\frac{\pi}{2} + C,$$



于是  $C = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

从而  $I(\alpha) = -\arctan \frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\pi}{2}, \alpha \in (0, +\infty)$ . ②

在 ② 式两端令  $\alpha \rightarrow +0$  取极限, 又由  $I(\alpha)$  在  $\alpha \geq 0$  上连续性有

$$D(\beta) = I(0) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +0} I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

当  $\beta < 0$  时,  $D(\beta) = -D(-\beta) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ ,

又  $D(0) = 0$ ,

综上所述有  $D(\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn} \beta$ .

【3812. 1】 积分正弦曲线  $y = \operatorname{Si} x$  的图形大体上是什么形式?

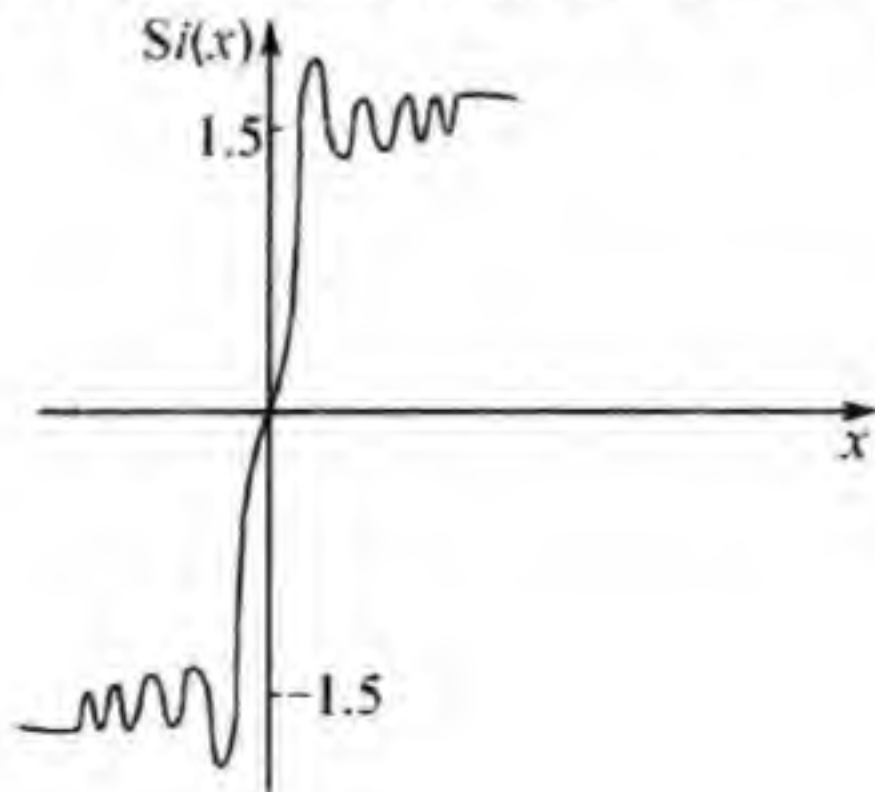
其中  $\operatorname{Si} x = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$ .

解 由  $\operatorname{Si}(-x) = \int_0^{-x} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{令 } y = -t \\ t = -y}} \int_0^x \frac{\sin(-y)}{-y} d(-y)$   
 $= -\int_0^x \frac{\sin y}{y} dy = -\operatorname{Si} x,$

知  $\operatorname{Si} x$  为奇函数, 图象关于原点对称. 又

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

由常规的作图分析可知函数图形大致如下 3812. 1 题图



3812. 1 题图

利用狄利克雷和费洛拉尼积分,求积分值(3813 ~ 3822).

$$\text{【3813】} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - \cos \beta x}{x^2} dx \quad (\alpha > 0).$$

$$\text{解} \quad \text{令 } I(\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - \cos \beta x}{x^2} dx,$$

$$\text{因为 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - \cos \beta x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{-2\alpha x e^{-\alpha x^2} + \beta \sin \beta x}{2x} = \frac{\beta^2}{2} - \alpha.$$

于是  $x = 0$  不是瑕点. 由于

$$\left| \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - \cos \beta x}{x^2} \right| \leq \frac{2}{x^2}, x > 0,$$

且  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2}$  收敛. 于是  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - \cos \beta x}{x^2} dx$  在  $-\infty < \beta < +\infty$  上一

致收敛. 从而  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - \cos \beta x}{x^2} dx$  也在  $-\infty < \beta < +\infty$  上一致收

敛. 于是  $I(\beta)$  是  $-\infty < \beta < +\infty$  上的连续函数. 下设  $\beta > 0$ . 因为

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left( \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - \cos \beta x}{x^2} \right) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

又  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx$  在  $\beta \geq \beta_0 > 0$  上一致收敛, 这是因为当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$

时,  $\frac{1}{x}$  单调递减趋于零, 而

$$\left| \int_0^A \sin \beta x dx \right| = \left| \frac{1 - \cos \beta A}{\beta} \right| \leq \frac{2}{\beta_0},$$

故由狄里克雷判别法知  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx$  在  $\beta \geq \beta_0$  上一致收敛. 故当  $\beta$

$\geq \beta_0$  时, 可在积分号下求导数, 得

$$I'(\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad (3812 \text{ 题结论}). \quad \text{①}$$

由  $\beta_0 > 0$  的任意性知 ① 式对一切  $\beta > 0$  皆成立. 因此

$$I(\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2} \beta + C, \quad (0 < \beta < +\infty), \quad \text{②}$$

其中  $C$  是某常数. 在 ② 式两端令  $\beta \rightarrow +0$  取极值, 又由  $I(\beta)$  在  $-\infty < \beta < +\infty$  上的连续性有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - 1}{x^2} dx = I(0) = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow +0} I(\beta) = C. \quad (3)$$

由 3808 题结论有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}(\sqrt{\beta} - \sqrt{\alpha}), \quad \alpha > 0, \beta > 0. \quad (4)$$

令

$$J(\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x^2} dx, \quad \alpha > 0,$$

仿上面证明, 可知  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x^2} dx$  当  $\beta \geq 0$  时一致收敛, 故  $J(\beta)$

是  $\beta \geq 0$  上的连续函数, 于是, 在 (4) 式两端令  $\beta \rightarrow +0$  取极限有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - 1}{x^2} dx = J(0) = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow +0} J(\beta) = -\sqrt{\pi\alpha}, \alpha > 0.$$

代入 (3) 式有  $C = -\sqrt{\pi\alpha}$ . 故

$$I(\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2}\beta - \sqrt{\pi\alpha}, \quad (0 \leq \beta < +\infty).$$

当  $\beta < 0$  时,

$$I(\beta) = I(-\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2}(-\beta) - \sqrt{\pi\alpha},$$

综上所述有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - \cos\beta x}{x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} |\beta| - \sqrt{\pi\alpha}, \alpha > 0.$$

**【3814】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\alpha x \sin\beta x}{x} dx \quad (|\alpha| \neq |\beta|).$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\alpha x \sin\beta x}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(\alpha - \beta)x - \cos(\alpha + \beta)x}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} \right|, \quad (3790 \text{ 结论}). \end{aligned}$$

**【3815】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\alpha x \cos\beta x}{x} dx.$

解 
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\alpha x \cos\beta x}{x} dx$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)x + \sin(\alpha - \beta)x}{x} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)x - \sin(\beta - \alpha)x}{x} dx \\
&= \begin{cases} 0, & \text{若 } |\alpha| < |\beta|, (3791 \text{ 结论}), \\ \frac{\pi}{4} \operatorname{sgn} \alpha, & \text{若 } |\alpha| = |\beta|, (3812 \text{ 结论}), \\ \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn} \alpha, & \text{若 } |\alpha| > |\beta|, (3812 \text{ 结论}), \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

**【3816】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^3 \alpha x}{x} dx.$

解 由  $\sin 3\alpha x = 3\sin \alpha x - 4\sin^3 \alpha x$ ,

有 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^3 \alpha x}{x} dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{3\sin \alpha x - \sin 3\alpha x}{4x} dx \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn} \alpha \left( \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right) \quad (3812 \text{ 结论}), \\
&= \frac{\pi}{4} \operatorname{sgn} \alpha.
\end{aligned}$$

**【3817】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} \right)^2 dx.$

解 记

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} \right)^2 dx,$$

当  $\alpha \geq 0$  时, 因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} \right)^2 = \alpha^2,$$

于是  $x = 0$  不是瑕点. 又

$$\left( \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} \right)^2 \leq \frac{1}{x^2},$$

且  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2}$  收敛, 故  $\int_1^{+\infty} \left( \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} \right)^2 dx$  在  $\alpha \geq 0$  上一致收敛, 从而

$\int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} \right)^2 dx$  在  $\alpha \geq 0$  时一致收敛, 因此  $I(\alpha)$  是  $\alpha \geq 0$  上的连续

函数. 又因

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left( \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} \right)^2 dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

而积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2\alpha x}{x} dx$  当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0 > 0$  时一致收敛(见 3813 的解题过程). 于是当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$  时可在积分号下求导数有

$$I'(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2\alpha x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}. \quad (1)$$

由  $\alpha_0 > 0$  的任意性知, ① 式对一切  $\alpha > 0$  皆成立, 两端积分有

$$I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2}\alpha + C, \alpha \in (0, +\infty),$$

其中  $C$  是某常数. 在上式两端令  $\alpha \rightarrow +0$  取极限, 且由  $I(\alpha)$  在  $\alpha \geq 0$  时的连续性知

$$0 = I(0) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +0} I(\alpha) = C.$$

于是  $I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2}\alpha, \alpha \in [0, +\infty)$ .

当  $\alpha < 0$  时, 显然

$$I(\alpha) = I(-\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2}(-\alpha).$$

于是对任何  $\alpha$ , 有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} \right)^2 dx = I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2} |\alpha|.$$

**【3818】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} \right)^3 dx.$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} \right)^3 dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \sin^3 \alpha x d\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2x^2} \sin^3 \alpha x \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{3\alpha \sin^2 \alpha x \cos \alpha x}{x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{3\alpha}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 \alpha x \cos \alpha x}{x^2} dx = -\frac{3\alpha}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \sin^2 \alpha x \cos \alpha x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \\ &= -\frac{3\alpha}{2x} \sin^2 \alpha x \cos \alpha x \Big|_0^{+\infty} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{3a}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2a \sin ax \cos^2 ax - a \sin^3 ax}{x} dx \\
& = \frac{3a}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2a \sin ax}{x} dx - \frac{3a}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{3a \sin^3 ax}{x} dx \\
& = 3a^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn} a - \frac{9}{2} a^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \operatorname{sgn} a \quad (3816 \text{ 结论}) \\
& = \frac{3\pi}{8} a^2 \operatorname{sgn} a = \frac{3\pi}{8} a |\alpha|.
\end{aligned}$$

**【3819】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^4 x}{x^2} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^4 x}{x^2} dx &= -\frac{1}{x} \sin^4 x \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{4 \sin^3 x \cos x}{x} dx \\
&= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(3 \sin x - \sin 3x) \cos x}{x} dx \\
&= \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 4x}{x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} dx \\
&= \left( \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}.
\end{aligned}$$

**【3820】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^4 \alpha x - \sin^4 \beta x}{x} dx \quad (\alpha, \beta \neq 0).$

解 由  $\sin^4 x = \frac{1}{8} (\cos 4x - 4 \cos 2x + 3).$

有 
$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^4 \alpha x - \sin^4 \beta x}{x} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 4\alpha x - \cos 4\beta x}{x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2\alpha x - \cos 2\beta x}{x} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{8} \ln \left| \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right| = \frac{3}{8} \ln \left| \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right|, \quad (\alpha \neq 0, \beta \neq 0).
\end{aligned}$$

若  $\alpha = \beta = 0$ , 显然积分为零, 若  $\alpha = 0 (\beta \neq 0)$ , 或  $\beta = 0 (\alpha \neq 0)$ , 易知积分发散.

**【3821】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x^2)}{x} dx.$

解 令  $x = \sqrt{t}$ ,



有 
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x^2}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

【3822】 
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\sin \alpha x \sin \beta x}{x^2} dx \quad (k \geq 0, \alpha > 0, \beta > 0).$$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\sin \alpha x \sin \beta x}{x^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{x} e^{-kx} \sin \alpha x \sin \beta x \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} \{-k e^{-kx} \sin \alpha x \sin \beta x \\ & \quad + e^{-kx} (\alpha \sin \beta x \cos \alpha x + \beta \sin \alpha x \cos \beta x)\} dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\alpha \sin \beta x \cos \alpha x + \beta \sin \alpha x \cos \beta x}{x} dx \\ & \quad - k \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\sin \alpha x \sin \beta x}{x} dx, \end{aligned}$$

由 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\alpha \sin \beta x \cos \alpha x}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{\alpha}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)x - \sin(\alpha - \beta)x}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{\alpha}{2} \left( \arctan \frac{\alpha + \beta}{k} - \arctan \frac{\alpha - \beta}{k} \right) \quad (3812 \text{ 题结论}), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\beta \sin \alpha x \cos \beta x}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{\beta}{2} \left( \arctan \frac{\alpha + \beta}{k} + \arctan \frac{\alpha - \beta}{k} \right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\sin \alpha x \sin \beta x}{x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{[(e^{-kx} - 1) + 1] \cdot [\cos(\alpha - \beta)x + \cos(\alpha + \beta)x]}{2x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} (e^{-kx} - 1) \frac{\cos(\alpha - \beta)x}{x} dx \\ & \quad - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} (e^{-kx} - 1) \frac{\cos(\alpha + \beta)x}{x} dx \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(\alpha - \beta)x - \cos(\alpha + \beta)x}{x} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(\alpha - \beta)^2}{(\alpha - \beta)^2 + k^2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2}{(\alpha + \beta)^2 + k^2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} \right| \quad (3796 \text{ 题结论})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2 + k^2}{(\alpha - \beta)^2 + k^2}.$$

我们有  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\sin \alpha x \sin \beta x}{x^2} dx$

$$= \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \arctan \frac{\alpha + \beta}{k} - \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \arctan \frac{\alpha - \beta}{k} + \frac{k}{4} \ln \frac{(\alpha - \beta)^2 + k^2}{(\alpha + \beta)^2 + k^2}.$$

【3823】 对于不同的  $x$  值, 求解狄利克雷不连续因子

$$D(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \sin \lambda \cos \lambda x \frac{d\lambda}{\lambda}$$

作出函数  $y = D(x)$  的图形.

解  $D(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(1+x)\lambda + \sin(1-x)\lambda}{\lambda} d\lambda,$

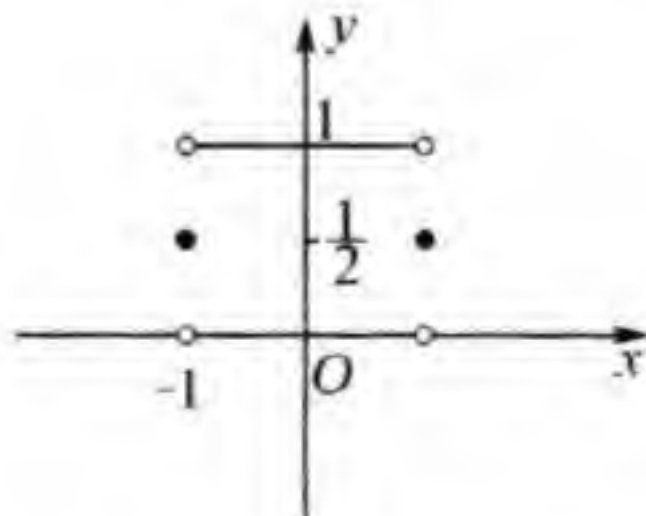
当  $|x| < 1$  时, 有  $1+x > 0, 1-x > 0$ , 由 3812 题的结论有

$$D(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 1.$$

当  $|x| = 1$  时,  $1+x$  和  $1-x$  中总有一个为零, 另一个为正值,

于是  $D(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$

当  $|x| > 1$  时,  $(1+x)(1-x) < 0$ , 有  $D(x) = 0$ , 如 3823 题图所示



3823 题图

【3824】 计算积分:

$$(1) V \cdot P \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x+b} dx;$$

$$(2) V \cdot P \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{x+b} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad (1) & V \cdot P \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x+b} dx \\ &= V \cdot P \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin a(t-b)}{t} dt \\ &= V \cdot P \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin at \cos ab}{t} dt - V \cdot P \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos at \sin ab}{t} dt \\ &= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin at}{t} \cos ab dt = \pi \operatorname{sgn} a \cos ab. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 同理

$$V \cdot P \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{x+b} dx = \pi \operatorname{sgn} a \sin ab.$$

【3825】 利用公式

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y(1+x^2)} dy,$$

计算拉普拉斯积分:

$$L = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\text{解} \quad L = \int_0^{+\infty} \cos ax dx \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y(1+x^2)} dy,$$

因被积函数  $\cos ax e^{-y(1+x^2)}$  是  $0 \leq x < +\infty, 0 \leq y < +\infty$  上的连续函数, 又绝对值的积分

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} dy \int_0^{+\infty} |e^{-y(1+x^2)} \cos ax| dx \\ & \leq \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-yx^2} dx \\ & = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-y}}{\sqrt{y}} dy = \sqrt{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{\pi}{2} < +\infty, \end{aligned}$$

于是原累次积分可交换积分顺序有



$$\begin{aligned}
L &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{y}} \cos ax dx \\
&= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{y}} e^{-\frac{a^2}{4y}} dy \quad (3809 \text{ 题结论}) \\
&= \int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{\pi} e^{-\left[t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2} \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2\right]} dt \\
&= \sqrt{\pi} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-2 \cdot \frac{a^2}{2}} \quad (3807 \text{ 结论}) \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-|a|}.
\end{aligned}$$

【3826】 计算积分:

$$L_1 = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{1+x^2} dx$$

解 由  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^2} \right) = -\frac{x \sin ax}{1+x^2}$ ,

于是我们考察积分

$$L = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^2} dx,$$

因  $\left| \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2},$

而  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$  收敛, 于是  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^2} dx$  当  $-\infty < a < +\infty$  时一致收敛. 又当  $a \geq a_0 > 0$  时

$$\left| \int_0^A \sin ax dx \right| = \left| \frac{1 - \cos aA}{a} \right| \leq \frac{2}{a_0},$$

而  $\frac{x}{1+x^2}$  当  $x > 1$  时递减, 且当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时趋于零, 于是由狄里克雷判别法知积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{1+x^2} dx$ , 当  $a \geq a_0$  时一致收敛. 因此, 当

$a \geq a_0$  时可在积分号下求导数有

$$\frac{dL}{da} = -L_1, \quad (1)$$

由  $a_0 > 0$  的任意性知 (1) 式对一切  $a > 0$  成立. 由 3825 题知当

$\alpha > 0$  时,

$$L = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-\alpha}.$$

于是由 ① 式知

$$L_1 = -\frac{dL}{d\alpha} = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-\alpha} (\alpha > 0).$$

当  $\alpha < 0$  时,

$$L_1 = -\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin(-\alpha)x}{1+x^2} dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} e^{\alpha},$$

而当  $\alpha = 0$  时,  $L_1 = 0$ , 综上所述, 有

$$L_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn} \alpha \cdot e^{-|\alpha|}.$$

计算积分(3827 ~ 3829).

【3827】  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1+x^2} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1+x^2} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-2} \quad (3825 \text{ 的结论}) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} (1 - e^{-2}). \end{aligned}$$

【3828】  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{1+x^2} dx - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 \cos \alpha x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-|\alpha|} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} x \cos \alpha x d\left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-|\alpha|} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x \cos \alpha x}{1+x^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x - \alpha x \sin \alpha x}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-|\alpha|} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{1+x^2} dx + \frac{\alpha}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin \alpha x}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-|\alpha|} - \frac{\pi}{4} e^{-|\alpha|} + \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn} \alpha \cdot e^{-|\alpha|}, \end{aligned}$$

(3825 和 3826 题的结论).

【3829】  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{ax^2 + 2bx + c} dx \quad (a > 0, ac - b^2 > 0).$

解  $ax^2 + 2bx + c = a\left[\left(x + \frac{b}{a}\right)^2 + \frac{ac - b^2}{a^2}\right],$

令  $m = \frac{\sqrt{ac - b^2}}{a}, t = \frac{1}{m}\left(x + \frac{b}{a}\right), m > 0,$

于是  $ax^2 + 2bx + c = am^2(t^2 + 1),$

$\cos ax = \cos \alpha\left(mt - \frac{b}{a}\right) = \cos \alpha mt \cos \frac{b\alpha}{a} + \sin \alpha mt \sin \frac{b\alpha}{a}.$

从而 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{ax^2 + 2bx + c} dx \\ = \frac{1}{am} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha mt \cos \frac{b\alpha}{a}}{1 + t^2} dt + \frac{1}{am} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha mt \sin \frac{b\alpha}{a}}{1 + t^2} dt. \end{aligned}$$

由于

$$\left| \frac{\cos \alpha mt}{1 + t^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{1 + t^2},$$

而  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1 + t^2} = \pi$

收敛. 于是积分  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha mt}{1 + t^2} dt$  收敛, 同理, 积分  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha mt}{1 + t^2} dt$  收敛.

又  $\frac{\cos \alpha mt}{1 + t^2}$  为偶函数,  $\frac{\sin \alpha mt}{1 + t^2}$  为奇函数, 于是

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha mt}{1 + t^2} dt = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha mt}{1 + t^2} dt = \pi e^{-m|a|},$$

(3825 的结论),

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha mt}{1 + t^2} dt = 0.$$

从而有 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{ax^2 + 2bx + c} dx &= \frac{1}{am} \cos \frac{b\alpha}{a} \cdot \pi e^{-m|a|} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{ac - b^2}} \cos \frac{b\alpha}{a} e^{-\frac{|a|\sqrt{ac - b^2}}{a}}. \end{aligned}$$



【3830】 利用公式:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xy^2} dy \quad (x > 0),$$

计算菲涅尔积分:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \sin(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx,$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \cos(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} dx,$$

解 在

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xy^2} dy,$$

的两端乘以  $\sin x$ , 然后在  $0 < x_0 \leq x \leq x_1$  上积分有

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_1} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{x_0}^{x_1} dx \int_0^{+\infty} \sin x \cdot e^{-xy^2} dy,$$

由于  $|\sin x \cdot e^{-xy^2}| \leq e^{-x_0 y^2}$ ,

而  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x_0 y^2} dy$  收敛, 于是积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \sin x \cdot e^{-xy^2} dy$  在  $x_0 \leq x \leq x_1$  上

一致收敛, 从而可进行积分顺序的互换有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} dy \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \sin x \cdot e^{-xy^2} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} \left[ -\frac{e^{-xy^2} (y^2 \sin x + \cos x)}{1+y^4} \right] \Big|_{x_0}^{x_1} dy \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin x_0 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y^2 e^{-x_0 y^2}}{1+y^4} dy + \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos x_0 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x_0 y^2}}{1+y^4} dy \\ &\quad - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin x_1 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y^2 e^{-x_1 y^2}}{1+y^4} dy - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos x_1 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x_1 y^2}}{1+y^4} dy. \end{aligned}$$

因  $e^{-x_0 y^2} \leq 1, e^{-x_1 y^2} \leq 1$ , 且积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y^2}{1+y^4} dy$  和  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{1+y^4}$  皆收

敛,故上述等式右端的诸积分分别对  $0 \leq x_0 < +\infty, 0 \leq x_1 < +\infty$  都是一致收敛的,因此它们分别都是  $x_0, x_1 (x_0 \in [0, +\infty), x_1 \in [0, +\infty))$  的连续函数,从而令  $x_0 \rightarrow +0$ ,可在积分号下取极限有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{x_1} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{1+y^4} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin x_1 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y^2 e^{-x_1 y^2}}{1+y^4} dy \\ & \quad - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos x_1 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x_1 y^2}}{1+y^4} dy. \end{aligned}$$

因上式右端的后两个积分皆不超过积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x_1 y^2} dy = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{x_1}},$$

且  $\lim_{x_1 \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{x_1}} = 0,$

于是令  $x_1 \rightarrow \infty$  有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{1+y^4} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}.$$

最后有  $\int_0^{+\infty} \sin(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2}}.$

同理  $\int_0^{+\infty} \cos(x^2) dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2}}.$

求解积分值(3831 ~ 3833).

【3831】  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin(ax^2 + 2bx + c) dx \quad (a \neq 0).$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin(ax^2 + 2bx + c) dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin a \left[ \left( x + \frac{b}{a} \right)^2 + \frac{ac - b^2}{a^2} \right] dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin \left( at^2 + \frac{ac - b^2}{a} \right) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \cos \frac{ac-b^2}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin at^2 dt + \sin \frac{ac-b^2}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos at^2 dt \\
&= \operatorname{sgn} a \cdot \cos \frac{ac-b^2}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{|a|}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin y^2 dy \\
&\quad + \sin \frac{ac-b^2}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{|a|} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos y^2 dy \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2|a|}} \left( \operatorname{sgn} a \cdot \cos \frac{ac-b^2}{a} + \sin \frac{ac-b^2}{a} \right) \\
&\qquad\qquad\qquad (3830 \text{ 结论}) \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{|a|}} \sin \left( \frac{ac-b^2}{a} + \frac{\pi}{4} \operatorname{sgn} a \right).
\end{aligned}$$

【3832】  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin x^2 \cdot \cos 2ax dx.$

解  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin x^2 \cdot \cos 2ax dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [\sin(x^2 + 2ax) + \sin(x^2 - 2ax)] dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sqrt{\pi} \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - a^2 \right) + \sqrt{\pi} \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - a^2 \right) \right] \quad (3831 \text{ 结论}) \\
&= \sqrt{\pi} \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - a^2 \right) = \sqrt{\pi} \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + a^2 \right).
\end{aligned}$$

【3833】  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos x^2 \cdot \cos 2ax dx.$

解  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos x^2 \cdot \cos 2ax dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [\cos(x^2 + 2ax) + \cos(x^2 - 2ax)] dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \sin \left( x^2 + 2ax + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) + \sin \left( x^2 - 2ax + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \sqrt{\pi} \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - a^2 + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \quad (3831 \text{ 的结论}) \\
&= \sqrt{\pi} \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + a^2 \right).
\end{aligned}$$



【3834】 证明公式:

$$(1) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2a} \sin \alpha a;$$

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin \alpha x}{a^2 - x^2} dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \alpha a.$$

其中  $a \neq 0$ , 并且积分理解为柯西意义上的主值.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} \quad (1) & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{a^2 - x^2} dx \\ &= \lim_{\substack{\eta \rightarrow +0 \\ A \rightarrow +\infty}} \left[ \int_0^{a-\eta} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{a^2 - x^2} dx + \int_{a+\eta}^A \frac{\cos \alpha x}{a^2 - x^2} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \lim_{\substack{\eta \rightarrow +0 \\ A \rightarrow +\infty}} \left[ \int_0^{a-\eta} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{a-x} dx + \int_0^{a-\eta} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{a+x} dx \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{a+\eta}^A \frac{\cos \alpha x}{a-x} dx + \int_{a+\eta}^A \frac{\cos \alpha x}{a+x} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \lim_{\substack{\eta \rightarrow +0 \\ A \rightarrow +\infty}} \left[ -\int_a^\eta \frac{\cos \alpha(a-t)}{t} dt + \int_a^{2a-\eta} \frac{\cos \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \int_\eta^{A-a} \frac{\cos \alpha(t+a)}{t} dt + \int_{2a+\eta}^{A+a} \frac{\cos \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \lim_{\substack{\eta \rightarrow +0 \\ A \rightarrow +\infty}} \left[ \int_\eta^{A-a} \frac{\cos \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt + \int_{A-a}^{A+a} \frac{\cos \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{2a+\eta}^{2a-\eta} \frac{\cos \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt - \int_\eta^{A-a} \frac{\cos \alpha(t+a)}{t} dt \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \lim_{\substack{\eta \rightarrow +0 \\ A \rightarrow +\infty}} \left[ \int_\eta^{A-a} \frac{\cos \alpha(t-a) - \cos \alpha(t+a)}{t} dt + \int_{A-a}^{A+a} \frac{\cos \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \int_{2a-\eta}^{2a+\eta} \frac{\cos \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \lim_{\substack{\eta \rightarrow +0 \\ A \rightarrow +\infty}} \int_\eta^{A-a} \frac{2 \sin \alpha t \sin \alpha a}{t} dt + \frac{1}{2a} \lim_{\substack{\eta \rightarrow +0 \\ A \rightarrow +\infty}} \int_{A-a}^{A+a} \frac{\cos \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2a} \lim_{\eta \rightarrow +0} \int_{2a-\eta}^{2a+\eta} \frac{\cos \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \\ &= \frac{\sin \alpha a}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt = \frac{\pi}{2a} \sin \alpha a, \quad (3812 \text{ 结论}). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) \quad & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin \alpha x}{a^2 - x^2} dx \\
&= \lim_{\substack{\eta \rightarrow +0 \\ \Lambda \rightarrow +\infty}} \left[ \int_0^{a-\eta} \frac{x \sin \alpha x}{a^2 - x^2} dx + \int_{a+\eta}^{\Lambda} \frac{x \sin \alpha x}{a^2 - x^2} dx \right] \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\substack{\eta \rightarrow +0 \\ \Lambda \rightarrow +\infty}} \left[ \int_0^{a-\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x-a} dx + \int_0^{a-\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x+a} dx \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \int_{a+\eta}^{\Lambda} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x-a} dx + \int_{a+\eta}^{\Lambda} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x+a} dx \right] \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\substack{\eta \rightarrow +0 \\ \Lambda \rightarrow +\infty}} \left[ \int_{-a}^{-\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha(t+a)}{t} dt + \int_a^{2a-\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \int_{\eta}^{\Lambda-a} \frac{\sin \alpha(t+a)}{t} dt + \int_{2a+\eta}^{\Lambda+a} \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \right] \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\substack{\eta \rightarrow +0 \\ \Lambda \rightarrow +\infty}} \left[ \int_{\eta}^a \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt + \int_a^{2a-\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \int_{\eta}^{\Lambda-a} \frac{\sin \alpha(t+a)}{t} dt + \int_{2a+\eta}^{\Lambda+a} \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \right] \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\substack{\eta \rightarrow +0 \\ \Lambda \rightarrow +\infty}} \left[ \int_{\eta}^{\Lambda-a} \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a) + \sin \alpha(t+a)}{t} dt \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \int_{\Lambda-a}^{\Lambda+a} \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt + \int_{2a+\eta}^{2a-\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \right] \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\substack{\eta \rightarrow +0 \\ \Lambda \rightarrow +\infty}} \int_{\eta}^{\Lambda-a} \frac{2 \sin \alpha t \cos \alpha a}{t} dt \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\Lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\Lambda-a}^{\Lambda+a} \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\eta \rightarrow +0} \int_{2a+\eta}^{2a-\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \\
&= -\cos \alpha a \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt = -\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \alpha a, \quad (3812 \text{ 的结论}).
\end{aligned}$$

注:(1) 应加条件  $\alpha \geqslant 0$ , 否则当  $\alpha < 0$  时有

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{a^2 + x^2} dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(-\alpha)x}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2a} \sin \alpha(-\alpha) \\
&= -\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \alpha \alpha.
\end{aligned}$$

(2) 应加条件  $\alpha > 0$ , 否则当  $\alpha = 0$  时, 等式左端 = 0, 右端 =

$-\frac{\pi}{2}$ , 当  $\alpha < 0$  时有

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin \alpha x}{a^2 - x^2} dx &= - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin(-\alpha)x}{a^2 - x^2} \\ &= - \left[ -\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \alpha (-\alpha) \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \alpha.\end{aligned}$$

【3835】 对于函数  $f(t)$ , 若:

(1)  $f(t) = t^n$  ( $n$  为自然数);

(2)  $f(t) = \sqrt{t}$ ;

(3)  $f(t) = e^{at}$ ;

(4)  $f(t) = te^{-at}$ ;

(5)  $f(t) = \cos t$ ;

(6)  $f(t) = \frac{1 - e^{-t}}{t}$ ;

(7)  $f(t) = \sin \alpha \sqrt{t}$ .

求拉普拉斯变换

$$F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} f(t) dt \quad (p > 0)$$

解 (1)  $F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} t^n dt$

$$= -\frac{1}{p} e^{-pt} t^n \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{n}{p} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} t^{n-1} dt$$

$$= \frac{n}{p} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} t^{n-1} dt = \dots$$

$$= \frac{n!}{p^n} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} dt = \frac{n!}{p^{n+1}}.$$

$$(2) F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} \sqrt{t} dt = -\frac{1}{p} e^{-pt} \sqrt{t} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{2p} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{p} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pu^2} du = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2p\sqrt{p}}.$$



$$(3) F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} e^{\alpha t} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{(\alpha-p)t} dt,$$

当  $p > \alpha$  时

$$F(p) = \frac{1}{p-\alpha}.$$

当  $p \leq \alpha$  时, 积分发散.

$$(4) F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} t e^{-\alpha t} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-(p+\alpha)t} dt \\ = \frac{1}{(p+\alpha)^2}, \quad (p+\alpha > 0).$$

$$(5) F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} \cos t dt = \left. \frac{-p \cos t + \sin t}{p^2 + 1} e^{-pt} \right|_0^{+\infty} \\ = \frac{p}{p^2 + 1}.$$

$$(6) F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} \frac{1+e^{-t}}{t} dt,$$

$$\text{因 } \lim_{t \rightarrow +0} \frac{1-e^{-t}}{t} = 1, \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1-e^{-t}}{t} = 0,$$

于是函数  $\frac{1-e^{-t}}{t}$  有界, 即

$$0 < \frac{1-e^{-t}}{t} \leq M = \text{常数}, t \in (0, +\infty).$$

因此, 当  $p > 0$  时,  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} \frac{1-e^{-t}}{t} dt$  收敛, 且

$$0 < F(p) \leq M \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} dt = \frac{M}{p}, p > 0. \quad (1)$$

$$\text{又 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left( e^{-pt} \frac{1-e^{-t}}{t} \right) dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} (e^{-t} - 1) dt \\ = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(p+1)t} dt - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} dt = \frac{1}{p+1} - \frac{1}{p}, \quad p > 0.$$

它对  $p \geq p_0 > 0$  是一致收敛的. 因此, 当  $p \geq p_0$  时, 可对函数  $F(p)$  应用莱布尼兹法则

$$F'(p) = \frac{1}{p+1} - \frac{1}{p}, p \geq p_0.$$

由  $p_0 > 0$  的任意知, 上式对一切  $p > 0$  皆成立. 两端积分有

$$F(p) = \ln \frac{p+1}{p} + C, 0 < p < +\infty, \quad (2)$$

其中  $C$  是某常数, 由 ① 式知

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} F(p) = 0,$$

于是, 在 ② 式两端令  $p \rightarrow +\infty$ , 取极限, 有  $C = 0$ , 由此可知

$$F(p) = \ln \frac{p+1}{p} = \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{p} \right).$$

$$\begin{aligned} (7) \quad F(p) &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} \sin \alpha \sqrt{t} dt = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} u e^{-pu^2} \sin \alpha u du \\ &= \frac{\alpha \sqrt{\pi}}{2p \sqrt{p}} e^{-\frac{\alpha^2}{4p}}, (3810 \text{ 的结论}). \end{aligned}$$

【3836】 证明公式(李普希兹积分):

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} J_0(bt) dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \quad (a > 0).$$

其中  $J_0(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos(x \sin \varphi) d\varphi$ .

为 0 角标的贝塞耳函数(见第 3726 题).

$$\text{证} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} J_0(bt) dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} dt \int_0^\pi \cos(bt \sin \varphi) d\varphi,$$

由于积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} \cos(bt \sin \varphi) dt$ ,

对  $0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi$  是一致收敛的. 于是可交换积分顺序, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} J_0(bt) dt &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} \cos(bt \sin \varphi) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \left( \frac{-a \cos(bt \sin \varphi) + b \sin \varphi \cdot \sin(bt \sin \varphi)}{a^2 + b^2 \sin^2 \varphi} e^{-at} \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} d\varphi \\ &= \frac{a}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{d\varphi}{a^2 + b^2 \sin^2 \varphi} = \frac{2a}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{a^2 + b^2 \sin^2 \varphi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2a}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d \tan \varphi}{(a^2 + b^2) \tan^2 \varphi + a^2} = \frac{2a}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(a^2 + b^2)t^2 + a^2} \\
 &= \frac{2a}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{a \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} t}{a} \bigg|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

【3837】 若

(1)  $f(y) = 1$ ;

(2)  $f(y) = y^2$ ;

(3)  $f(y) = e^{2ay}$ ;

(4)  $f(y) = \cos ay$ .

求维尔斯特拉斯变换:

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} f(y) dy$$

解 (1)  $F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) F(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} y^2 dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} (x+u)^2 du \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} u^2 du + \frac{2x}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} u du + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du.
 \end{aligned}$$

又  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} u^2 du = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} u^2 e^{-u^2} du = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} u d(e^{-u^2})$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} u e^{-u^2} \bigg|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} u du = 0,$$

于是有  $F(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = x^2 + \frac{1}{2}.$

$$(3) F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} e^{2ay} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2 + 2ay} dy$$



$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{a^2+2ax} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(y-x-a)^2} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{a^2+2ax} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \\ = e^{a^2+2ax}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) F(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} \cos ay dy \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} \cos a(x+u) du \\ &= \frac{\cos ax}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} \cos au du - \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} \sin au du \\ &= \frac{\cos ax}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{2}{2} \sqrt{\pi} e^{-\frac{a^2}{4}} - 0 \quad (3809 \text{ 结论}) \\ &= e^{-\frac{a^2}{4}} \cos ax. \end{aligned}$$

【3838】 下面的公式

$$H_n(x) = (-1)^n e^{x^2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (e^{-x^2}) \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots),$$

定义出了切贝绍夫 - 埃尔米特多项式. 证明:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m(x) H_n(x) e^{-x^2} dx = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{若 } m \neq n; \\ 2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}, & \text{若 } m = n. \end{cases}$$

证 由 1231 题知,  $H_n(x)$  为一个  $n$  次多项式, 且  $x^n$  的系数为  $2^n$ , 不妨设  $m \leq n$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m(x) H_n(x) e^{-x^2} dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (-1)^n H_m(x) \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (e^{-x^2}) dx \\ &= (-1)^n \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m(x) d \left[ \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} (e^{-x^2}) \right] \\ &= (-1)^{n+1} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H'_m(x) \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} (e^{-x^2}) dx \\ &= \dots = (-1)^{n+m} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m^{(m)} \frac{d^{n-m}}{dx^{n-m}} (e^{-x^2}) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \cdots = (-1)^{2n} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m^{(n)} e^{-x^2} dx.$$

当  $m < n$  时,

$$H_m^{(n)}(x) = 0.$$

于是 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m(x) H_n(x) e^{-x^2} dx = 0.$$

当  $m = n$  时,

$$H_m^{(n)}(x) = 2^n n!.$$

从而 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m(x) H_n(x) e^{-x^2} dx = 2^n n! \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = 2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}.$$

【3839】 计算在概率论中具有重要意义的积分:

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\xi^2}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{(x-\xi)^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right]} d\xi \quad (\sigma_1 > 0, \sigma_2 > 0)$$

解 
$$\frac{\xi^2}{2\sigma_1^2} + \frac{(x-\xi)^2}{2\sigma_2^2} = \frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2} [(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)\xi^2 - 2\sigma_1^2 x\xi + \sigma_1^2 x^2],$$

令 
$$a = \frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}{2\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2}, \quad b = -\frac{\sigma_1^2 x}{2\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2}, \quad c = \frac{\sigma_1^2 x^2}{2\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2},$$

于是 
$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(a\xi^2 + 2b\xi + c)} d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{b^2}{a}}, \quad (3804 \text{ 的结论}).$$

把  $a, b, c$  的表达式代入上式, 设

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2},$$

则有 
$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}.$$

【3840】 设函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内连续且绝对可积.

证明: 积分

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2\alpha\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4\alpha^2 t}} d\xi$$

满足热传导方程式  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ ,

和初始条件  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +0} u(x, t) = f(x)$ .

证 当  $t > 0, -\infty < x < \infty$  时

$$|f(\xi)e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}}| \leq |f(\xi)|,$$

而  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(\xi)| d\xi < +\infty$ ,

于是积分  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi)e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi$  在  $t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty$  上一致收敛.

从而  $u(x, t)$  是  $t > 0, -\infty < x < \infty$  上的连续函数, 考察积分

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (f(\xi)e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}}) d\xi = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi)e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} \frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t^2} d\xi,$$

①

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f(\xi)e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}}) d\xi = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi)e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} \frac{\xi-x}{2a^2t} d\xi,$$

②

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (f(\xi)e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}}) d\xi$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi)e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} \left[ -\frac{1}{2a^2t} + \frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^4t^2} \right] d\xi.$$

③

先考虑 ① 式中的积分, 由于对  $|x| \leq x_0, 0 < t_0 \leq t \leq t_1, x_0, t_0, t_1$  固定, 当  $|\xi| > x_0$  时有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| f(\xi)e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} \cdot \frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t^2} \right| \\ & \leq |f(\xi)| \cdot e^{-\frac{(|\xi|-x_0)^2}{4a^2t_1}} \cdot \frac{(|\xi|+x_0)^2}{4a^2t_0^2}, \end{aligned}$$

而  $\lim_{|\xi| \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-\frac{(|\xi|-x_0)^2}{4a^2t_1}} \cdot \frac{(|\xi|+x_0)^2}{4a^2t_0^2} = 0$ ,

于是当  $|\xi| > x_0$  时有

$$\left| f(\xi)e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} \cdot \frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t^2} \right| \leq M|f(\xi)|,$$

其中  $M$  是某常数. 于是, 由  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(\xi)| d\xi < +\infty$ , 据维氏判别法



知, ① 式中的积分在  $|x| \leq x_0, 0 < t_0 \leq t \leq t_1$  上一致收敛.

同理, ② 式中的积分和 ③ 式中的积分都在  $|x| \leq x_0, 0 < t_0 \leq t \leq t_1$  上一致收敛. 于是在对应的区域上可应用莱布尼兹法则在积分号下求导数有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{4at\sqrt{\pi t}} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} \left[ \frac{(\xi-x)^2}{2a^2t} - 1 \right] d\xi, \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} \frac{\xi-x}{2a^2t} d\xi, \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{4a^3t\sqrt{\pi t}} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} \left[ \frac{(\xi-x)^2}{2a^2t} - 1 \right] d\xi. \quad (6)$$

由  $x_0, t_0, t_1$  的任意性知, ④, ⑤, ⑥ 三式对一切  $-\infty < x < +\infty, t > 0$  皆成立. 由 ④, ⑥ 式有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty.$$

下面证明

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +0} u(x, t) = f(x), x \in (-\infty, +\infty). \quad (7)$$

固定  $x$ , 由  $t > 0$  知, 作变量代换

$$u = \frac{\xi-x}{2a\sqrt{t}},$$

知  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi = 2a\sqrt{t} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du = 2a\sqrt{\pi t}.$

于是  $u(x, t) - f(x) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [f(\xi) - f(x)] e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi.$

对任意的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 因为  $f(x)$  在  $x$  点处连续, 于是存在  $\delta > 0$ , 当  $|\xi - x| \leq \delta$  时, 恒有

$$|f(\xi) - f(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

有  $u(x, t) - f(x)$

$$= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{x-\delta} + \int_{x-\delta}^{x+\delta} + \int_{x+\delta}^{+\infty} \right) [f(\xi) - f(x)] e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi$$

$$= I_1 + I_2 + I_3.$$

下面估计  $I_1, I_2, I_3$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} |I_2| &= \left| \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{x-\delta}^{x+\delta} [f(\xi) - f(x)] e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2 t}} d\xi \right| \\ &< \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{x-\delta}^{x+\delta} e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2 t}} d\xi \right) \\ &< \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2 t}} d\xi \right) = \frac{\varepsilon}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } |I_3| &= \left| \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{x+\delta}^{+\infty} [f(\xi) - f(x)] e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2 t}} d\xi \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{\delta^2}{4a^2 t}} \int_{x+\delta}^{+\infty} |f(\xi)| d\xi + \frac{|f(x)|}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{x+\delta}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2 t}} d\xi \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{\delta^2}{4a^2 t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(\xi)| d\xi + \frac{|f(x)|}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{\frac{\delta}{2af}}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du, \end{aligned}$$

因此  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +0} I_3 = 0$ .

同理  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +0} I_1 = 0$ .

于是 存在  $\eta > 0$ , 当  $0 < t < \eta$  时, 恒有

$$|I_3| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}, \quad |I_1| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

故当  $0 < t < \eta$  时, 恒有

$$|u(x, t) - f(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} = \varepsilon.$$

于是 ⑦ 式成立, 证毕.

## § 4. 欧拉积分

1.  $\Gamma$  函数 当  $x > 0$  时有

$$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt,$$

$\Gamma$  函数的主要性质用递推公式表示:

$$\Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x)$$

若  $n$  为正整数, 则

$$\Gamma(n) = (n-1)!$$

$$\Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{2^n} \sqrt{\pi}.$$

2. 余元公式 当  $0 < x < 1$  时有:

$$\Gamma(x)\Gamma(1-x) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi x}.$$

3. B-函数 当  $x > 0$  及  $y > 0$  时有:

$$B(x, y) = \int_0^1 t^{x-1} (1-t)^{y-1} dt.$$

下式是正确的:

$$B(x, y) = \frac{\Gamma(x)\Gamma(y)}{\Gamma(x+y)}.$$

【3841】 证明:  $\Gamma$ -函数  $\Gamma(x)$  在  $x > 0$  的域内是连续的, 且具有各阶的连续导数.

$$\text{证 } \Gamma(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt = \int_0^1 t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt + \int_1^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt,$$

当  $x \geq x_0 > 0$  时

$$0 < t^{x-1} e^{-t} \leq t^{x_0-1} e^{-t}, (0 < t < 1).$$

而  $\int_0^1 t^{x_0-1} e^{-t} dt$  收敛, 故  $\int_0^1 t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$  当  $x \geq x_0$  时一致收敛, 又当  $x \leq$

$x_1$  时,  $t^{x-1} e^{-t} \leq t^{x_1-1} e^{-t}, t \geq 1$ , 而  $\int_1^{+\infty} t^{x_1-1} e^{-t} dt$  收敛, 故当  $x \leq x_1$

时,  $\int_1^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$  一致收敛. 因此, 积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$  在  $0 < x_0 \leq x \leq$

$x_1$  时一致收敛. 于是  $\Gamma(x)$  在  $x_0 \leq x \leq x_1$  上连续. 由  $x_0, x_1 (x_1 > x_0 > 0)$  的任意性有  $\Gamma(x)$  在  $x > 0$  上连续.

考察积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (t^{x-1} e^{-t}) dt,$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (t^{x-1} e^{-t}) dt$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} \ln t \cdot e^{-t} dt \\
 &= \int_0^1 t^{x-1} \ln t \cdot e^{-t} dt + \int_1^{+\infty} t^{x-1} \ln t \cdot e^{-t} dt.
 \end{aligned}$$

当  $x \geq x_0 > 0$  时,

$$|t^{x-1} \ln t \cdot e^{-t}| \leq t^{x_0-1} |\ln t|, 0 < t \leq 1.$$

而积分  $\int_0^1 t^{x_0-1} |\ln t| dt$  收敛, 事实上

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +0} t^{1-\frac{x_0}{2}} \cdot t^{x_0-1} |\ln t| = \lim_{t \rightarrow +0} (-t^{\frac{x_0}{2}} \ln t) = 0.$$

于是积分  $\int_0^1 t^{x-1} \ln t \cdot e^{-t} dt$  当  $x \geq x_0 > 0$  时一致收敛. 同样, 当  $x \leq x_1$  时,

$$|t^{x-1} \ln t \cdot e^{-t}| \leq t^{x_1} e^{-t}, (t \geq 1).$$

事实上,  $t \geq 1$  时,  $0 \leq \ln t < t$ , 又积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} t^{x_1} e^{-t} dt$  收敛. 于是积分

$$\int_1^{+\infty} t^{x-1} \ln t \cdot e^{-t} dx \text{ 当 } x \leq x_1 \text{ 时一致收敛. 因此, 积分 } \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} \ln t e^{-t} dt$$

在  $0 < x_0 \leq x \leq x_1$  上一致收敛, 由此,  $\Gamma(x)$  在  $x_0 \leq x \leq x_1$  上具有连续的导函数  $\Gamma'(x)$  且在积分号下求导数有

$$\Gamma'(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} \ln t \cdot e^{-t} dt. \quad (1)$$

由  $x_0, x_1$  的任意性知  $\Gamma'(x)$  在  $x > 0$  上连续, 且 ① 式对一切  $x > 0$  皆成立.

类似地, 可证  $\Gamma''(x)$  在  $x > 0$  上连续, 且可在 ① 式积分号下求导数, 一般地, 由归纳法知, 对任何正整数  $n$ ,  $\Gamma^{(n)}(x)$  在  $x > 0$  上都存在连续, 且可在积分号下求导数, 有

$$\Gamma^{(n)}(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} (\ln t)^n \cdot e^{-t} dt, t > 0.$$

**【3842】** 证明:  $B$ -函数  $B(x, y)$  在  $x > 0, y > 0$  的域内是连续的, 且具有各阶连续导数.

**证** 由于当  $x \geq x_0 > 0, y \geq y_0 > 0$  时, 恒有

$$0 < t^{x-1}(1-t)^{y-1} \leq t^{x_0-1}(1-t)^{y_0-1}, t \in (0, 1).$$

而积分  $\int_0^1 t^{x_0-1}(1-t)^{y_0-1} dt$  收敛, 于是积分  $\int_0^1 t^{x-1}(1-t)^{y-1} dt$  在  $x \geq x_0, y \geq y_0$  上一致收敛, 从而  $B(x, y)$  是  $x \geq x_0, y \geq y_0$  上的二元连续函数. 由  $x_0 > 0, y_0 > 0$  的任意性知,  $B(x, y)$  在整个区域  $x > 0, y > 0$  上连续. 下面考察积分

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [t^{x-1}(1-t)^{y-1}] dt = \int_0^1 t^{x-1}(1-t)^{y-1} \ln t dt,$$

由于当  $x \geq x_0 > 0, y \geq y_0 > 0$  时, 恒有

$$|t^{x-1}(1-t)^{y-1} \ln t| \leq t^{x_0-1}(1-t)^{y_0-1} |\ln t|, \quad 0 < t < 1.$$

又

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow +0} t^{1-\frac{x_0}{2}} \cdot t^{x_0-1}(1-t)^{y_0-1} |\ln t| &= -\lim_{t \rightarrow +0} t^{\frac{x_0}{2}} \ln t = 0, \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow 1-0} (1-t)^{1-\frac{y_0}{2}} \cdot t^{x_0-1}(1-t)^{y_0-1} |\ln t| \\ &= -\lim_{t \rightarrow 1-0} (1-t)^{\frac{y_0}{2}} \ln t = 0. \end{aligned}$$

故积分  $\int_0^1 t^{x_0-1}(1-t)^{y_0-1} |\ln t| dt$  收敛, 于是积分  $\int_0^1 t^{x-1}(1-t)^{y-1} \ln t dt$ , 当  $x \geq x_0, y \geq y_0$  时一致收敛. 因此, 当  $x \geq x_0, y \geq y_0$  时可在积分号下对  $x$  求导数有

$$B'_x(x, y) = \int_0^1 t^{x-1}(1-t)^{y-1} \ln t dt, \quad (1)$$

且  $B'_x(x, y)$  是  $x \geq x_0, y \geq y_0$  上的连续函数. 由  $x_0 > 0, y_0 > 0$  的任意性知, ① 式对一切  $x > 0, y > 0$  皆成立. 且  $B'_x(x, y)$  是域  $x > 0, y > 0$  上的二元连续函数, 同理可证,  $B'_y(x, y)$  是域  $x > 0, y > 0$  上的二元连续函数, 且  $x > 0, y > 0$  时, 可在积分号下对  $y$  求导数有

$$B'_y(x, y) = \int_0^1 t^{x-1}(1-t)^{y-1} \ln(1-t) dt.$$

类似地,由归纳法,可证 $\frac{\partial^n B(x,y)}{\partial x^i \partial y^{n-i}}$ 在域 $x > 0, y > 0$ 上存在并连

续,且  $\frac{\partial^n B(x,y)}{\partial x^i \partial y^{n-i}} = \int_0^1 t^{x-1} (1-t)^{y-1} (\ln t)^i [\ln(1-t)]^{n-i} dt$ .

用欧拉积分计算下列积分(3843 ~ 3850).

【3843】  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{x-x^2} dx$ .

解  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{x-x^2} dx = \int_0^1 x^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$   
 $= B\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{\left[\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)\right]^2}{\Gamma(3)} = \frac{\left[\frac{1}{2}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right]^2}{2!}$

由于 $\left[\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right]^2 = \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(1-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}} = \pi$ .

于是  $\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi}$ .

从而  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{x-x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{8}$ .

【3844】  $\int_0^a x^2 \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx \quad (a > 0)$ .

解  $\int_0^a x^2 \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx$   
 $= a^4 \int_0^1 \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 \sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2} d\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$   
 $= a^4 \int_0^1 u^2 (1-u^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{a^4}{2} \int_0^1 u (1-u^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} du^2$   
 $= \frac{a^4}{2} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-t)^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{a^4}{2} B\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi a^4}{16}$ .

【3845】  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt[4]{x}}{(1+x)^2} dx$ .

解 设 $\frac{x}{1+x} = t$ ,



则  $x = \frac{t}{1-t}, dx = \frac{1}{(1-t)^2} dt,$

代入有 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{4\sqrt{x}}{(1+x)^2} dx &= \int_0^1 t^{\frac{1}{4}} (1-t)^{-\frac{1}{4}} dt = B\left(\frac{5}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right) \\ &= \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)}{\Gamma(2)} = \frac{1}{4}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

【3846】  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^3}.$

解 设  $x^3 = t,$

则  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^3} = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^{-\frac{2}{3}}}{1+t} dt,$

作变量代换  $\frac{t}{1+t} = u,$

有 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^3} &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 u^{-\frac{2}{3}} (1-u)^{-\frac{1}{3}} du = \frac{1}{3} B\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)}{\Gamma(1)} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}. \end{aligned}$$

【3847】  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{1+x^4}.$

解 设  $x^4 = t,$

则  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{1+x^4} = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^{-\frac{1}{4}}}{1+t} dt.$

作变量代换  $\frac{t}{1+t} = u,$

有 
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{1+x^4} = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 u^{-\frac{1}{4}} (1-u)^{-\frac{3}{4}} du = \frac{1}{4} B\left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)}{\Gamma(1)} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

**【3848】**  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 x \cdot \cos^4 x dx.$

解 设  $t = \sin x$ ,

则  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 x \cos^4 x dx = \int_0^1 t^6 (1-t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dt.$

作变量代换  $t = \sqrt{u}$ ,

有 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 x \cos^4 x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 u^{\frac{5}{2}} (1-u)^{\frac{3}{2}} du = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{7}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(6)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi}}{5!} = \frac{3\pi}{512}. \end{aligned}$$

**【3849】**  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[n]{1-x^n}} \quad (n > 1).$

解 设  $x^n = t$ ,

有 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[n]{1-x^n}} &= \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{1}{n}-1} (1-t)^{-\frac{1}{n}} dt = \frac{1}{n} B\left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{n-1}{n}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)}{\Gamma(1)} = \frac{\pi}{n \sin \frac{\pi}{n}}. \end{aligned}$$

**【3850】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} x^{2n} e^{-x^2} dx \quad (n \text{ 为正整数}),$

解  $\int_0^{+\infty} x^{2n} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} x^{2n-1} e^{-x^2} d(x^2)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{\frac{2n-1}{2}} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{2n+1}{2}\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{2^n} \sqrt{\pi} \\
 &= \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^{n-1}} \sqrt{\pi}.
 \end{aligned}$$

确定下列积分的存在域并用欧拉积分表示这些积分(3851 ~ 3871).

**【3851】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m-1}}{1+x^n} dx \quad (n > 0).$

解 令  $x^n = t$ ,  $\frac{t}{1+t} = u$ ,

有 
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m-1}}{1+x^n} dx &= \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^{\frac{m-1}{n}}}{1+t} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 u^{\frac{m}{n}-1} (1-u)^{\frac{n-m}{n}-1} du.
 \end{aligned}$$

此积分定义域为  $\frac{m}{n} > 0, \frac{n-m}{n} > 0$ , 即  $0 < m < n$ , 这时我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m-1}}{1+x^n} dx &= \frac{1}{n} B\left(\frac{m}{n}, \frac{n-m}{n}\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) \Gamma\left(1-\frac{m}{n}\right)}{\Gamma(1)} = \frac{\pi}{n \sin \frac{m\pi}{n}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【3852】**  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{m-1}}{(1+x)^n} dx.$

解 设  $\frac{x}{1+x} = t$ ,

有 
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 \frac{x^{m-1}}{(1+x)^n} dx &= \int_0^1 t^{m-1} (1-t)^{n-m-1} dt \\
 &= B(m, n-m),
 \end{aligned}$$

定义域为  $m > 0, n-m > 0$ , 即  $0 < m < n$ .



【3853】  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m dx}{(a+bx^n)^p} \quad (a>0, b>0, n>0).$

解 设  $\frac{bx}{a+bx^n} = t,$

有  $x = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\frac{t}{1-t}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}},$

$$dx = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{t^{\frac{1}{n}-1}}{(1-t)^{\frac{1}{n}+1}} dt.$$

代入有 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m}{(a+bx^n)^p} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{b^p} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{bx^n}{a+bx^n}\right)^p x^{m-np} dx \\ &= \frac{a^{-p}}{n} \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{m+1}{n}} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{m+1}{n}-1} (1-t)^{p-\frac{m+1}{n}-1} dt \\ &= \frac{a^{-p}}{n} \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{m+1}{n}} B\left(\frac{m+1}{n}, p-\frac{m+1}{n}\right), \end{aligned}$$

定义域为  $\frac{m+1}{n} > 0, \quad p - \frac{m+1}{n} > 0.$

即  $0 < \frac{m+1}{n} < p.$

【3854】  $\int_a^b \frac{(x-a)^m (b-x)^n}{(x+c)^{m+n+2}} dx \quad (0 < a < b, c > 0).$

解 设  $\frac{b+c}{b-a} \cdot \frac{x-a}{x+c} = t,$

则  $x = \frac{a+lc t}{1-lt},$

其中  $l = \frac{b-a}{b+c},$

且  $x-a = \frac{(a+c)lt}{1-lt},$

$$x-b = \frac{(a-b) + (b+c)lt}{1-lt},$$

$$x+c=\frac{a+c}{1-lt}, dx=\frac{(a+c)l}{(1-lt)^2}dt,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{代入有} \quad & \int_a^b \frac{(x-a)^m(b-x)^n}{(x+c)^{m+n+2}} dx \\ &= (-1)^n \frac{l^{m+1}}{(a+c)^{n+1}} \int_0^1 t^m [(a-b) + (b+c)lt]^n dt \\ &= \frac{(b-a)^{m+n+1}}{(a+c)^{n+1}(b+c)^{m+1}} \int_0^1 t^m (1-t)^n dt \\ &= \frac{(b-a)^{m+n+1}}{(a+c)^{n+1}(b+c)^{m+1}} B(m+1, n+1), \end{aligned}$$

定义域为  $m > -1, n > -1$ .

$$\text{【3855】} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[n]{1-x^m}} \quad (m > 0).$$

解 设  $x^m = t$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{有} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[n]{1-x^m}} &= \frac{1}{m} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{1}{m}-1} (1-t)^{-\frac{1}{n}} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{m} B\left(\frac{1}{m}, 1 - \frac{1}{n}\right), \end{aligned}$$

定义域为  $1 - \frac{1}{n} > 0$ , 即  $n < 0$  或  $n > 1$ .

$$\text{【3856】} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^m x \cos^n x dx.$$

解 令  $\sin x = t, t^2 = u$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{有} \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^m x \cos^n x dx &= \int_0^1 t^m (1-t^2)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 u^{\frac{m-1}{2}} (1-u)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} du = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{m+1}{2}, \frac{n+1}{2}\right), \end{aligned}$$

定义域为  $m > -1, n > -1$ .

$$\text{【3857】} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^n x dx.$$

解 令  $\sin x = t, t^2 = u$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{有} \quad & \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^n x \, dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 t^n (1-t^2)^{-\frac{n+1}{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 u^{\frac{n-1}{2}} (1-u)^{-\frac{n+1}{2}} du \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{n+1}{2}, \frac{1-n}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(1-\frac{n+1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(1)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{n+1}{2} \pi} = \frac{\pi}{2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{2}},
 \end{aligned}$$

定义域为  $\frac{n+1}{2} > 0, \frac{1-n}{2} > 0$ , 即  $|n| < 1$ .

$$\text{【3858】} \quad \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^{n-1} x}{(1+k \cos x)^n} dx \quad (0 < |k| < 1).$$

$$\text{解} \quad \text{设 } \tan \frac{t}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1-k}{1+k}} \tan \frac{x}{2},$$

$$\text{有} \quad \tan \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1+k}{1-k}} \tan \frac{t}{2}.$$

由三角恒等式有

$$\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2} \sin t}{1-k \cos t}, \cos x = \frac{\cos t - k}{1-k \cos t},$$

$$1+k \cos x = \frac{1-k^2}{1-k \cos t}, dx = \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2}}{1-k \cos t} dt,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{代入有} \quad & \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^{n-1} x}{(1+k \cos x)^n} dx \\
 &= (1-k^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^{n-1} t \, dt \\
 &= 2^{n-1} (1-k^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^{n-1} \frac{t}{2} \cos^{n-1} \frac{t}{2} dt.
 \end{aligned}$$

在上式右端的最后一个积分中, 依次作变量代换

$$\sin \frac{t}{2} = u, u^2 = y,$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{有} \quad & \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{n-1} x}{(1+k\cos x)^n} dx \\
 &= 2^{n-1} (1-k^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int_0^1 2u^{n-1} (1-u^2)^{\frac{n-2}{2}} du \\
 &= 2^{n-1} (1-k^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int_0^1 y^{\frac{n-2}{2}} (1-y)^{\frac{n-2}{2}} dy \\
 &= 2^{n-1} (1-k^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} B\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}\right),
 \end{aligned}$$

定义域为  $n > 0$ .

$$\text{【3859】} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^n} dx \quad (n > 0).$$

解 设  $x^n = t$ ,

$$\text{有} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^n} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{\frac{1}{n}-1} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{n} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).$$

定义域为  $\frac{1}{n} > 0$ , 即  $n > 0$ .

$$\text{【3860】} \int_0^{+\infty} x^m e^{-x^n} dx.$$

解 当  $n > 0$  时, 作变量代换

$$x^n = t,$$

$$\text{有} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} x^m e^{-x^n} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{\frac{m+1}{n}-1} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{n} \Gamma\left(\frac{m+1}{n}\right).$$

当  $n < 0$  时, 仍作变量代换

$$x^n = t,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{有} \quad & \int_0^{+\infty} x^m e^{-x^n} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_{+\infty}^0 t^{\frac{m+1}{n}-1} e^{-t} dt = -\frac{1}{n} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{\frac{m+1}{n}-1} e^{-t} dt \\
 &= -\frac{1}{n} \Gamma\left(\frac{m+1}{n}\right).
 \end{aligned}$$

把上述结论合并有当  $n \neq 0$  时

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^m e^{-x^n} dx = \frac{1}{|n|} \Gamma\left(\frac{m+1}{n}\right),$$

当  $n = 0$  时, 积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} x^m e^{-1} dx$  显然发散. 所以积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} x^m e^{-x^n} dx$  的

定义域为  $\frac{m+1}{n} > 0$ .

$$\text{【3861】} \int_0^1 \left( \ln \frac{1}{x} \right)^p dx.$$

解 设  $x = e^{-t}$ ,

$$\text{有} \quad \int_0^1 \left( \ln \frac{1}{x} \right)^p dx = - \int_{+\infty}^0 t^p e^{-t} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} t^p e^{-t} dt = \Gamma(p+1).$$

定义域为  $p > -1$ .

$$\text{【3862】} \int_0^{+\infty} x^p e^{-ax} \ln x dx \quad (a > 0).$$

解 由 3841 题的证明过程知积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^p e^{-ax} \ln x dx,$$

关于  $p$  在  $-1 < p_0 \leq p \leq p_1$  时一致收敛. 于是当  $p_0 \leq p \leq p_1$  时

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial p} \int_0^{+\infty} x^p e^{-ax} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^p e^{-ax} \ln x dx,$$

$$\text{但} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} x^p e^{-ax} dx = \frac{1}{a^{p+1}} \int_0^{+\infty} t^p e^{-t} dt = \frac{\Gamma(p+1)}{a^{p+1}},$$

$$\text{因此} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} x^p e^{-ax} \ln x dx = \frac{d}{dp} \left[ \frac{\Gamma(p+1)}{a^{p+1}} \right], p_0 \leq p \leq p_1.$$

由  $-1 < p_0 < p_1$  的任意性知, 上式对一切  $p > -1$  皆成立.

$$\text{【3863】} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx \quad (p > 0).$$

解 由 3852 题的结论知

$$B(p, 1-p) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} dx, 1 > p > 0.$$

显见, 所求积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left( \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} \right) dx,$$

下证积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx,$$

在  $0 < p_0 \leq p \leq p_1 < 1$  上一致收敛. 事实上

$$\left| \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} \right| \leq \frac{x^{p_0-1} |\ln x|}{1+x}, 0 < x \leq 1,$$

而积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{p_0-1} |\ln x|}{1+x} dx$  收敛, 这是因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{1-\frac{p_0}{2}} \cdot \frac{x^{p_0-1} |\ln x|}{1+x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} (-x^{\frac{p_0}{2}} \ln x) = 0.$$

于是积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx$  在  $p_0 \leq p \leq p_1$  上一致收敛. 又当  $p_0 \leq p \leq p_1$  时, 有

$$0 \leq \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} \leq \frac{x^{p_1-1} \ln x}{1+x} \leq x^{p_1-2} \ln x, x \geq 1,$$

而积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} x^{p_1-2} \ln x dx$  收敛. 这是因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{1+\frac{1}{2}(1-p_1)} \cdot x^{p_1-2} \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{-\frac{1}{2}(1-p_1)} \ln x = 0.$$

故积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx$  在  $p_0 \leq p \leq p_1$  上一致收敛. 从而积分

$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx$  在  $p \in [p_0, p_1]$  上一致收敛. 故当  $p_0 \leq p \leq p_1$  时,

可在积分号下求导数有

$$\frac{d}{dp} B(p, 1-p) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx.$$

由  $p_0, p_1$  的任意性知, 上式对一切  $0 < p < 1$  皆成立. 由于

$$\frac{d}{dp} B(p, 1-p) = \frac{d}{dp} \left( \frac{\pi}{\sin p\pi} \right) = -\frac{\pi^2 \cos p\pi}{\sin^2 p\pi},$$

$$0 < p < 1.$$

于是有  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx = -\frac{\pi^2 \cos p\pi}{\sin^2 p\pi}, 0 < p < 1.$

【3864】  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln^2 x}{1+x} dx.$

解 在 3863 题的基础上, 考察积分



$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left( \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} \right) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln^2 x}{1+x} dx.$$

类似于 3863 题的证明过程, 可证积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln^2 x}{1+x} dx$ , 当  $0 < p_0 \leq p \leq p_1 < 1$  时一致收敛. 从而积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} dx$  可在积分号下对  $p$  求二阶导数有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln^2 x}{1+x} dx &= \frac{d^2}{dp^2} B(p, 1-p) = \frac{d^2}{dp^2} \left( \frac{\pi}{\sin p\pi} \right) \\ &= -\frac{d}{dp} \left( \frac{\pi^2 \cos p\pi}{\sin^2 p\pi} \right) = \frac{\pi^3 (1 + \cos^3 p\pi)}{\sin^3 p\pi}, \\ &\quad p_0 \leq p \leq p_1. \end{aligned}$$

由  $p_0, p_1$  的任意性知, 上式对一切  $0 < p < 1$  皆成立.

**【3864. 1】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \ln x}{1+x^3} dx.$

**解** 由 3853 题的结论知

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m}{1+x^3} dx = \frac{1}{3} B\left(\frac{m+1}{3}, 1 - \frac{m+1}{3}\right),$$

其中  $-1 < m < 2$ .

而  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \ln x}{1+x^3} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial m} \left( \frac{x^m}{1+x^3} \right) dx,$

下证积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \ln x}{1+x^3} dx$ , 在  $0 < m_0 < m < m_1 < 2$  上一致收敛. 由

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \ln x}{1+x^3} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{x^m \ln x}{1+x^3} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \ln x}{1+x^3} dx \\ &= I_1 + I_2, \end{aligned}$$

知只要考察  $I_1, I_2$  在  $0 < m_0 < m < m_1 < 2$  上的一致收敛性即可. 事实上

$$\left| \frac{x^m \ln x}{1+x^3} \right| \leq \frac{x^{m_0} |\ln x|}{1+x^3}, 0 < x \leq 1.$$

又  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{x^{\frac{m_0}{2}} \cdot x^{m_0} |\ln x|}{1+x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} -x^{\frac{m_0}{2}} \ln x = 0,$

于是  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{m_0} |\ln x|}{1+x^3} dx$  收敛. 于是积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^m \ln x}{1+x^3} dx$  在  $m_0 \leq m \leq m_1$

上一致收敛. 另一方面, 当  $m_0 \leq m \leq m_1, x \geq 1$  时

$$0 \leq \frac{x^m \ln x}{1+x^3} \leq \frac{x^{m_1} \ln x}{1+x^3} \leq x^{m_1-3} \ln x,$$

又  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{1+\frac{1}{2}(2-m_1)} \cdot x^{m_1-3} \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{\frac{m_1-2}{2}} \ln x = 0.$

于是积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} x^{m_1-3} \ln x dx$  收敛. 从而  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \ln x}{1+x^3} dx$  在  $0 < m_0 \leq m$

$\leq m_1 < 2$  上一致收敛. 故积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \ln x}{1+x^3} dx$  在  $0 < m_0 \leq m \leq m_1$

$< 2$  上一致收敛. 从而当  $m_0 \leq m \leq m_1$  时, 可在积分号下求导数,

即  $\frac{d}{dm} \left[ \frac{1}{3} B\left(\frac{m+1}{3}, 1 - \frac{m+1}{3}\right) \right] = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \ln x}{1+x^3} dx,$

由  $m_0, m_1$  的任意性, 上式对一切  $0 < m < 2$  皆成立. 而

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dm} B\left(\frac{m+1}{3}, 1 - \frac{m+1}{3}\right) \\ &= \frac{d}{dm} \left( \frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{m+1}{3} \pi} \right) = - \frac{\pi^2 \cos \frac{m+1}{3} \pi}{3 \sin^2 \frac{m+1}{3} \pi}, \end{aligned}$$

于是  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \ln x}{1+x^3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \frac{d}{dm} B\left(\frac{m+1}{3}, 1 - \frac{m+1}{3}\right)$

$$= - \frac{\pi^2 \cos \frac{m+1}{3} \pi}{9 \sin^2 \frac{m+1}{3} \pi}.$$

故  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \ln x}{1+x^3} dx = - \frac{\pi^2 \cos \frac{2}{3} \pi}{9 \sin^2 \frac{2}{3} \pi} = \frac{2\pi^2}{27}.$

【3864. 2】  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln^2 x}{1+x^4} dx.$

解 由 3853 知

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m}{1+x^4} dx = \frac{1}{4} B\left(\frac{m+1}{4}, 1 - \frac{m+1}{4}\right),$$

$$-1 < m < 3.$$

考察积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial m} \left( \frac{x^m}{1+x^4} \right) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \ln x}{1+x^4} dx,$

和 3864.1 的证明过程一样, 可证明积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \ln x}{1+x^4} dx$  在  $-1 < m_0 \leq m \leq m_1 < 3$  上一致收敛. 又

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial m} \left( \frac{x^m \ln x}{1+x^4} \right) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \ln^2 x}{1+x^4} dx,$$

与 3864.1 的证明过程相同, 可证积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \ln^2 x}{1+x^4} dx$  在  $-1 < m_0 \leq m \leq m_1 < 3$  上一致收敛, 从而积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m}{1+x^4} dx$  可在积分号下对  $m$  求二阶导数 ( $m_0 \leq m \leq m_1$ ).

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \ln^2 x}{1+x^4} dx &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{d}{dm^2} B\left(\frac{m+1}{4}, 1 - \frac{m+1}{4}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{d}{dm^2} \left[ \frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{m+1}{4} \pi} \right] = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{d}{dm} \left[ \frac{\pi^2 \cos \frac{m+1}{4} \pi}{4 \sin^2 \frac{m+1}{4} \pi} \right] \\ &= -\frac{\pi^2}{16} \frac{d}{dm} \left[ \frac{\cos \frac{m+1}{4} \pi}{\sin^2 \frac{m+1}{4} \pi} \right] = \frac{\pi^3}{64} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos^2 \frac{m+1}{4} \pi}{\sin^3 \frac{m+1}{4} \pi}, \end{aligned}$$

由  $m_0, m_1$  的任意性, 上式对一切  $-1 < m < 3$  皆成立. 于是

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^2 x}{1+x^4} dx = \frac{\pi^3}{64} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{4}}{\sin^3 \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi^3}{64} \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{3\pi^3}{32\sqrt{2}}.$$

**【3865】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{q-1}}{(1+x) \ln x} dx.$

**解** 易知, 当  $0 < p < 1, 0 < q < 1$  时, 积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{q-1}}{(1+x) \ln x} dx$



收敛. 事实上, 设  $p < q$ , 则由

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{1-p} \left| \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{q-1}}{(1+x)\ln x} \right| = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \left| \frac{1 - x^{q-p}}{(1+x)\ln x} \right| = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{2-q} \cdot \left| \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{q-1}}{(1+x)\ln x} \right| = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{x^{1-(q-p)} - x}{(1+x)\ln x} \right| = 0,$$

知收敛. 考察积分

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left[ \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{q-1}}{(1+x)\ln x} \right] dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} dx \\ &= B(p, 1-p) \quad (3852 \text{ 题结论}) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{\sin p\pi}, \end{aligned}$$

积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} dx$  在  $p \in [p_0, p_1]$  上一致收敛. 其中  $0 < p_0 < p_1 < 1$ . 事实上, 此时

$$0 < \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} \leq \frac{x^{p_0-1}}{1+x}, x \in (0, 1),$$

$$0 < \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} \leq \frac{x^{p_1-1}}{1+x}, x \in [1, +\infty),$$

而积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{p_0-1}}{1+x} dx, \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p_1-1}}{1+x} dx$  皆收敛. 于是当  $0 < p_0 \leq p \leq p_1 < 1$  时, 可在积分号下对  $p$  求导数有

$$I'(p) = \frac{\pi}{\sin p\pi}, \quad (1)$$

其中  $I(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{q-1}}{(1+x)\ln x} dx, q$  固定,  $0 < q < 1$ .

由  $p_0, p_1$  的任意性知, ① 式对一切  $0 < p < 1$  皆成立, 两端积分后有

$$I(p) = \ln \left| \tan \frac{p\pi}{2} \right| + C, 0 < p < 1,$$

其中  $C$  是某常数, 在上式中令  $p = q$ , 并注意到  $I(q) = 0$ , 有

$$0 = I(q) = \ln \left| \tan \frac{q\pi}{2} \right| + C.$$

于是  $C = -\ln \left| \tan \frac{q\pi}{2} \right|$ .

由此 
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{q-1}}{(1+x)\ln x} dx = I(p) = \ln \left| \frac{\tan \frac{p\pi}{2}}{\tan \frac{q\pi}{2}} \right|,$$
$$0 < p < 1, 0 < q < 1.$$

【3866】  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{-p}}{1-x} dx \quad (0 < p < 1).$

提示: 这个积分可以看作是

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} [B(p, \epsilon) - B(1-p, \epsilon)].$$

解 由于

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{-p}}{1-x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \frac{(p-1)x^{p-2} + px^{-p-1}}{-1} \\ &= 1-2p. \end{aligned}$$

于是  $x=1$  不是瑕点, 令  $p_0 = \max\{p, 1-p\}$ , 则  $0 < p_0 < 1$ , 取  $p_0 < p_1 < 1$ , 由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{p_1} \cdot \left| \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{-p}}{1-x} \right| = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \left| \frac{x^{p_1-(1-p)} - x^{p_1-p}}{1-x} \right| = 0,$$

于是积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{-p}}{1-x} dx$  绝对收敛 ( $0 < p < 1$ ).

考察积分 (含参量  $\epsilon, 0 \leq \epsilon < 1$ )

$$I(\epsilon) = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{-p}}{(1-x)^{1-\epsilon}} dx,$$

由于

$$\left| \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{-p}}{(1-x)^{1-\epsilon}} \right| \leq \frac{|x^{p-1} - x^{-p}|}{1-x} \quad x \in (0, 1),$$

又  $\int_0^1 \frac{|x^{p-1} - x^{-p}|}{1-x} dx$  收敛, 于是  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{-p}}{(1-x)^{1-\epsilon}} dx$  在  $\epsilon \in [0, 1)$  上一致收敛. 因此  $I(\epsilon)$  是  $[0, 1)$  上的连续函数, 但当  $0 < \epsilon < 1$  时有

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{-p}}{(1-x)^{1-\epsilon}} dx = B(p, \epsilon) - B(1-p, \epsilon).$$

于是,由  $I(\epsilon)$  在  $\epsilon = 0$  的(右)连续性有

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{-p}}{1-x} dx &= I(0) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} I(\epsilon) \\ &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} [B(p, \epsilon) - B(1-p, \epsilon)].\end{aligned}$$

由  $\Gamma$  函数和  $B$  函数的关系及  $\Gamma(x)$  和  $\Gamma'(x)$  在  $x > 0$  的连续性有

$$\begin{aligned}& \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} [B(p, \epsilon) - B(1-p, \epsilon)] \\ &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} \frac{\Gamma[\epsilon] [\Gamma(p)\Gamma(1-p+\epsilon) - \Gamma(1-p)\Gamma(p+\epsilon)]}{\Gamma(p+\epsilon)\Gamma(1-p+\epsilon)} \\ &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} \frac{1}{\Gamma(p+\epsilon)\Gamma(1-p+\epsilon)\Gamma(1-\epsilon)} \\ &\quad \cdot \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} \Gamma(\epsilon)\Gamma(1-\epsilon) [\Gamma(p)\Gamma(1-p+\epsilon) \\ &\quad - \Gamma(1-p)\Gamma(p+\epsilon)] \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(1-p)\Gamma(1)} \cdot \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} \Gamma(\epsilon)\Gamma(1-\epsilon) [\Gamma(p)\Gamma(1-p+\epsilon) \\ &\quad - \Gamma(1-p)\Gamma(p+\epsilon)] \\ &= \sin \pi p \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(1-p+\epsilon) - \Gamma(1-p)\Gamma(p+\epsilon)}{\sin \pi \epsilon} \\ &= \sin \pi p \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma'(1-p+\epsilon) - \Gamma(1-p)\Gamma'(p+\epsilon)}{\pi \cos \pi \epsilon} \\ &= \frac{\sin \pi p}{\pi} [\Gamma(p)\Gamma'(1-p) - \Gamma(1-p)\Gamma'(p)].\end{aligned}$$

又  $\Gamma(p)\Gamma'(1-p) - \Gamma(1-p)\Gamma'(p)$

$$\begin{aligned}&= -\frac{d}{dp} [\Gamma(p)\Gamma(1-p)] \\ &= -\frac{d}{dp} \left( \frac{\pi}{\sin p\pi} \right) = \frac{\pi^2 \cos p\pi}{\sin^2 p\pi}.\end{aligned}$$

于是有  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{-p}}{1-x} dx = \pi \cot p\pi, 0 < p < 1.$

**【3867】**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \alpha x}{\operatorname{sh} \beta x} dx \quad (0 < \alpha < \beta).$

解  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \alpha x}{\operatorname{sh} \beta x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha x} - e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{\beta x} - e^{-\beta x}} dx$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{1}{2\beta} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{(\alpha+\beta)x} - e^{(\beta-\alpha)x}}{1 - e^{-2\beta x}} d(e^{-2\beta x}) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2\beta} \int_1^0 \frac{t^{-\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2\beta}} - t^{-\frac{\beta-\alpha}{2\beta}}}{1-t} dt = \frac{1}{2\beta} \int_0^1 \frac{t^{\frac{\beta-\alpha}{2\beta}-1} - t^{-\frac{\beta-\alpha}{2\beta}}}{1-t} dt \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2\beta} \cot \frac{(\beta-\alpha)\pi}{2\beta} \quad (3866 \text{ 结论}) \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2\beta} \tan \frac{\alpha\pi}{2\beta}.
\end{aligned}$$

**【3868】**  $\int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) dx.$

解 设  $1-x=t$ ,

则  $\int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) dx = \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(1-t) dt = \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(1-x) dx.$

相加有  $2 \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) dx = \int_0^1 \ln [\Gamma(x) \Gamma(1-x)] dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^1 \ln \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi x} dx = \ln \pi - \int_0^1 \ln \sin \pi x dx \\
&= \ln \pi - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \ln \sin t dt \\
&= \ln \pi - \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin t dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \ln \sin t dt \right] \\
&= \ln \pi - \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin t dt \\
&= \ln \pi - \frac{2}{\pi} \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 \right) \quad (2353 \text{ 题结论}) \\
&= \ln 2\pi.
\end{aligned}$$

于是  $\int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2\pi = \ln \sqrt{2\pi}.$

**【3869】**  $\int_a^{a+1} \ln \Gamma(x) dx \quad (a > 0).$

解 设

$$F(a) = \int_a^{a+1} \ln \Gamma(x) dx = \int_0^{a+1} \ln \Gamma(x) dx - \int_0^a \ln \Gamma(x) dx,$$

有  $F'(a) = \ln \Gamma(a+1) - \ln \Gamma(a) = \ln \frac{\Gamma(a+1)}{\Gamma(a)} = \ln a,$

两端积分有

$$F(a) = a(\ln a - 1) + C,$$

其中  $C$  为某常数, 令  $a \rightarrow +0$  有

$$C = \ln \sqrt{2\pi}, (3868 \text{ 结论}).$$

于是  $\int_a^{a+1} \ln \Gamma(x) dx = a(\ln a - 1) + \ln \sqrt{2\pi}.$

【3870】  $\int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) \sin \pi x dx.$

解 设

$$x = 1 - t,$$

有 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) \sin \pi x dx &= \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(1-t) \sin \pi t dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(1-x) \sin \pi x dx. \end{aligned}$$

相加有 
$$\begin{aligned} &2 \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) \sin \pi x dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \ln [\Gamma(x) \Gamma(1-x)] \sin \pi x dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \ln \left( \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi x} \right) \sin \pi x dx \\ &= \ln \pi \cdot \int_0^1 \sin \pi x dx - \int_0^1 \sin \pi x \ln \sin \pi x dx. \end{aligned}$$

由于  $\int_0^1 \sin \pi x dx = -\frac{1}{\pi} \cos \pi x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{\pi},$

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^1 \sin \pi x \ln \sin \pi x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin t \ln \sin t dt \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin \frac{t}{2} \cos \frac{t}{2} \left[ \ln 2 + \ln \sin \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1 - \sin^2 \frac{t}{2} \right) \right] dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^1 u \left[ \ln 2 + \ln u + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1-u^2) \right] du \\
&= \frac{4}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{2} u^2 \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} u^2 \left( \ln u - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right]_0^1 \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \ln(1-u^2) d(1-u^2) \\
&= \frac{4}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \ln t dt \right] \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi} (t \ln t - t) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \ln 2 - \frac{2}{\pi},
\end{aligned}$$

于是有 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) \sin \pi x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \ln \pi - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \ln 2 - \frac{2}{\pi} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \left( 1 + \ln \frac{\pi}{2} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

**【3871】**  $\int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) \cos 2n\pi x dx$  ( $n$  为自然数).

解 设  $x = 1 - t$ ,

有 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) \cos 2n\pi x dx &= \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(1-t) \cos 2n\pi t dt \\
&= \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(1-x) \cos 2n\pi x dx,
\end{aligned}$$

等式两端同加  $\int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) \cos 2n\pi x dx$  有

$$\begin{aligned}
&2 \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) \cos 2n\pi x dx \\
&= \int_0^1 \ln [\Gamma(x) \Gamma(1-x)] \cos 2n\pi x dx \\
&= \int_0^1 (\ln \pi - \ln \sin \pi x) \cos 2n\pi x dx \\
&= - \int_0^1 \cos 2n\pi x \ln \sin \pi x dx = - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos 2nt \ln \sin t dt \\
&= - \frac{1}{2n\pi} \sin 2nt \ln \sin t \Big|_0^\pi + \frac{1}{2n\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin 2nt \cos t}{\sin t} dt
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2n\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin 2nt \cos t}{\sin t} dt \\
&= \frac{1}{4n\pi} \left[ \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin(2n+1)t}{\sin t} dt + \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin(2n-1)t}{\sin t} dt \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{4n\pi} (\pi + \pi) \quad (2291 \text{ 的结论}) \\
&= \frac{1}{2n},
\end{aligned}$$

于是  $\int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) \cos 2n\pi x dx = \frac{1}{4n}.$

证明等式(3872 ~ 3875).

【3872】  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$

证 作变量代换  $x^m = u,$

有 
$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_0^1 x^{p-1} (1-x^m)^{q-1} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{m} \int_0^1 u^{\frac{p}{m}-1} (1-u)^{q-1} du = \frac{1}{m} B\left(\frac{p}{m}, q\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{m} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{p}{m}\right) \Gamma(q)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{p}{m} + q\right)}, \quad p > 0, q > 0, m > 0.
\end{aligned}$$

于是 
$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} \\
&= \frac{1}{4^2} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\right)} \\
&= \frac{1}{4^2} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \left[\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right]^2}{\frac{1}{4} \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)} = \frac{\pi}{4}.
\end{aligned}$$

【3873】  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^4} dx \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x^4} dx = \frac{\pi}{8\sqrt{2}}.$

证 令  $x^n = t$ ,

$$\text{于是} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} x^m e^{-x^n} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{\frac{m+1}{n}-1} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{n} \Gamma\left(\frac{m+1}{n}\right),$$

$$m > 0, n > 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^4} dx \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x^4} dx &= \frac{1}{4} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4^2} \frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{8\sqrt{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【3874】} \quad \prod_{m=1}^n \int_0^{+\infty} x^{m-1} e^{-x^n} dx = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+\frac{1}{2}} (2\pi)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}.$$

证 由 3873 证明过程的一个结论有

$$\prod_{m=1}^n \int_0^{+\infty} x^{m-1} e^{-x^n} dx = \prod_{m=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \Gamma\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^n \prod_{m=1}^{n-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{m}{n}\right),$$

$$\text{令} \quad E = \prod_{m=1}^{n-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = \prod_{m=1}^{n-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{n-m}{n}\right)$$

$$\text{有} \quad E^2 = \prod_{m=1}^{n-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{n-m}{n}\right) = \prod_{m=1}^{n-1} \frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{m\pi}{n}} = \frac{\pi^{n-1}}{\prod_{m=1}^{n-1} \sin \frac{m\pi}{n}},$$

$$\text{由于} \quad \frac{z^n - 1}{z - 1} = \prod_{m=1}^{n-1} \left( z - \cos \frac{2m\pi}{n} - i \sin \frac{2m\pi}{n} \right),$$

其中  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ , 令  $z \rightarrow 1$ , 取极限有

$$n = \prod_{m=1}^{n-1} \left| 1 - \cos \frac{2m\pi}{n} - i \sin \frac{2m\pi}{n} \right| = 2^{n-1} \prod_{m=1}^{n-1} \sin \frac{m\pi}{n}.$$

$$\text{于是有} \quad \prod_{m=1}^{n-1} \sin \frac{m\pi}{n} = \frac{n}{2^{n-1}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而有} \quad \prod_{m=1}^n \int_0^{+\infty} x^{m-1} e^{-x^n} dx &= \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^n E = \frac{1}{n^n} \cdot \pi^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \left(\frac{2^{n-1}}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+\frac{1}{2}} (2\pi)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【3875】} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^n} dx = 1.$$

$$\text{证 } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^n} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n} t^{\frac{1}{n}-1} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{n} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right),$$

由 3841 知  $\Gamma(x)$  在  $x > 0$  上是连续函数. 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^n} dx &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \\ &= \Gamma(1) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

利用等式  $\frac{1}{x^m} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} e^{-xt} dt \quad (x > 0)$ . 求积分 (3876 ~ 3877).

$$\text{【3876】} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{x^m} dx \quad (0 < m < 1).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{x^m} dx &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_0^{+\infty} \cos ax dx \int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} e^{-xt} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} dt \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xt} \cos ax dx \end{aligned}$$

(交换积分顺序是合理的)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} \frac{t}{a^2 + t^2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (a \tan u)^m \cdot \frac{1}{a^2 \sec^2 u} \cdot a \sec^2 u du \\ &= \frac{a^{m-1}}{\Gamma(m)} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^m u du \\ &= \frac{\pi a^{m-1}}{2\Gamma(m) \cos \frac{m\pi}{2}}, a > 0, (3857 \text{ 结论}), \end{aligned}$$

交换积分顺序的合理性证明如下. 令

$$f(x, t) = \cos ax \cdot t^{m-1} e^{-xt}, 0 < m < 1, a > 0,$$

对任何  $A > 0$ , 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^A dx \int_0^{+\infty} |f(x, t)| dt &\leq \int_0^A dx \int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} e^{-xt} dt \\ &= \Gamma(m) \int_0^A \frac{dx}{x^m} < +\infty, \end{aligned}$$



于是对  $\int_0^A dx \int_0^{+\infty} f(x, t) dt$  可交换积分顺序, 有

$$\int_0^A dx \int_0^{+\infty} f(x, t) dt = \int_0^{+\infty} dt \int_0^A f(x, t) dx, \quad (1)$$

但 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} dt \int_0^A f(x, t) dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} dt \int_0^A e^{-xt} \cos ax dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} \left[ \frac{e^{-At} (a \sin aA - t \cos aA)}{a^2 + t^2} + \frac{t}{a^2 + t^2} \right] dt, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

又 
$$\left| \frac{a \sin aA - t \cos aA}{a^2 + t^2} \right| \leq \frac{a + t}{a^2 + t^2} \leq M, t \in (0, +\infty)$$

其中  $M$  是某常数, 于是有

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^{+\infty} \left| t^{m-1} \cdot \frac{e^{-At} (a \sin aA - t \cos aA)}{a^2 + t^2} \right| dt \\ &\leq M \int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} e^{-At} dt = \frac{M}{A^m} \int_0^{+\infty} y^{m-1} e^{-y} dy = \frac{M \cdot \Gamma(m)}{A^m}. \end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$\lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} \cdot \frac{e^{-At} (a \sin aA - t \cos aA)}{a^2 + t^2} dt = 0.$$

又注意到积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} \cdot \frac{t}{a^2 + t^2} dt$  收敛, 在 (2) 式两端令  $A \rightarrow +\infty$  取

极限有 
$$\lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} dt \int_0^A f(x, t) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} \cdot \frac{t}{a^2 + t^2} dt.$$

但 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} \cdot \frac{t}{a^2 + t^2} dt &= \int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} dt \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xt} \cos ax dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} dt \int_0^{+\infty} f(x, t) dx. \end{aligned}$$

于是, 在 (1) 式两端令  $A \rightarrow +\infty$  取极限 (因为右端极限存在, 故左端极限也存在) 有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{+\infty} f(x, t) dt = \int_0^{+\infty} dt \int_0^{+\infty} f(x, t) dx.$$

**【3877】** 
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x^m} dx \quad (0 < m < 2).$$

解 
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x^m} dx = \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_0^{+\infty} \sin ax dx \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} e^{-xt} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} dt \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xt} \sin ax dx \\
&\quad \text{(交换积分是合理的)} \\
&= \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} \cdot \frac{a}{a^2 + t^2} dt = \frac{a^{m-1}}{\Gamma(m)} \int_0^{+\infty} \tan^{m-1} u du \\
&= \frac{\pi a^{m-1}}{2\Gamma(m) \cos \frac{m-1}{2} \pi} = \frac{\pi a^{m-1}}{2\Gamma(m) \sin \frac{m\pi}{2}}, a > 0.
\end{aligned}$$

下面说明交换积分顺序的合理性, 与 3876 题证明类似, 只要注意

$$|\sin ax| \leq ax, \quad a > 0, x > 0,$$

于是当  $0 < m < 2$  时, 对任意的  $A > 0$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_0^A dx \int_0^{+\infty} |\sin ax \cdot t^{m-1} e^{-xt}| dt \leq \int_0^A dx \int_0^{+\infty} axt^{m-1} e^{-xt} dt \\
&= a\Gamma(m) \int_0^A \frac{dx}{x^{m-1}} < +\infty.
\end{aligned}$$

【3878】 证明欧拉公式:

$$(1) \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \cos(\lambda t \sin \alpha) dt = \frac{\Gamma(x)}{\lambda^x} \cos \alpha x;$$

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha) dt = \frac{\Gamma(x)}{\lambda^x} \sin \alpha x.$$

$$\left( \lambda > 0, x > 0, -\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} \right).$$

证 由于当  $0 < t < +\infty$  时

$$|t^{x-1} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \cos(\lambda t \sin \alpha)| \leq t^{x-1} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha},$$

令  $\lambda t \cos \alpha = u$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{有} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} dt &= \frac{1}{(\lambda \cos \alpha)^x} \int_0^{+\infty} u^{x-1} e^{-u} du \\
&= \frac{\Gamma(x)}{(\lambda \cos \alpha)^x} < +\infty.
\end{aligned}$$

于是积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \cos(\lambda t \sin \alpha) dt$  收敛. 同理

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha) dt.$$

也收敛. 设  $\lambda > 0$  固定,  $x > 0$ , 令

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \cos(\lambda t \sin \alpha) dt, \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$I_1(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha) dt, \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} [t^{x-1} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \cos(\lambda t \sin \alpha)] \\ &= \lambda t^x e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} [\sin \alpha \cos(\lambda t \sin \alpha) - \cos \alpha \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha)]. \end{aligned}$$

于是当  $-\frac{\pi}{2} + \epsilon \leq \alpha \leq \frac{\pi}{2} - \epsilon$  时, 恒有

$$\begin{aligned} & |t^x e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} [\sin \alpha \cos(\lambda t \sin \alpha) - \cos \alpha \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha)]| \\ & \leq 2t^x e^{-\lambda t \sin \epsilon}, \end{aligned}$$

又

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t^x e^{-\lambda t \sin \epsilon} dt = \frac{\Gamma(x+1)}{(\lambda \sin \epsilon)^{x+1}} < +\infty,$$

于是积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} [t^{x-1} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \cos(\lambda t \sin \alpha)] dt$ ,

在  $-\frac{\pi}{2} + \epsilon \leq \alpha \leq \frac{\pi}{2} - \epsilon$  上一致收敛, 从而可在积分号下求导数,

当  $-\frac{\pi}{2} + \epsilon \leq \alpha \leq \frac{\pi}{2} - \epsilon$  时有

$$\begin{aligned} I'(\alpha) &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} [t^{x-1} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \cos(\lambda t \sin \alpha)] dt \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda t^x e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} [\sin \alpha \cos(\lambda t \sin \alpha) - \cos \alpha \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha)] dt \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} t^x e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} d[\sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha)] + \int_0^{+\infty} t^x \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha) d[e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha}] \\ &= t^x e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha) \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha) d[t^x e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha}] \\ &\quad + t^x e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha) \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} d[t^x \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha)] \\ &= - \int_0^{+\infty} x t^{x-1} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha) dt + \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda t^x e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \cos \alpha \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha) dt \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& - \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda t^{x-1} e^{-\lambda \cos \alpha} \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha) dt - \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda t^x e^{-\lambda \cos \alpha} \sin \alpha \cos(\lambda t \sin \alpha) dt \\
& = -2x \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-\lambda \cos \alpha} \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha) dt \\
& \quad - \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda t^x e^{-\lambda \cos \alpha} [\sin \alpha \cos(\lambda t \sin \alpha) - \cos \alpha \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha)] dt \\
& = -2xI_1(\alpha) - I'(\alpha).
\end{aligned}$$

于是  $I'(\alpha) = -xI_1(\alpha), -\frac{\pi}{2} + \varepsilon \leq \alpha \leq \frac{\pi}{2} - \varepsilon.$  ①

由  $\varepsilon > 0$  的任意性有, ① 式对一切  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$  皆成立. 同

理有  $I'_1(\alpha) = xI(\alpha), -\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2},$  ②

由 ① 和 ② 式有

$$I''(\alpha) + x^2 I(\alpha) = 0, -\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

解之有  $I(\alpha) = C_1 \cos \alpha x + C_2 \sin \alpha x, -\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2},$  ③

其中  $C_1, C_2$  是两个常数, 在 ③ 式中令  $\alpha = 0$  有

$$C_1 = I(0) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-\lambda t} dt = \frac{\Gamma(x)}{\lambda^x},$$

又在 ① 式中令  $\alpha = 0$  有

$$I'(0) = -xI_1(0). \quad \text{④}$$

由 ③ 式有

$$\begin{aligned}
I'(0) &= I'(\alpha) \Big|_{\alpha=0} = (-C_1 x \sin \alpha x + C_2 x \cos \alpha x) \Big|_{\alpha=0} \\
&= C_2 x,
\end{aligned}$$

又显然  $I_1(0) = 0$ , 于是由 ④ 式有  $C_2 = 0$ , 从而

$$I(\alpha) = \frac{\Gamma(x)}{\lambda^x} \cos \alpha x, \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$I_1(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{x} I'(\alpha) = \frac{\Gamma(x)}{\lambda^x} \sin \alpha x, \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

【3879】 求曲线  $r^n = a^n \cos n\varphi$  ( $a > 0, n$  为自然数). 的弧长

解 所求弧长为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2n \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2n}} \sqrt{r^2 + \left(\frac{dr}{d\varphi}\right)^2} d\varphi = 2na \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2n}} \cos^{\frac{1}{n}-1} n\varphi d\varphi \\ &= 2a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{\frac{1}{n}-1} t dt = aB\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2n}\right). \quad (3856 \text{ 的结论}). \end{aligned}$$

【3880】 求曲线  $|x|^n + |y|^n = a^n$  ( $n > 0, a > 0$ ). 所界定的面积

解 所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 4 \int_0^a (a^n - x^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} dx = \frac{4a^2}{n} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{1}{n}-1} (1-t)^{\frac{1}{n}} dt \\ &= \frac{4a^2}{n} B\left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n} + 1\right) = \frac{4a^2}{n} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n} + 1\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n} + 1\right)} \\ &= \frac{2a^2}{n} \cdot \frac{\left[\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right]^2}{\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)}. \end{aligned}$$

## § 5. 傅里叶的积分公式

1. 用傅里叶积分表示函数 若(1) 函数  $f(x)$  在  $-\infty < x < +\infty$  上有定义;(2) 在每一个有穷区间该函数与其导数  $f'(x)$  均是分段连续的;(3) 在区间  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  绝对可积分, 则该函数在其所有连续点上可以表示为傅里叶积分形式.

$$f(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} [a(\lambda) \cos \lambda x + b(\lambda) \sin \lambda x] d\lambda. \quad (1)$$

其中  $a(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi,$

$$b(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \sin \lambda \xi d\xi.$$

在函数  $f(x)$  的不连续点上, 公式 ① 的左边应当用  $\frac{1}{2}[f(x+0) + f(x-0)]$  取代.

对于偶函数  $f(x)$ , 对不连续点加上同样的注释, 公式 ① 给出:

$$f(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} a(\lambda) \cos \lambda x d\lambda. \quad (2)$$

其中  $a(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi.$

同样, 对于奇函数  $f(x)$  得出:

$$f(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} b(\lambda) \sin \lambda x d\lambda \quad (3)$$

其中  $b(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \sin \lambda \xi d\xi.$

2. 在区间  $(0, +\infty)$  用傅里叶积分表示函数 在区间  $(0, +\infty)$  给定的函数  $f(x)$  在每一个有穷区间  $(a, b) \subset (0, +\infty)$  与其导数  $f'(x)$  均分段连续, 在  $(0, +\infty)$  区间绝对可积分, 因此在指定区间可以任意选用公式 ② (偶性延拓) 或者公式 ③ (奇性延拓) 来表示函数  $f(x)$ .

用傅里叶积分表示以下函数 (3881 ~ 3894).

$$\text{【3881】 } f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{若 } |x| < 1; \\ 0, & \text{若 } |x| > 1. \end{cases}$$

解 由于函数  $f(x)$  在  $x \neq 1$  有定义, 且  $f(x)$  和  $f'(x)$  在任何有穷区间上皆分段连续, 特别地  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内绝对可积

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx < +\infty.$$

于是可将  $f(x)$  表示傅里叶积分形式 (以下各题若不加说明, 皆满足傅里叶积分展开式成立的条件), 又  $f(x)$  为偶函数, 于是  $b(\lambda) = 0$ , 且

$$a(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2 \sin \lambda}{\pi \lambda}.$$

从而, 当  $|x| \neq 1$  时, ( $|x| \neq 1$  为  $f(x)$  的连续点) 有



$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \lambda}{\lambda} \cos \lambda d\lambda,$$

当  $|x| = 1$  时为不连续点, 又

$$\frac{f(1+0) + f(1-0)}{2} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\frac{f(-1,0) + f(-1-0)}{2} = \frac{1}{2},$$

于是  $\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \lambda}{\lambda} \cos \lambda d\lambda = \frac{1}{2}.$

**【3882】**  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{sgn} x, & \text{若 } |x| < 1; \\ 0, & \text{若 } |x| > 1. \end{cases}$

解 由于  $f(x)$  为奇函数, 故  $a(\lambda) = 0$ , 且

$$\begin{aligned} b(\lambda) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \sin \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \sin \lambda \xi d\xi \\ &= \frac{2(1 - \cos \lambda)}{\pi \lambda}, \end{aligned}$$

从而, 当  $0 < |x| \neq 1$  时为连续点有

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 - \cos \lambda}{\lambda} \sin \lambda x d\lambda$$

当  $x = 0$  时, 虽不为连续点, 但由

$$\frac{f(0+0) - f(0-0)}{2} = 0, f(0) = 0.$$

且右端积分显然为零, 于是上式仍成立. 当  $|x| = 1$  时为不连续

点, 由  $\frac{f(-1+0) + f(-1-0)}{2} = -\frac{1}{2},$

$$\frac{f(1+0) + f(1-0)}{2} = \frac{1}{2},$$

于是  $\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 - \cos \lambda}{\lambda} \sin \lambda \cdot \operatorname{sgn} x d\lambda = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sgn} x.$

**【3883】**  $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn}(x-a) - \operatorname{sgn}(x-b) \quad (b > a).$

解  $a(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^b 2 \cos \lambda \xi d\xi$

$$= \frac{2(\sin b\lambda - \sin a\lambda)}{\pi\lambda},$$

$$\begin{aligned} b(\lambda) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \sin \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^b 2 \sin \lambda \xi d\xi \\ &= \frac{2(\cos a\lambda - \cos b\lambda)}{\pi\lambda}. \end{aligned}$$

于是 
$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \int_0^{+\infty} [a(\lambda) \cos \lambda + b(\lambda) \sin \lambda x] d\lambda \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \lambda (x-a) - \sin \lambda (x-b)}{\lambda} d\lambda, \end{aligned}$$

当  $x = a$  或  $b$  时,  $f(x) = 1$ , 而

$$\frac{f(a+0) + f(a-0)}{2} = 1,$$

$$\frac{f(b+0) + f(b-0)}{2} = 1,$$

于是上式对不连续点  $a, b$  也成立.

**【3884】** 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} h \left( 1 - \frac{|x|}{a} \right), & \text{若 } |x| \leq a; \\ 0, & \text{若 } |x| > a. \end{cases}$$

解 由于  $f(x)$  为偶函数, 故

$$\begin{aligned} a(\lambda) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2h}{\pi} \int_0^a \left( 1 - \frac{\xi}{a} \right) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi \\ &= \frac{2h(1 - \cos a\lambda)}{\pi a \lambda^2}. \end{aligned}$$

于是 
$$f(x) = \frac{2h}{\pi a} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 - \cos a\lambda}{\lambda^2} \cos \lambda x d\lambda, \quad -\infty < x < +\infty.$$

$f(x)$  处处连续. 于是不再讨论点  $x = \pm a$ , 以下各题类似.

**【3885】** 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} \quad (a > 0).$$

解 由于  $f(x)$  为连续的偶函数, 且

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{a} < +\infty,$$

收敛, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} a(\lambda) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \lambda \xi}{a^2 + \xi^2} d\xi \\ &= \frac{2}{a\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \lambda a x}{1 + x^2} dx = \frac{2}{a\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-a|\lambda|} \quad (3825 \text{ 的结论}) \\ &= \frac{1}{a} e^{-a|\lambda|}. \end{aligned}$$

从而  $f(x) = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a\lambda} \cos \lambda x d\lambda$ ,

即  $\frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a\lambda} \cos \lambda x d\lambda, -\infty < x < +\infty$ .

**【3886】**  $f(x) = \frac{x}{a^2 + x^2} \quad (a > 0)$ .

解  $f(x)$  是连续的奇函数, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} b(\lambda) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\xi \sin \lambda \xi}{a^2 + \xi^2} d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin a \lambda x}{1 + x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-a\lambda} \quad (3826 \text{ 的结论}) \\ &= e^{-a\lambda}, \end{aligned}$$

但我们不能根据傅里叶积分的理论来断定展开式

$$\frac{x}{a^2 + x^2} = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a\lambda} \sin \lambda x d\lambda, -\infty < x < +\infty, \quad (1)$$

成立, 这是因为函数  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + a^2}$  不是绝对可积的

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{x}{a^2 + x^2} \right| dx &= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \ln(a^2 + x^2) \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\ &= +\infty, \end{aligned}$$

但我们可以直接验证展开式 (1) 是成立的, 事实上有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a\lambda} \sin \lambda x d\lambda &= \frac{e^{-a\lambda} (-a \sin \lambda x - x \cos \lambda x)}{a^2 + x^2} \Big|_{\lambda=0}^{\lambda=+\infty} \\ &= \frac{x}{a^2 + x^2}, -\infty < x < +\infty. \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{【3887】 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, & \text{若 } |x| \leq \pi; \\ 0, & \text{若 } |x| > \pi. \end{cases}$$

解  $f(x)$  为连续的奇函数, 于是

$$b(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \sin \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin \xi \sin \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2 \sin \lambda \pi}{\pi(1 - \lambda^2)}.$$

从而 
$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \lambda \pi}{1 - \lambda^2} \sin \lambda x d\lambda, \quad -\infty < x < +\infty.$$

$$\text{【3888】 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x, & \text{若 } |x| \leq \frac{\pi}{2}; \\ 0, & \text{若 } |x| > \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{cases}$$

解  $f(x)$  为连续的偶函数, 有

$$a(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \xi \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2 \cos \frac{\lambda \pi}{2}}{\pi(1 - \lambda^2)},$$

于是 
$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \frac{\lambda \pi}{2}}{1 - \lambda^2} \cos \lambda x d\lambda, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

$$\text{【3889】 } f(t) = \begin{cases} A \sin \omega t, & \text{若 } |t| \leq \frac{2\pi n}{\omega}; \\ 0, & \text{若 } |t| > \frac{2\pi n}{\omega} (n \text{ 为自然数}) \end{cases}$$

解  $f(t)$  为连续的奇函数, 有

$$\begin{aligned} b(\lambda) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \sin \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2A}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{2\pi n}{\omega}} \sin \omega \xi \sin \lambda \xi d\xi \\ &= \frac{2A\omega \sin \frac{2\pi n \lambda}{\omega}}{\pi(\lambda^2 - \omega^2)}. \end{aligned}$$

于是 
$$f(t) = \frac{2A\omega}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi n \lambda}{\omega}}{\lambda^2 - \omega^2} \sin \lambda t d\lambda, \quad t \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

$$\text{【3890】 } f(x) = e^{-a|x|} \quad (a > 0).$$

解  $f(x)$  为连续的偶函数, 且绝对可积

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|x|} dx < +\infty,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{于是 } a(\lambda) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a\xi} \cos \lambda \xi d\xi \\ &= \frac{2a}{\pi(\lambda^2 + a^2)}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{从而 } f(x) = e^{-a|x|} = \frac{2a}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \lambda x}{\lambda^2 + a^2} d\lambda, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

$$\text{【3891】 } f(x) = e^{-a|x|} \cos \beta x \quad (a > 0).$$

解  $f(x)$  为连续的偶函数, 且

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|x|} |\cos \beta x| dx \leq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|x|} dx < +\infty,$$

知其绝对可积, 于是

$$\begin{aligned}a(\lambda) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a\xi} \cos \beta \xi \cos \lambda \xi d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} [\cos(\lambda + \beta)\xi + \cos(\lambda - \beta)\xi] e^{-a\xi} d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{a}{(\lambda + \beta)^2 + a^2} + \frac{a}{(\lambda - \beta)^2 + a^2} \right],\end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned}e^{-a|x|} \cos \beta x &= \frac{a}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{(\lambda + \beta)^2 + a^2} + \frac{1}{(\lambda - \beta)^2 + a^2} \right] \cos \lambda x d\lambda, \\ &\quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty).\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【3892】 } f(x) = e^{-a|x|} \sin \beta x \quad (a > 0).$$

解  $f(x)$  为连续的奇函数, 且

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|x|} |\sin \beta x| dx \leq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|x|} dx < +\infty,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{于是 } b(\lambda) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \sin \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a\xi} \sin \beta \xi \sin \lambda \xi d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} [\cos(\lambda - \beta)\xi - \cos(\lambda + \beta)\xi] e^{-a\xi} d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{a}{(\lambda - \beta)^2 + a^2} - \frac{a}{(\lambda + \beta)^2 + a^2} \right]\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{4\lambda\alpha\beta}{\pi[(\lambda-\beta)^2 + \alpha^2][(\lambda+\beta)^2 + \alpha^2]}.$$

$$\text{从而 } e^{-a|x|} \sin \beta x = \frac{4\alpha\beta}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda \sin \lambda x}{[(\lambda-\beta)^2 + \alpha^2][(\lambda+\beta)^2 + \alpha^2]} d\lambda, \\ x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

**【3893】**  $f(x) = e^{-x^2}.$

解  $f(x)$  为连续的偶函数, 且

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi} < +\infty,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } a(\lambda) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\xi^2} \cos \lambda \xi d\xi \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4}} \quad (3809 \text{ 的结论}) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{从而 } e^{-x^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4}} \cos \lambda x d\lambda, x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

**【3894】**  $f(x) = xe^{-x^2}.$

解  $f(x)$  为连续的奇函数, 且

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |xe^{-x^2}| dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-x^2} dx < +\infty,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } b(\lambda) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \sin \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \xi e^{-\xi^2} \sin \lambda \xi d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \sin \lambda \xi d(1 - e^{-\xi^2}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{\pi} e^{-\xi^2} \sin \lambda \xi \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\xi^2} \cos \lambda \xi d\xi \\ &= \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\xi^2} \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4}} \end{aligned}$$

(3809 的结论)

$$= \frac{\lambda}{2\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4}}.$$



从而  $xe^{-x^2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4}} \sin \lambda x d\lambda, x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$

**【3895】** 用傅里叶积分表示函数

$$f(x) = e^{-x} \quad (0 < x < +\infty).$$

(1) 用偶性延拓; (2) 用奇性延拓.

解  $f(x) = e^{-x}$  在  $[0, +\infty]$  上连续, 且

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = 1 < \infty,$$

(1) 若偶延拓, 则

$$\begin{aligned} a(\lambda) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\xi} \cos \lambda \xi d\xi \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi(1+\lambda^2)}. \end{aligned}$$

于是  $e^{-x} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \lambda x}{1+\lambda^2} d\lambda, x \in (0, +\infty).$

因按偶延拓的函数在点  $x=0$  处连续, 于是上式当  $x=0$  时也成立. 从而上式成立的范围是  $x \in [0, +\infty).$

(2) 若用奇延拓, 有

$$\begin{aligned} b(\lambda) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \sin \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\xi} \sin \lambda \xi d\xi \\ &= \frac{2\lambda}{\pi(1+\lambda^2)}, \end{aligned}$$

于是  $e^{-x} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda \sin \lambda x}{1+\lambda^2} d\lambda, x \in (0, +\infty).$

但  $x=0$  时, 上式不成立, 事实上, 在  $x=0$  处, 右端为 1, 右端为 0.

对于函数  $f(x)$ , 求出傅里叶变换

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-itx} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \lim_{l \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-l}^l f(t) e^{-itx} dt,$$

若: (3896 ~ 3900).

**【3896】**  $f(x) = e^{-a|x|} \quad (\alpha > 0).$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 } F(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|t|} e^{-ix} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|t|} (\cos x - i \sin x) dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|t|} \cos x dt = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} \cos x dt \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \frac{a}{a^2 + x^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

【3897】  $f(x) = xe^{-a|x|} \quad (\alpha > 0).$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 } F(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} te^{-a|t|} e^{-ix} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} te^{-a|t|} (\cos x - i \sin x) dt \\
 &= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} i \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} te^{-at} \sin x dt.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{又 } I &= \int_0^{+\infty} te^{-at} \sin x dt \\
 &= -\frac{1}{a} e^{-at} t \sin x \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} (\sin x + tx \cos x) dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} \sin x dt + \frac{x}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} te^{-at} \cos x dt \\
 &= \frac{x}{a(a^2 + x^2)} - \frac{x}{a^2} e^{-at} \cos x \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\
 &\quad + \frac{x}{a^2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} (\cos x - tx \sin x) dt \\
 &= \frac{x}{a(a^2 + x^2)} + \frac{x}{a^2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} \cos x dt \\
 &\quad - \frac{x^2}{a^2} \int_0^{+\infty} te^{-at} \sin x dt \\
 &= \frac{x}{a(a^2 + x^2)} + \frac{2x}{a^2(a^2 + x^2)} - \frac{x^2}{a^2} I,
 \end{aligned}$$

于是  $\left(1 + \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right)I = \frac{2x}{a(a^2 + x^2)}.$

即  $I = \frac{2ax}{(a^2 + x^2)^2}.$

从而  $F(x) = -i\sqrt{\frac{8}{\pi}} \cdot \frac{ax}{(a^2 + x^2)^2}.$

【3898】  $f(x) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} e^{-itx} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} (\cos tx - i \sin tx) dt \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \cos tx dt = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \\ &\quad \text{(3809 的结论)} \\ &= e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

【3899】  $f(x) = e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \cos ax.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \cos at e^{-itx} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \cos at (\cos tx - i \sin tx) dt \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \cos at \cos tx dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} [\cos(\alpha + x)t + \cos(\alpha - x)t] dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[ \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \cos(\alpha + x)t dt \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \cos(\alpha - x)t dt \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2\pi} e^{-\frac{(\alpha+x)^2}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2\pi} e^{-\frac{(\alpha-x)^2}{2}} \right] \\ &\quad \text{(3809 的结论)} \end{aligned}$$



$$= e^{-\frac{a^2+x^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{e^{-ax} + e^{ax}}{2} = e^{-\frac{a^2+x^2}{2}} \cdot \operatorname{ch} ax.$$

【3900】 求函数  $\varphi(x)$  和  $\psi(x)$ . 若

$$(1) \int_0^{+\infty} \varphi(y) \cos xy dy = \frac{1}{1+x^2};$$

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} \psi(y) \sin xy dy = e^{-x} \quad (x > 0).$$

解 (1) 令  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ ,

则  $f(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上连续且绝对可积, 于是按偶函数延拓有

$$f(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \varphi(y) \cos xy dy, \quad x \geq 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{其中} \quad \varphi(y) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\lambda) \cos \lambda y d\lambda = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \lambda y}{1+\lambda^2} d\lambda \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-y} \quad (3825 \text{ 的结论}) \\ &= e^{-y}. \end{aligned}$$

因此, 函数

$$\varphi(y) = e^{-y}, \quad y \geq 0,$$

满足如下等式

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \int_0^{+\infty} \varphi(y) \cos xy dy, \quad x \geq 0.$$

注:  $x < 0$  时, 上式也成立, 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1+x^2} &= \frac{1}{1+(-x)^2} = \int_0^{+\infty} \varphi(y) \cos(-x)y dy \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \varphi(y) \cos xy dy. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 设  $g(x) = e^{-x}$ ,  $x > 0$ ,

则  $g(x)$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  上连续且绝对可积, 于是按奇函数延拓有

$$g(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \psi(y) \sin xy dy, \quad x > 0.$$

其中 
$$\begin{aligned}\psi(y) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} g(\lambda) \sin \lambda y d\lambda = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda} \sin \lambda y d\lambda \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{y}{1+y^2}, y \geq 0.\end{aligned}$$

故函数 
$$\psi(y) = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{y}{1+y^2}, y \geq 0,$$

满足如下等式

$$e^{-x} = \int_0^{+\infty} \psi(y) \sin xy dy, x > 0.$$